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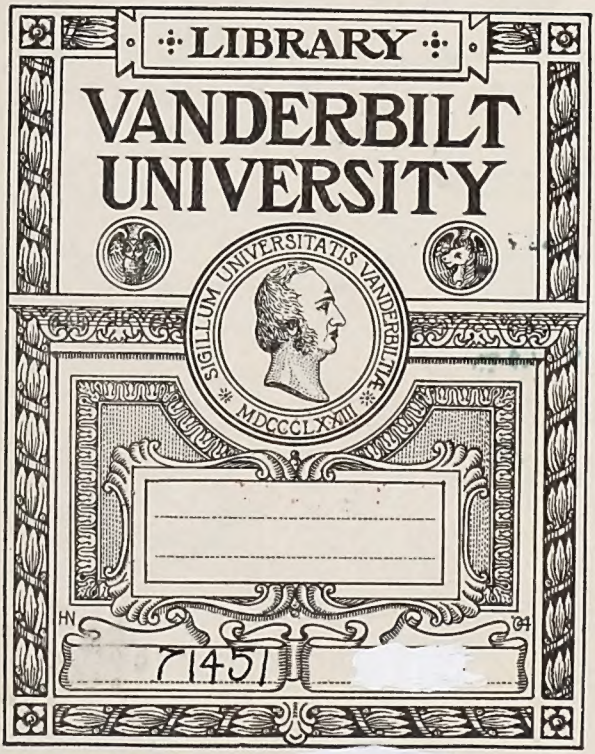

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CRITICISM OF THE TEXT OF LUCRETIUS WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR ITS IMPROVEMENT

PART I, BOOKS I–III

BY
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All mature scholars must accept two principles: one, that the texts of classical authors are far from perfect, and another, that any suggestion for their improvement is more than likely to prove unavailing. But what has already been accomplished has been largely due to the following up by one scholar of another scholar's conjectures; and so the subjoined proposals, even if they shall fail to win conviction, may perhaps point the way to a more successful treatment by another:

est quadam prodire tenus si non datur ultra.

1, 102 tutemet a nobis iam quovis tempore vatum

O has iam, Q me.

The correct reading is iam. The stages of the corruption may have been nobisiam, nobisim, nobismi, nobisme. Possunt in 104, the NT being written $\overline{\text{NT}}$ was corrupted into possum.

1, 125 commemorat speciem lacrimis effundere salsas
coepisse et rerum naturam expandere dictis

For expandere, pandere is perhaps correct. Lucretius has expandere only here and it is unexampled in the meaning "expound." If Professor Housman's ecfundere in the line above is correct, the ex- in expandere may be due to the ec. In the prologue of the *Cynegetica* of Nemesianus, which is closely modeled on Lucretius and Manilius, securi praelia ruris pandimus occurs.

1, 271 principio venti vis verberat incita cortus

Write fluctus. The stages of corruption were fluctus, ructus, cortus. The omission of f is not uncommon: v, 571, ilum for filum; and the confusion of l and r is frequent: iii, 914, fluctus for fructus; i, 581, flagili Q for fragili. A short syllable precedes fluctus in vi, 1053; ii, 767; iv, 1271; vi, 34.

For the reversed order of syllables: vi, 1259, maeroris for is maeror.

1, 272 ingentisque ruit navis et nubila differt
interdum rapido percurrens turbine campos
arboribus magnis sternit montesque supremos
silvifragis vexat flabris ita perfurit acri
cum fremitu saevitque minaci murmure pontus

As he is describing the work of the wind in 272, ventus is usually written instead of pontus in 276, but ventus occurs 92 times in the poem and only once corrupt: vi, 98, vestis Q, for ventis, and pontus occurs 16 times with no corruption. For saevit pontus cf. v, 1002, mare saepe coortum saevibat; Ov. *Met.*, xiv, 439, saevi pericula ponti; iii, 1032, murmura ponti. Interdum . . . flabris is parenthetical and in 276 he returns to the thought of 271–272.

1, 469 namque aliud terris aliud regionibus ipsis

I would add to the many attempts to heal this line the proposal per res for terris. The confusion of p and t occurs at i, 16, tergis for pergis, and elsewhere in our manuscripts, and the interchange of i and e is common enough. The contrast would then be between the deeds on the one hand and the localities where they took place on the other. For per with res, cf. ii, 173, 437. For the absence of symmetry, vi, 991, praeterea manare aliud per saxa videtur, | atque aliud lignis, aliud transire per aurum, | argentoque foras aliud vitroque meare; vi, 1229, hoc aliis erat exitio letumque parabat. Terris was due to regionibus: ii, 534, at regione locoque alio terrisque remotis.

1, 491 dissiliuntque fero ferventi saxa vapore

Marullus changed ferventi to ferventia, Preiger fero to fere, and Cartault would keep the MS reading. It is plain that emendation is necessary, and the alternative probably lies between fere and ferventia. Although ferus occurs 56 times in the poem, it is never used with either vapor, ignis, or ardor. Fere occurs seven times, and in six in the same metrical position, *e.g.*, ii, 270, ad sua quisque fere decurrunt ubera lactis. Eximius is applied to ignis in ii, 593, and torrens to vapor in v, 339, but these examples support ferventi as well as fero. Ferventi and ferventia do not occur elsewhere in the poem, and "saxa" are nowhere else "ferventia" or anything like it, but "ardor" is "fervidus" in v, 204, 605. The easiest change is to fere; v, 675, postromo for postremo; and the line should read

dissiliuntque fere ferventi saxa vapore.

1, 492 cum labefactatus rigor auri solvitur aestu
tum glacies aeris flamma devicta liquescit

The editio princeps changed cum to tum and all have followed it except Bockemueller. Cum—tum occurs at i, 698; iii, 373–4,

854; iv, 921; vi, 804,1110, and elsewhere. Gold and copper are mentioned together or contrasted many times: v, 1241, 1255, 1269, 1273, 1275; vi, 230, 352, 804, 1078, 1110.

1, 555 conceptum summum aetatis pervadere finis

Brieger and Giussani insert ad before summum. Before ad there is elision after -am five times (and two in compounds), after -em twice, and once with a compound, with -um three times: iii, 836, utrorum ad; v, 255, glebarum ad; vi, 184, oculorum ad. There is also one example of elision of a participle: vi, 901, extinctum admoveas. The only place where ad has fallen out is at iv, 1180, iam admissum, and that is not accepted by all. Thus conceptum ad is probably unlucretian. Pervadere and vadere do not occur elsewhere in the poem. The passage is to be interpreted by ii, 1116, donique ad extremum crescendi perfica finem | omnia perduxit rerum natura creatrix. The easiest change is to finem, with the corrector of Q. Finem is masculine in both lines. Pervadere is read *metr. gr.* for perficere. Contingere finem (v, 391), would also give the sense here.

1, 599 tum porro quoniam est extremum quodque cacumen
corporis illius quod nostri cernere sensus
iam nequeunt

Notwithstanding the great weight of opinion against the soundness of the text here, I still think that no change is necessary. If corporis means merely the body or bodies previously referred to in the discussion, the usage is similar to that of illa corpora in v, 489; vi, 483; ii, 1057; if it introduces the new conception of the atom, then the usage is analogous to that in ii, 992, ille idem pater; iii, 288, calor ille, 292, status aeris ille; and in the paragraphs beginning at v, 416, sed quibus ille modis coniec-

tus materiai, and vi, 680, num tamen illa modis quibus inritata repente | flamma foras . . . efflet. The quod, of course, takes up cacumen, as in 749, cacumen esse quod. Lucretius has previously spoken of corpora rather than of corpus; the singular of corpus he has used for "body" in contrast to "void," and for "substance," but not to express a single atom. It is in accordance with general Latin usage to introduce it now with ille, to warn the reader that *illius* corporis is something new, namely one body or atom; for if he is going to talk about the minimae partes it is convenient to refer them to one atom at a time, and not to several, for the plural would be confusing.

1, 608 haerere unde queant ulla ratione revelli

Flor. 31 has nulla, which is generally read, for a negative is necessary here. Unde queant occurs in i, 571, 829, and elsewhere unde queas and queat. Ullus and nullus occur altogether about 180 times in the poem; and yet iii, 1010, quod tamen expleri ulla ratione potestur, and iii, 868, differre anullo fuerit iam tempore natus, are the only places where these words are confused. If the negative is not found with the adjective it ought to be found with the verb: queant must be changed to nequeant and unde is a corruption of ut ne. Ut nequeant occurs in ii, 291, and iv, 717. Lucretius has nequeo in various forms about 57 times, queo about 84, hence either verb is consistent with his usage. The corruption was from utne to unte and then unde (v, 1003, potebas for ponebat). Revelli occurs only here in the poem; other compounds, used without reference to the object from which the thing is detached, occur in iii, 310, nec radicitus evelli mala posse putandumst; v, 315, neque enim caderent avolsa repente. In other authors revelli is found absolutely: Caesar *B.G.*, vii, 73, ne revelli possent; Cic. *Verr.*, ii, 2, 112, tabula revolsa, 4, 26, crucem revellistis; Hor. *C.*, ii, 18, 24, revellis agri terminos; Ov. *Met.*, vii, 226, placitas partim radice revelli. The correction was first made by the corrector of Q and was adopted by Lambinus.

1, 624 victus fateare necessest
esse ea quae nullis iam praedita partibus extent
et minima constant natura

All change constant with Marullus to constent, but it may be restrictive—"and yet," etc. So in v, 1171, et magis in somnis; v, 1182, et nullum capere ipsos inde laborem. If constant be retained the punctuation must be changed:

iam praedita partibus extent;
et minima constant natura.

Constant and constent are disputed also in i, 588; ii, 337, 694, 724.

1, 634 concursus motus per quas res quaeque geruntur

Editors, after Marullus, change quas to quae, but Wakefield, following a British Museum MS, writes quos. Lachmann compares ii, 727. motus quae, but the poet's usage seems rather to call for quos: ii, 242, motus per quos; iii, 578, motus quos; 573, motus | quos. The confusion between a and o is very common.

1, 665 quodsi forte mia credunt ratione potesse

For the corrupt mia Lachmann read alia and is followed by most editors. But the paleographical objection to alia seems insuperable, and ulla should be read with Marullus. For ullus without a negative, cf. i, 198; iii, 184, 443. In iv, 252, revota occurs for remota; iii, 372, primis for privis, cf. iv, 261. Ulla ratione occurs in i, 357, 513; v, 552, 1052, 1054.

1, 680 nil referret enim quaedam descendere abire

The corrector of O and Marullus have discedere; inferior manuscripts and Lambinus decedere. Discedere is the simplest correction and can be defended by ii, 712, corpora discedunt, and by iii, 815, v, 360, as against i, 320, for decedere.

1, 703 quam neget esse ignis tamen esse relinquat

All of the various stopgaps proposed for this line are palaeographically improbable except aliam, the correction in Q.

Aliis is omitted in v, 1010; alius inserted in vi, 115.

1, 708 constituere aut umorem quicumque putant
fingere res ipsum per se terramve creare

Putant O, putantur Q and O corr., putarunt Q corr.

Read putantve. Putantur occurred in 705, and if right would not have been corrupted. Putant would correspond to rentur in 714 and to conduplicant in 712. For ve at the end of the line cf. iv, 297, and iv, 616, *e coniect.* For aut—ve cf. iii, 616, 891–3; iv, 1139; for ve—ve, iii, 1086, iv, 297; for ve following aut, iii, 616, 891–3, iv, 1139; for ve attached to a verb, iii, 886, 893, vi, 812.

1, 744 aera solem ignem terras animalia frugis

Christ, and later editors change solem to rorem. The key to the line is chiasmus: aer and ignis go together and sol and terrae. Cf. i, 820, namque eadem caelum mare terras flumina solem, where caelum . . . terras, mare . . . flumina are named chiastically, and also terras . . . solem. For the occurrence together of aer and ignis or their equivalents, cf. ii, 1115; i, 783, 1087–8; ii, 203–4; i, 703, 707–8, 786; ii, 107; iii, 233. For sol and terra, v, 937; vi, 869, 962; ii, 1085; v, 115; i, 1032; v, 142, 484, 797–8. Furthermore, the corruption of solem to rorem is unexampled, and hence on that ground improbable.

1, 752 extremum quod habent minimum consistere

It is, of course, impossible to know what word has fallen out at the end of this line. All of the words or word-groups, except two, that have been suggested, occur at the end of the verse in

Lucretius: demum twice, rebus 24 times, prorsum twice, in illis four times, vere thrice, rerum 68 times, but et illis and id horum not at all. Rerum is best defended by iv, 101, consistere rerum, itself dubious. But I think posse should be read. The word occurs eleven times at the end of the verse and for this line it is supported by i, 198, ullam rem existere posse; 706, summam consistere posse; 839, micis consistere posse.

1, 759 deinde inimica modis multis sunt atque vene

I share the doubt expressed by Mr. J. S. Reid about the correctness of veneno, supported as it is by a doubtful passage in Varro. Lucretius uses only the forms venenum, veneni, and veneno abl., and always at the end of the verse, and it would seem safer to read venenum here. Of course the meaning demanded is "poisonous," but venenifera, venenata, venenosa, were all impossible forms. The quotation from Varro can be offset by another, *R.R.* i, 45, venenum enim gelum radicibus tenellis. A plural word does not necessarily call for the plural form venena, which was read by the corrector of O: Virg. *Aen.*, iv, 514, pubentes herbae nigris cum lacte veneni; Hor. *C.*, i, 37, 27, tractare serpentes ut atrum corpore combiberent venenum. And again, Lucretius, vi, 973, denique amaracinum fugitat sus et timet omne | ungentum; nam saetigeris subus acre venenumst; iv, 684, sic aliis alius nidor datus ad sua quemque | pabula ducit et a taetro resilire veneno.

1, 761 aut ita diffugient ut tempestate coacta
fulmina diffugere atque imbris ventosque videmus

Lambinus and most editors made coacta an ablative, and were consequently right in substituting coorta, for tempestas coorta occurs in v, 436; vi, 196, 458. There is no authority for tempestas coacta; coacta goes with fulmina, as is plain from vi, 255, cum commoliri tempestas fulmina coeptat; vi, 259, fulmini-

bus gravidam tempestatem; vi, 375, plurima fiunt | fulmina tempestasque cietur turbida caelo. Cogo occurs with ventus as its subject several times, *e.g.*, vi, 201, 212, 274, 464.

1, 777 cum terra simul et quodam cum rore manare.

Manere O corr. and editors; atque ardor Lambinus, "rectissime totidem litteris," Lachmann.

But I propose atque vapor, also "totidem litteris." The weak point in ardor is the improbability of o standing for r, of which I know of no other example in our MSS. But for vapor the interchange of d and p occurs seven times, *e.g.*, polor for dolor, iii, 472. O stands for a 34 times, a for o 25 times; and m and r are interchanged four times. For vapor, cf. i, 567, aer aqua terra vapores, and v, 236. For atque vapor, cf. iv, 199, ac vapor, i, 663, atque vaporem. For the verse form (spondee and two dactyls) iii, 186, and iv, 1188. The corruption was due to the abbreviation of que and to the initial v of vapor; the stages may have been atq:vapor, etquodar, etquodam.

1, 805 et nisi tempestas indulget tempore fausto
imbribus et tabe nimborum arbusta vacillent

Priscian quotes with ut and is followed by most editors, although one of his codices has et; but Lucretius nowhere has nisi followed by an ut-clause. Usually a copulative conjunction follows: ii, 953, discutere ac dissolvere; iii, 951, intendere litem et veram exponere causam; iv, 507, credere sensibus ausis | praecipitisque locos vitare; iv, 1150, nisi obstes | et praetermittas; v, 276, nisi . . . retribuat . . . recreetque. Pius was therefore right in changing vacillent to vacillant. Vacillent was due to indulget: vi, 85, quid faciant et qua de causa cumque ferantur | ne trepidas caeli divisis partibus amens: trepidas was due to faciant; iv, 805, speratque futuram for futurum.

1, 834 principio rerum quam dicit homoeomerian

Lachmann changed quam to quom, and quam stands for quom in ii, 929. Yet a change here seems unnecessary.

1, 843 nec tamen esse ulla idem parte in rebus inane

Lachmann reads here idem ex; the vulgate parte idem. In parte occurs at iii, 611, 792; ex parte many times. Ex (or e) fell out in iv, 830, utraque ex parte; yet I think we must choose between esse ulla idem in parte and the change of order—parte idem. In was omitted 21 times in one or both of our codices, and the other two occurrences of the syllable in this line make its omission here highly probable; if not through carelessness of the copyist, then for stylistic reasons by the poet himself. Idem in occurs at vi, 299. Ex was omitted four times, e, preposition, nine times. But there are so many instances of words and syllables written in the wrong order in our manuscripts—at least 33—that the vulgate reading is probably correct. Parte occurs without a preposition six times in the poem, but not in the same syntactical relation. Still, the verse may stand possibly unemended; the caesura is no more harsh without ex than with it.

1, 853 ignis an umor an aura quid horum sanguis an os

The Italian codices are right in reading ossa, as the line is unusually long. But why sanguis should be rejected I do not see. The word occurs four times: in ii, 194, and iii, 249, the quantity is doubtful; in vi, 1203, the ultima is long in caesura, and in iv, 1050, it is also under the ictus. As the word in later Latin has sometimes a short ultima there is nothing to prevent our inference that it was undergoing a change in quantity in Lucretius' time. Sanguen et ossa in 860 does not preclude a variation, any more than the frequent variation between animus and anima in the third book.

1, 860 scire licet nobis venas et sanguen et ossa

Lambinus first postulated a lacuna after this line, but I am not sure but that there is merely an acoluthon here. Lambinus supplied a missing verse—et nervos alienigenis ex partibus esse. If the text is sound as it stands, the connection would be scire licet nobis venas et sanguen et ossa <esse commixto corpore>, sive cibos omnis commixto corpore dicent.

1, 864 fiet uti cibus omnis et aridus et liquor ipse
ex alienigenis rebus constare putetur
ossibus et nervis sanieque et sanguine mixta

Mixta has been changed to mixtim or mixto, but the construction is according to sense, mixta taking up both cibus and liquor: iv, 1091, cibus atque umor membris adsumitur; i, 809, cibus aridus et tener umor. The poet in 864 had in mind cibus et liquor, then cibus aridus et umor, and finally, cibus omnis. This confusion of expression is destroyed by the usual close punctuation in 864.

1, 873 praeterea tellus quae corpora cumque alit auget
ex alienigenis quae lignis oriuntur

This is a general statement clinching the argument and gathering up the substance of what has immediately preceded. In 874 much is wrong in the manuscripts: the verse lacks a syllable because ex fell out before oriuntur after ex beginning the line; exoriuntur is the reading of Flor. 31. Then the quae was repeated from 873, and lignis was intruded, being repeated from 871 and 872, and ousting alienigena; Lachmann read quae alienigenis. The correct reading is

praeterea tellus quae corpora cumque alit auget
ex alienigenis, alienigena exoriuntur.

1, 906 conficeret volgo silvas arbusta cremarent

All the editors follow the corrector of Q in reading conficerent, but the subject is not ignes but flamma, and cremarent is due to the influence of the plural arbusta: i, 187, arbusta salirent; 806, arbusta vacillent. There is no occurrence in the poem of either conficerent or cremarent, but v, 1243, ignis ubi ingenti silvas ardore cremaret. For flamma, i, 671, in lignis si flamma latet, vi, 152, per montis flamma vagetur. The whole paragraph emphasizes flamma: 900, flammai flore coorto; 904, silvis abscondita flamma. Conficeret stands at the beginning of the line in i, 239, with teneret closing. The omission of n in the verb forms occurs 22 times at the end of the verse, never at the beginning, and its insertion five times at the end, once only at the beginning —i, 1034, summissaque gens animantum | floreant et vivant labentes aetheris ignes, where Q corr. has floreat. Although in i, 194, natura animantum propagare possit occurs, and elsewhere genus and copia animantum are used with singular verbs, yet floreant may not be due to the influence of vivant. There is no other case of gens in the poem.

1, 1013 simplice natura pateat tamen inmoderatum
nec mare nec tellus neque caeli lucida templa

I think Creech was right, and no lacuna is necessary here. The subjunctives reddat in 1010, pateat, 1013, suggest unreality, so that possent in 1016, the principal verb of 1014–1016, follows as if a clause nisi ita essent had intervened. Both Munro and Bailey translate reddat and pateat as if they were indicatives. This is not the only place where Lucretius expects the reader to supply the connection for himself. He has already said that void (958) and matter (1008) are infinite; if it were otherwise, then "neither sea nor earth," etc. Furthermore, the main argument of the whole section is the infinity of matter, which principle must, then, be in both the writer's and reader's mind, and an unexpressed standard of comparison. The connection of i,

1085 and 1084, is no more abrupt, although some think that there is a lacuna there also.

1, 1106 terraque se pedibus raptim subducat et omnis
inter permixtas rerum caelique ruinas
corpora solventes aveant per inane profundum
temporis ut puncto nil extet reliquiarum
desertum praeter spatium et primordia caeca

For omnis Lachmann read omnia, Bernays omne. For aveant Gottorp. has abeant, and some early editors aveat.

The correct reading is omnis . . . abeant. Omnes stands for omnes res, as in i, 248, 802; v, 923, and omnes res means "whatever is made up from the union of primordia" in i, 238, 690, ii, 1004, vi, 936; the res was omitted because it could be supplied from rerum in 1107. We do not know what is missing in the gap after 1093, but cetera occurs in 1104, corpora are dissolved in 1108; and rebus in 1112 have a gate of destruction, and omnis turba materiai in 1113 will rush through it. All things will vanish and nothing but desertum spatium and primordia caeca, 1110, will be left. Ruinas solventes corpora is impossible and unexampled; ruina is a result, not a cause in Lucretius.

1, 1114 haec sic pernosces parva perductus opella

Sic has been questioned by many, but it means here "in general fashion." Sic begins paragraphs in ii, 1144, where it refers back to 1112 at least; in v, 495, where the reference is to 432; in vi, 818, where the reference is to 769. In v, 1454, the reference is indefinite; the passages in Books ii, and v, 1454 are near the close of those books. Haec stands for omnia haec, which occurs in ii, 167, 985, iv, 749, vi, 532, iv, 851; haec omnia, vi, 788; haec cuncta, v, 49, and especially vi, 998, quapropter bene ubi haec confirmata atque locata | omnia constiterint nobis praeposta parata, | quod superest facile hinc ratio reddetur et omnis | causa patefiet, etc.

Perductus is amply supported by the use of ducere in ii, 479, 869, iv, 593.

2, 5 per campos instructa tua sine parte pericli
suave etiam belli certamina magna tueri

The order of these lines was changed by Avancius, who is followed by the modern editors. And yet, the choice is between anaphora and chiasmus—a mere matter of taste. The order is contorted in 22, below. As verse 4 closes with suavest, it is not likely that a scribe overlooked the next line if it began with suave, or would not have been influenced by the anaphora.

2, 17 nil aliud sibi naturam latrare nisi utqui
corpore seiunctus dolor absit mente fruatur
iucundo sensu cura semota metuque

For utqui, ut cui, for mente, mensque, menti', and for semota, semotu' have been read.

The eighteenth line illustrates the influence of the atmosphere of words apart from their syntactical connection. The contrast is between the bodily needs of man and his mental ones: what is to bring him freedom from pain and pleasure of mind, for these two made up the Epicurean happiness. But the syntax obscures the parallelism, since corpore is an ablative of separation while mente is modal. In this proœmium the poet is more involved in diction than usual: cf. 7 and 22 sq., below. For mente here, cf. v, 1203, sed mage pacata posse omnia mente tueri. Both corpore and mente could be omitted without impairing the sense of the passage fatally. The corruption of mente to mensque is quite unexampled in O and Q.

2, 42 subsidiis magnis epicuri constabilitas

For epicuri Bouterwek's equitatus should be read. The stages of the corruption were equitatus, equitus, epicur, epicuri. The

syllable ta is omitted five times elsewhere, and the interchange of qu and p is demanded as well by the other proposals, equom vi, equitum vi. T for c occurs seven times, s for r thirteen times, and i is wrongly added 51 times. Equites as subsidia are frequently mentioned in the literature. Neither subsidiis nor equitatus occurs elsewhere in the poem. It may be that Bernays' theory of the origin of epicuri is also correct.

2, 43 ornatas armis itastuastariterque animatas

Pariter for tariter is accepted by all. For itastuas most editors read either pariter or statuas. If Bernays' explanation of itastuas is correct, a word is missing between armis and pariterque. This word, I think, was porro, which is continuative, as in vi, 1185, perturbata animi mens in maerore metuque | triste supercilium furiosus voltus et acer | sollicitae porro plenaeque sonoribus aures. Porro precedes pariter in iv, 342, indugredi porro pariter, and in many places it is the third word in the verse, as in i, 483, 1008; ii, 105, 271, 812, and in seven other places. In spite of pariter pariterque in iii, 457, gigni pariter pariterque crescere, I do not think that ornatas and animatas are similarly related. Por was omitted in ii, 1124.

2, 88 ponderibus solidis neque quicquam a tergibus obstet

The very attractive suggestion tergo ibus of Voss can not be accepted, because ibus does not occur in Lucretius and because of the metrical difficulty in the elision of o. Moreover, in the clash of atoms resulting from gravity or collision the rebound is in all directions, not merely backwards. Goebel's extra quibus should be read. The chief corruption is that of g for qu, as in i, 690, which may have arisen from the frequent interchange of c and g: c stands for qu 11 times. The stages of the corruption were extraquibus, exteraquibus, extercibus, etergibus, atergibus: ii, 155, quapropter simul inter se retrahuntur et extra | officiuntur.

2, 105 paucuia quae porro magnum per inane vagantur
cetera dissiliunt longe

For paucuia the Itali corrected paucula. The easiest emendation is to exchange paucula and cetera: cetera is followed by quae in iv, 742, by omnia in 829, vi, 527, and by haec in vi, 50. The poet has spoken of the general atomic movements in 80 sq. In 100 sq. some are closely entangled and make iron and the like, but the rest, 105, do not come into this close union; but of these the small and few, in comparison with those in the next category, journey far and make air, but the many are completely isolated and produce nothing. Moreover, these atoms are little, and that is the reason he uses the strange word paucula; so in vi, 302, amittens in cursu corpora quaedam | grandia quae nequeunt pariter penetrare per auras | atque alia ex ipso conradens aere portat | parvola quae faciunt ignem. Cetera means "as for the rest;" it is an accusative and may be so explained in vi, 50, 527, ii, 677; the frequent omne genus and quod genus may be compared. Que in 109 I take to mean "but."

2, 112 cuius uti memoro rei simulacra et imago

In Vol. ii, page 99, of this series I defended simulacra. In iv, 1061, simulacra tamen sunt | illius, iv, 51, quasi membranae vel cortex nominitandast; iv, 337 nobis simulacra remittunt | aut quia de speculo in speculum transfertur imago, iv, 781, anne voluntatem nostram simulacra tuentur | et simul ac volumus nobis occurrit imago—these show that a plural simulacra may be used with a singular imago. Furthermore, the elision simulacrum et is unexampled in this metrical position: see Escuche, *Rhein. Mus.*, xlv, 241, and my note on i, 350.

2, 114 contemplator enim cum solis lumina cumque
inserti fundunt radii

Lumina and radii must be in the same case and fundunt must have an object, therefore cumque should be changed to seque:

iv, 375, semper enim nova se radiorum lumina fundunt; v, 767, quod radios interrumpat lumenque profusum. Seque occurs at vi, 276. iii, 662. C and s are frequently interchanged, *e.g.*, iii, 444, i, 619; and also e and u.

2, 168 naturam non posse deum sine numine reddi.

The key to this passage is found below, 177 sq., nam quamvis rerum ignorem, etc., especially 179, confirmare aliisque ex rebus reddere multis. For reddi, reddunt is the easiest correction, one made by Brieger. The ending nt dropped off at the end of the line as in i, 649, cf. iv, 65, and then i was written for u. Reddo is often used of a negative statement: ii, 179, 890, 987; iv, 149, 175.

2, 181 quamquam predita culpa

Read quam <magnast> praedita culpa. The repeated quam has expelled the original word. Quanta, or tanta, stat of the editors could never have been corrupted into quamquam.

2, 193 sponte sua facere id sine vi subiecta putandumst

I discussed this passage in Vol. ii, page 99, and I still think that subiecta is sound, but it ought to be subiectā. Could the author have permitted himself to write subiectă for subiectā by a kind of hypallage? Or has the line been rearranged from

subiecta sine vi facere id sua sponte putandumst?

He has suo monosyllabic: see my note on i, 1022.

2, 299 et post haec semper simili ratione ferentur

Lucretius has posthac in i, 603, and that was the reading of the Juntine here. As he has neither post haec elsewhere nor anything similar, posthac should be read.

2, 356 nonquit (oinquit) humi pedibus vestigia pressa bisulcis

The correct reading is concit: the cow is agitated (Sil. Ital., xii, 458, amisso tigris concita fetu), and Lucretius describes her as searching closely the trail of her calf: her panting breath poetically "turns up" the calf's footsteps, and the word expresses most picturesquely the cow's agitation. The word concit occurs at vi, 410; and for the corruption, in iii, 1007, runtibus is read for fructibus; v, 429, conventa for convecta; in i, 1036, quopia for copia, and in ten other places qu occurs for c. In i, 1019, oreasset is a corruption of creasset. The word must have been confused with conquaerit, as in ii, 267, copia conciri debet, where the corrector of O has conquiri, and doubtless here it is a loose synonym of quaerit. But the whole description is imaginative: a cattleman of long experience writes me "when a cow has lost her calf she expends her energy in noise, and not in following after her lost one. I have never observed a cow following a calf either by scent or sight."

2, 453 namque papaveris haustus itemst facilis quod aquarum

This verse was generally rejected until Haupt emended quod to quasi. But quasi is never corrupted in our MSS although it occurs 88 times; and there is no other example of asi standing for od. The expression seems condensed from namque papaveris haustus itemst facilis quod (=quomodo) haustus aquarum facilis est, and is parallel to the use of quod in the meaning "as" which occurs frequently in such expressions as quod natura petit, iii, 237. There is no example of quod following on item, except in such cases as i, 394, et repletur item vacuum quod constitit ante. The line came at the bottom of page 64 of Lachmann's archetype. If it is regarded as parenthetical, it is unnecessary to transfer it as is usually done. But possibly quo should be read; cf. vi, 740, quo Averna, Lachmann.

2, 465 sudor uti maris est minime mirabile debet

Neither emandation nor lacuna is necessary here. Esse is to be supplied with debet, as rarescere is in iv, 893; recedere in iv, 861. For the expanded sentence, cf. v, 666, nec tamen illud in his rebus mirabile debet | esse. Lucretius omitted esse here because of est preceding; so in i, 954, item quod inane <esse> repertumst; iv, 256, illud in his rebus minime mirabile <esse> habendumst.

2, 483 namque in eadem una cuiusvis in brevitate

For the second in recent editors read iam with Brieger. Iam occurs about 141 times in the poem, and of these occurrences only eight are doubtful or corrupt: iam was corrupted from tam three times, from lam twice, from tum once, and there is a variant me twice. There is no example in O and Q of in for iam, or of n for am or the reverse; the conjecture, therefore, is improbable. The preposition in occurs twice in a line at ii, 447; iv, 97, 432; v, 478, and the reading of the MSS was retained here by Roos; but even if we punctuate namque in eadem una, cuiusvis in brevitate, there is no example of such a harsh ellipsis. Probably in stands for haec *sc.* figurae: namque in eadem una cuiusvis haec brevitate. In stands for hi in v, 601, 1105; quivis hinc occurs at iii, 158. For haec with figurae in the following line, cf. v, 667, quod haec ignis tam certo tempore possunt | semina; vi, 788, haec ideo terris ex omnia surgunt | multa modis multis multarum semina rerum, and vi, 998; iv, 82; iii, 267; v, 875. Haec, fem., occurs at iii, 601, and possibly at vi, 456.

2, 501 purpura Thessalico concharum tecta colore

Tecta has been defended by velata in ii, 797; tacta by ii, 755, 813; vi, 1188; iacta by iv, 96; ii, 823, 832; iv, 72. Tacta is probably correct.

2, 515 denique ab ignibus ad gelidas hiemisque pruinas

Usque is undoubtedly concealed in hiemisque, as is plain from v, 640, brumalis usque ad flexus gelidumque rigorem | et qui reiciat gelidis a frigoris umbris | aestiferas usque in partis. The correct reading is ad gelidas brumae usque pruinas: hiemis is an intruded gloss for brumae, and hiemis usque was shortened to hiemisque, perhaps to make the verse scan. So temperas is a gloss on concelebras in i, 4, inceptionem for initum in 13. For the elision, cf. i, 139.

2, 529 versibus ostendam corpuscula materiai

The future seems defensible by sumet, i, 149; erit, i, 331; fundet, i, 413; clarescet, i, 1115; expediam, ii, 66, iv, 634, 931, v, 113, vi, 497, 641, 682, 739, 1073; pergam, ii, 478, 522, iii, 178, 420; incipiam, iv, 29, vi, 906; edam, iv, 180, 909; mittam, iv, 471; agam, iv, 674; dicam, v, 273; ponam, v, 418; repetam, vi, 936; ratio reddetur, vi, 1000.

2, 547 quippe etenim sumant oculi finita per omne

The correct reading is quippe etenim quoque uti sumam hoc, finita per omne. Quoque was omitted, as in iii, 995, perhaps on account of neque quod above it; this left uti sumam hoc: this the copyist wrote in the wrong order (as in 40 other cases), sumam hoc uti, and that was corrupted into sumant oculi. The form of the sentence is like that of 541 above, sed tamen id quoque uti concedam, and iv, 473. The scribe probably justified oculi by 532, 533, 536, 540, 556, and 565; but the eyes never assume a principle in Lucretius: iv, 385, nec possunt oculi naturam noscere rerum.

2, 600 hanc veteres Graium docti cecinere poetae
sedibus in curru biiugos agitare leones

A lacuna is generally postulated between these verses, principally because a space of two lines is left in Q; but Q has also a

space of two lines at i, 269; ii, 1104; iii, 672, and v, 780, where no lacuna is suspected. Lachmann's criticism is captious, for Cybele seated (sedibus) on her car (in curru) drives the lions. The verse is similar in form to that in Virg. *Aen.*, vi, 371, sedibus ut saltem placidis in morte quiescam. Sedibus is used for sedentem for metrical convenience. The ablative of a noun frequently represents a verb: v, 478, quaedam licet in statione | membra manere, tamen cum sint ea quae moveantur; so cantu, ii, 619; discidio, i, 249; metu, i, 92. Ipsa sedens of Cybele occurs in Ov. *F.*, iv, 185, 345. Gronovius may have been right in explaining sedibus as Cybele's throne.

2, 629 hic armata manus Curetas nomine Grai
quos memorant Phrygios inter se forte catervas
ludunt in numerumque exultant sanguine fleti

In verse 630 editors, after Lachmann, read quod armis on the supposition that catervas, 628, was repeated. But all through this description Lucretius uses quia, 604, 607, 612, 614, 641, 653, and quod not at all. If the poet had wished to give a reason here he surely would have used quia, which would have followed Phrygios; and, again, although armata manus occurs in 629, yet other authors specify the arms—clypeos et hastas, clipeola aenea et hastas, Hyginus, 20, 139; crepitantia aera Virg. *G.*, iv, 151; clipeos, galeas, aera, rauca terga, cymbala, scuta, tympana, Ovid *F.*, iv, 209–213. Moreover, there is no occasion for a quod-clause here, for the force of ergo in 624 lasts until 640; and the arms are specified in 632, 637. The correct reading can be inferred from Hyginus: impuberes convocavit eisque clipeola aenea et hastas dedit et iussit eos circum arborem euntes crepare; read inter se forte crepantes. Lucretius has crepat in another sense in ii, 1170; Seneca *Ep.*, ix, 8, has crepuerit catena, which may explain the reading catenas of Q. Crepo and its derivatives are used frequently of the rattling of arms: *Ov. M.*, i, 143, xv, 783; *F.*, iii, 740, v, 441; Livy, vi, 24, 1; xxviii, 8, 2; 29, 10; Petronius, 59; Mart., xi, 16, 4; Prop., iii, 18, 6

In 631 sanguine fleti can be defended by Apuleius, *Met.*, vii, 27, mater fleta et lacrimosa, whose vocabulary agrees with that of Lucretius in many ways. Lucretius has uberibus flent omnia guttis, i, 349, and sudo is said of sanguine in v, 1129, vi, 1147; maesti, iv, 1236; multo, v, 1201, 1421; saevi, v, 1327; saepe, vi, 1285. Exultant here has no suggestion of happiness, and therefore the laeti of Marullus is out of place, and sanguinolenti of Bentley is merely a prosaic translation of sanguine fleti. The devotees reek with blood as they dance.

But still another change seems necessary: qui probably fell out before inter, as que before inter in ii, 439, and before innubilus in iii, 21; otherwise the sentence is disjointed. This inserted qui corresponds to the qui in 633.

2, 672 tum porro quaecumque igni flammata cremantur
si nil praeterea tamen haec in corpore traduntur
unde ignem iacere et lumen summittere possint

Immo *habent, cohibent, celant, gerunt, potiuntur,* says Lachmann, and a synonym of gerunt is tractant, which means "carry." Some scribe took haec as a nominative and misinterpreted tractant as "discuss" or "treat," and so interpreted it by the passive traduntur, "handed down," which crept into the text. Lucretius elsewhere uses a derivative for a simple verb for metrical convenience, trahunt in this case: Pliny 36, 20, 146, haematiten trahere in se argentum; thus tractentur for trahantur, ii, 399; contractans for contrahens, ii, 853; raptant for rapiunt, i, 279.

2, 681 reddita sunt cum odore in primis pleraque dona

Poma should be read with Bruno. The letters d and p are confused eight times in our MSS, and n and m 27 times. Poma has the qualities of taste, smell, and color in many cases—pleraque. The general conclusion of the argument in verse 699,

humanum genus et fruges arbustaque laeta, supports the change. As line 680 was misplaced, the word religione suggested dona as gifts to the gods.

2, 695 sic aliis in rebus item communia multa
multarum rerum cum sint primordia rerum
dissimili tamen inter se consistere summa
possunt

Rerum is repeated carelessly in 696, and for it verum has been proposed; but that would be in an impossible position in the line by Lucretian usage. Longe is read by some, but longe nowhere occurs at the end of a line with dissimili following, although he has dissimilis 28 times, and among these many places where longe could have been used. The missing word is mixta; cf. i, 815, 878, 894; ii, 471; iv, 310, 1221.

2, 716 quae neque conecti quoquam potuere neque inte
vitalis motus consentire atque imitari

Intus of Lachmann is not only confirmed, as he says, by 711, but occurs at the end of the line 12 times. By this canon other conjectures are untenable: inde occurs 78 times, three times at the end, but never neque inde. Inter occurs 122 times, but never at the end.

2, 743

This line should be transferred, with Lachmann, to follow 748. In a hypothetical archetype of 15 lines to the page it was at the top of page 130.

2, 854 propter eandem debent primordia rerum

Propter O, propterea Q; eandem rem Lachmann, propterea tandem Marullus.

Rem is never omitted in our codices, and e stands for t in iii, 727, iv, 611, v, 1241, vi, 475; therefore propterea tandem should be read. Lucretius uses eandem only with naturam and partem.

2, 903 constituunt porro ex aliis sentire sueti

Possibly migrant has been extruded by a gloss ex aliis. In any case ex aliis can not depend on sentire.

2, 911 namque alios sensus membrorum respuit omnis

Winckelmann was right in keeping to the manuscripts, and Norreri in supplying pars: v, 288, extemplo inferior pars horum disperit omnis. For omnis, occurring where a noun must be supplied, cf. ii, 749, 831; iii, 218, 673; iv, 629; v, 70; vi, 636. Every part of the body rejects—has nothing to do with—the sensation of other parts; *i.e.*, can not experience them. So partes has to be supplied with sentire in 923. Cf. also my note on ii, 932.

2, 918 et leti vitare vias animalia cum sint
atque animalibus mortalibus una eademque

Lachmann's emendation of animalibus to animalia sint is improbable, since animalia cum sint precedes and there is no other example of such corruption, although sunt has fallen out elsewhere several times. Sint was first supplied by Marullus. Considering the poet's fondness for asyndeton with words that are synonymous and related etymologically, the correct reading may have been atque animalibu' mortalibus sint una eademque; thus the complete similarity is energetically expressed, since animalibus and mortalibus match una eademque: living and dead things are in the same box together. The statement is general, and consequently expressed in the neuter gender.

2, 926 tum praeterea quod fugimus ante

Sumpsimus should be read for fugimus, which may have been a marginal gloss, as the reference in the text is ambiguous—whether the principle is to be accepted or rejected. Again, if there were no gloss, the stages of the corruption may have been sumpsimus, sūpsimus, fusimus, fugimus. In v, 248, sumpsi, p is omitted in Q, and in vi, 1041, sumpsit, the initial s is omitted in O. Sumpsimus is used as in iii, 370, illud . . . nequaquam sumere possis.

2, 941 nec congressa modo vitalis convenientes
contulit inter se motus

Vitali modo and convenienti modo never occur in the poem; motus vitalis and motus convenientes several times; but modo, "in a way," never comes alone, nor as an adverb equivalent to dummodo with a participle. The original and correct reading was nec congressa semel: i, 1030, ut semel in motus coniectast convenienter. A careless scribe wrote semel modo, which was a common locution; this being unmetrical, semel was afterwards omitted. So in v, 560, quid potis est nobis nisi, nisi is expuncted in O; in iv, 206, quoneque O, nonne Q corr., quone Q and O corr.

2, 1032 lunamque et solis praeclara luce nitorem
omnia quae nunc si primum mortalibus essent
ex improviso si sint obiecta repente
quid magis his rebus mirabile dici

This is a case where poetry rises above grammar. He means "si primum mortalibus obiecta essent, immo si improviso sint mortalibus obiecta repente": if they had been now first, if they should be unexpectedly now—. Of course there is no parallel, yet the eddying of the narrative in v, 1327 and 1341, may be some defence; and in a different way, i, 835 sq., ii, 22 sq., v, 1386, iii, 1068.

2, 1080 in primis animalibus indice mente

The corruption here is deep-seated and probably no convincing emendation will soon be made. The correct reading may have been in primis animalia iudicio sunt; indice mente being a gloss on iudicio, and the words animalia iudicio indice mente sunt being reduced to metre by the manuscript reading. For indice, cf. ii, 556, indicium mortalibus edant; for the thought, vi, 392, documen mortalibus acre; ii, 677, cetera consimili mentis ratione peragrans invenies; ii, 1042, iudicio perpende.

2, 1089 quam genus omne quod his generatim rebus abundans

Quod so frequently follows omne that it was written carelessly here; and his rebus was another common usage. Perhaps quidem was written originally:

quam genus omne quidem generatim rebus abundans.

The corruption o for i, i for e, and s for m are very common. Quidem follows omne in i, 1101.

2, 1116 donique ad extremum crescendi perfica finem

I defended extremum in Vol. ii, p. 109, but no longer hold to the interpretation there given, although I still consider extremum to be correct and preferred by Lucretius to extremam for reasons of euphony. He has the syllable um before the principal caesura followed by -em at the end of the verse 40 times; -am followed by -em seven times, but only once -mam followed by -nem, in the very harsh verse vi, 679, nil sint ad summam summai totius omnem. Aulus Gellius xiii, 21, quotes Probus on the Virgilian use of finis and says that in *Aen.* i, 241, quem das finem is more euphonious than quam das finem, and then he goes on to say that Lucretius was governed by euphony also and therefore wrote aurea de caelo funis instead of aureus e.

2, 1120 omnibus his aetas debet consistere rebus

There is no example in the poem of his with noun and adjective, but haec omnia occurs at iv, 82–83; v, 455, 1404; vi, 788, 998–999. The corruption may be in rebus, and not in his; a word like summa seems to be demanded, but it would be difficult to support. Possibly creta should be read: consistere creta may have passed into consistere rebus through the influence of omnibus, and creta would correspond to auctum in the next verse; so crescere and augere occur in vi, 341–342, augmina sumunt and crescere, ii, 188–189, v, 680–681, and crescere adaucta, ii, 564. Again, cf. i, 584, quoniam generatim reddita finis | crescendi (crescendis OQ) rebus constat vitamque tenendi, and ii, 1116, crescendi finem. How the translators get "life-growth" or "growth" out of aetas alone, I do not see.

2, 1157 praeterea nitidas fruges vinetaque laeta
sponte sua primum mortalibus ipsa creavit;
ipsa dedit dulcis fetus et pabula laeta
quae nunc vix nostro grandescunt aucta labore:
(1161) conterimusque boves et viris agricolarum.
(1162) conficimus ferrum; vix arvis suppeditati,
usque adeo parcunt fetus augentque laborem.

I have written out this passage at length, with the punctuation demanded by the sense. In 1161 que is not translated by Munro and Bailey, nor included in Creech's paraphrase; it is used to connect the thought of 1161 with what precedes, as in v, 1323: "and so in our toil we wear out," etc. Suppeditati seems to be a synonym of sufficientes here.

2, 1165 incassum magnum cecidisse labores

The easiest correction, magnos, was made by the corrector of Q. Magnum was due to incassum. Magnos labores is common enough; *e.g.*, Cic. *Brut.*, 243. Cf. *Aen.*, viii, 378, incassumve tuos

volui exercere labores; in 373 and 380 there are Lucretian echoes also. There is similar corruption in iii, 386; v, 21.

2, 1168 tristis item vetulae vitis sator atque fatigat

For fatigat, repeated from 1169, I would write caducae, which occurs at the end of the verse in v, 1363. Cf. Cic. *C.M.*, 5, quasi vietum et caducum, *id.*, 52, vitis quidem quae natura caduca est.

2, 1169 temporis incusat nomen saeclumque fatigat

Momen seems a certain emendation of nomen, but caelum for saeclum is improbable, for Lucretius has saeclum 44 times with no trace of corruption. Saeclum is here "the spirit of the age," "the times," as in Plaut: *Trin.*, 283; and fatigat means "upbraids" as in Sil Ital., xii, 192, being a synonym of incusat. In Cic. *Off.* i, 88, it is a variant reading for castigat. Hence the two parts of the line are synonymous in his manner.

2, 1173 nec tenet omnia paulatim tabescere et ire
ad scopulum spatio aetatis defessa vetusto

O has scopulum, Q copulum, with initial s omitted as in i, 984, 1079; ii, 977; iii, 606, 904, and elsewhere. Voss again has introduced a Semitic metaphor with his capulum: do all *things* go to the grave, and are agricultural products escorted to the tomb? Lucretius does not use scopulum elsewhere, but it plainly means wreck or destruction: other writers expand the metaphor: Cic. *Consolat.*, xi, in hos scopulos incidere vitae, Ter. *Ph.* 689, qui te ad scopulum e tranquillo deferat. So barathrum in iii, 966, is used without qualification. In v, 306, omnia tormenta aetatis exhaust the things of earth and bring them to ruin, but not to a funeral. Even if Horace, *A.P.* 63, says debemur morti nos nostraque, he adds nothing about a grave.

3, 11 floriferis ut apes in saltibus omnia limant
omnia nos itidem depascimur aurea dicta

Limant is usually corrected to libant, but a stronger antithesis to depascimur is demanded. There is a Greek verb, λειμάω meaning "devour;" possibly limant represents a lost verb with this meaning. But Virgil, *G.*, iv, 53, of bees says illae continuo saltus silvasque peragrunt | purpureosque metunt flores et flumina libant | summa leves. Carpunt is more common than metunt in such a connection; now carpo and limo are sometimes synonyms; could limant here mean "gnaw" or "nibble at" in the sense of "harvest"? Or could rimant be read here in the sense of "rifle", or are limant and rimant synonyms, or the same word? Cf. *CGL.*, ii, 123, 24. Of course lima, "file," has nothing to do with limant here. Yet Varro *Men.*, 432, has quam apes—ex omnibus floribus libantes, and the poet in Marius Victorinus, *GL.*, vi, 91, 27, mel quod apes omnibus e floribus libant. Mr. D. A. Slater, in his spirited translation of the prooemium of Book III, translates "rifle the blossoms."

3, 14 nam simul ac ratio tua coepit vociferari
naturam rerum divini mente coortam

Natura rerum is here the Epicurean theory of nature which he gave utterance to, as the poetry of Empedocles lifted up its voice, divini pectoris eius, i, 731. So in iv, 969, Lucretius inquires into nature and when it is found sets it forth, and in v, 335, natura haec rerum ratioque repertast | nuper et hanc . . . in patrias qui possum vertere voces; natura and ratio are identical, and here Epicurus' physiology arises from his divine mind; it is all the same whether coortam or coorta be read, but it is better to stand by the manuscripts because ratio is so far away. Furthermore, coorta would be taken as an ablative by Lucretian usage; elsewhere in such verse endings as tereti cervice reposta, i, 35; morte adiuta aliena, i, 264; prima fronte locata, iv, 71, parata, 204; omnia pura relicta, v, 499; varia ratione coorta, v,

792; turba maiore coorta, vi, 465, coacta, 511; ipsa tellure coorta, vi, 579, there is no ambiguity of case except in iv, 530, turba maiore coorta, where it is of no consequence whether coorta be understood as an ablative or not.

3, 58 eliciuntur <et> eripitur persona manare

Sen. *Ep.*, xxiv, 13, non hominibus tantum sed et rebus persona demenda est et reddenda facies sua; the mask must, then, be torn away from someone, and that one is the man mentioned in 55, from the depths of whose heart true words are wrung. The proper reading is

> nam verae voces tum demum pectore ab imo
> eliciuntur et eripitur persona homini re.

For a elided before homo: i, 467, saecla hominum. For the verse ending, iii, 645, cum mens tamen atque hominis vis; vi, 781, multae sint homini res. For re at the end of the line, vi, 740, and elsewhere. For re meaning "in fact," i, 826, vi, 424, 740; Lucretius usually has vera, which is omitted because of verae in line 57. The corruption was due to the confusion of na and ho: persona ho, persona no, persona na; the second na then dropped out and minire was written manare. N occurs for h in v, 248, vi, 816. In vi, 563, the corrector of Q changed minent to manent.

3, 84 rumpere et in summa pietatem evertere suadet

For suadet, suesse should be read. Et stands for se in v, 458, and d for s in i, 846, and ii, 225. Suesse was corrupted into suasse and that to suasisse, which as a doubtful form became suadet. Suesse occurs at the end of the line in v, 912. Lucretius sometimes has diaeresis in the forms of this word: *e.g.*, ii, 448, sueta; 903, sueti.

3, 146 cum neque res animam neque corpus commovet una

Munro translated res "impression," but although res occurs seven times alone, it nowhere has that meaning. With com-

movet, occurring nine times, res is not used as subject; the closest parallel is iv, 1039, alias aliud res commovet; with movet, res sing. is never used. Bailey takes una with res, which occurs three times, but not in a similar connection—ii, 1077; iv, 1089; vi, 1078. Giussani revived an old reading ulla, which Havercamp prints. Res ulla occurs 14 times and in i, 618, ulla comes at the end of the line. In v, 951, Q has stinantia for stillantia. Yet ulla is corrupted but twice—vi, 154, vita; 1009, ula.

3, 172 at tamen insequitur languor terraeque petitus
suavis et in terra mentis qui gignitur aestus

Either suavis is correct or the corruption is deep-seated. Perhaps brutus should be written: brutum antiqui gravem dicebant, according to Paul. *Fest.* The unmetrical gravis may have been a gloss on brutus; then the initial g, beginning the verse, fell away, as frequently happened, leaving ravis, which in turn became savis, s and r being often interchanged, and finally suavis. Cf. iii, 465, gravi lethargo fertur in altum; v, 1333, concidere atque gravi terram consternere casu. Again, faintness might well be followed by dull insensibility and afterwards by dizziness—vi, 105, nam cadere aut bruto deberent pondere pressae, where gravi would be unmetrical. Prop., iii, 8, 11, gravida MSS, rabida vulg.

3, 198 et contra lapidum coniectum spicarumque

That coniectus lapidum cannot mean a heap of stones has not been proven: Aetna, 105, qualis acervus | exilit imparibus iactis . . . saxis. In the Thesaurus, article "collectus," all of the examples are used of water except one medical instance where collectus stands for the more common collectio, meaning tumor or gathering. In Lucr., v, 600, coniectus means acervus. As for spicarum, which has so often been questioned, it is remarkable that stones and grain are sometimes mentioned together: Albinus

GL., vii, 296, 3, acervus cuiuslibet rei congeries est, forte lapidum vel frugum; *CGL.*, v, 260, 27, acervus cumulus vel tumulus vel coadunatio frumenti vel terrae; 546, 46, acervus congregatio lapidum. Wheat-ears seem to have been piled up preparatory to threshing: Apul. *Met.*, vi, 1, videt spicas frumentarias in acervos et alias flexilis in corona et spicas hordei, and vi, 2, congeries spicarum. The spicea messis, *Virg. G.*, i 314, was piled up on, or near, the threshing floor, and Servius says on the passage spicos de maturis frugibus abusive dicimus. Papaveris in 116 is probably the seed; in ancient times as well as in modern, poppy-seed in Italy was commercially valuable, and the tibi of 197 doubtless refers to personal experience. The stones and wheat-ears are both rough—aspera saxa, iv, 145—but the stones especially heavy, and therefore stabilita, 202. The poppy is light and the seeds are smooth; the stones and wheat are rough and heavy.

3, 203 nunc igitur quoniam animi natura reperta

Est was added after quoniam by Pontanus, yet I am not sure that it is necessary, both because the copula is so frequently omitted and because of the hiatus in iii, 374, and elsewhere. But if anything is to be added I propose haec, which fell out in Q at ii, 468; iii, 531, animae haec quoniam natura; iv, 18; quoniam haec ratio; i, 111, quoniam . . . timendum.

3, 224 nil oculis tamen esse minor res ipsa videtur

Cf. v, 569, nil ad speciem est contractior ignis; v, 572, nil adeo ut possis plus aut minus addere. The correction nilo is unnecessary.

3, 240 sensiferos motus quaedamque mente volutat

Write quoscumque in for quaedamque: iii, 245, motus quae; 570, motus quos. Quae occurs for quod in ii, 586; que for quae, vi, 586; quem for quae, iii, 60. D and c are frequently inter-

changed, and also u and a. The quaedamque was due partly to quaedam natura in 241. The meaning of the passage is "since the mind does not admit that any one of these can create the motions that bring sensations, whatever motions in the mind the mind puts in action." In is repeatedly omitted, and in mente occurs at iv, 976; it could easily have fallen out before m; so mortalis for inmortalis, iii, 624. But mente may be due to mens, 239, and quaedamque mente may have expelled some words.

3, 244 nec magis e parvis et levibus ex elementis

This reading seems to be confirmed by vi, 353, e parvis quia facta minute | corporibus vis est et levibus ex elementis.

3, 288 est etiam calor ille animo quem sumit in ira
cum fervescit

There is no example of sumit in, nor is there any of fervesco or ferveo in: those words are used by Lucretius absolutely or with simple ablatives. But effervescit he has twice with in: iii, 295; v, 1335.

3, 289 et ex oculis micat acrius ardor

The generally accepted correction acribus seems necessary and is supported by the reading of O acri$_{\wedge}$us. The letter b is omitted in brevius, ii, 99; mulieri, iv, 1247; marius, v, 853; plumea, vi, 925.

3, 293 pectore tranquillo fit qui voltuque sereno

The change of order made by Lachmann to qui fit is contrary to the poet's custom of making words beginning with q follow fit, in most cases a metrical necessity: i, 393, fit quod; iii, 499, fit quia; iv, 326, fit quoque, 361, fit quasi, 818, fit quoque, 942, fit quasi, 1045, fitque, 1218, fit quoque; vi, 116, 145, 300, 309, 443, 459, 483, 552, 729, 830, 844, 1042, fit quoque.

3, 304 suffundens caecae caliginis umbram

O has umbram, Q umbra.

In iii, 432, exhalare vaporem altaria ferreque fumum, Q has vapore; iv, 267, nec sentimus eum tactu verum magis ipsam | duritiem, both manuscripts have ipsa; iv, 907, nunc quibus ille modis somnus per membra quietem | irriget, OQ both have quiete; vi, 202, rotantque cavis flammam fornacibus intus, Q flamma; vi, 1041, et partem in vacuam conamina sumpsit, Q vacua. It is clear, therefore, that the choice between the accusative and ablative should be determined by customary usage, which calls for the ablative, as in iii, 39; v, 482; vi, 479—nigrore, gurgite, caligine.

3, 306 interutrasque sitas cervos saevosque leones

Perhaps the correct reading is interutrasque ita sunt cervos saevosque leones. In v, 476, interutrasque ita sunt, O has sita; and in iii, 416, Q has vinctis for vincti sunt. The conclusion, in a new sentence, is between boves, understood from natura boum, and cervos saevosque leones. But vi, 1062, interutrasque igitur ferri natura locata, would support sitast that was read by the Itali. In Q a line is drawn through the second s of sitas.

3, 319 illud in his rebus video formare potesse

Firmare is generally accepted for formare, and videor for video after the corrector of O, the correction, however, being faint. Lucretius does not use videor elsewhere, and video is improbable for many reasons. Perhaps fido should be read: v, 844, volet for foret; vi, 17, fas for vas. Confidunt occurs in v, 390, confidunt omnia posse. In Cic. *Or.*, i, 240, tum ille fidenter . . . confirmare ita se rem habere; *ND.*, i, 18, fidenter sane ut solent isti. But Neue gives no example of fido, although Caper, *GL.*, vii, 109, 16, says fido, not fideo. Confido occurs in Cic. *Att.*, ix, 2, 3.

3, 335 sed communibus inter eos conflatur·utrumque

Lachman and recent editors change eos to eas, with reference to corporis atque animi potestas in verse 334; but eas potestates is unexampled. Of course eos cannot refer to corpus atque anima. In 325 and 352 inter se occurs; here communibus inter eos motibus is equivalent to communibus inter motus motibus: ii, 942, contulit inter se motus quibus omnituentes accensi sensus. But possibly se should be read: iii, 558, denique corporis atque animi vivata potestas | inter se coniuncta valent. Inter eas occurs nowhere in the poem. In v, 1421, et tamen inter eos, inter se might have been used.

3, 339 non enim ut umor aquae dimittit saepe vaporem

Woltjer, *Mnem.*, xxvii, 58, has shown conclusively that the second syllable of enim always has the accent, and proposes to read non ut enim umor. Lucretius nowhere else has enim in comparisons, the nearest use being ii, 1153, haud ut opinor enim, and iii, 876, non ut opinor enim. Enim is elided before a vowel in v, 165, 1119; vi, 116.

3, 358 multaque praeterea perditum expellitur aevo quam

For perditum, perdit cum from Flor. 31, leads to perdit quam. But the only way to explain the added quam is to suppose it followed ante, itself dislodged by aevo that was repeated from 357. Hence Brieger was right in following Munro in reading

multaque praeterea perdit quam expellitur ante.

Cf. iv, 884, rem quisquam <quam> mens providit quid velit ante.

3, 361 contra cum sensus ducat eorum
sensus enim trahit

Ducat is supported by trahit and by v, 728, astrologorum artem contra convincere tendit.

3, 365 quod foribus non fit neque enim qua cernimus ipsi

Qua might be defended by v, 578, nostris oculis qua cernimus, but qui is better, giving a plural to continue foribus and ostia. This antique qui occurs at 700, v, 233.

3, 394 et quantis intervallis tuditantia possint

Read et quam illa his intervallis. Et quam is supported by v, 1300, et biiugos prius est quam bis coniungere binos | et quam falciferos armatum escendere currus; and illa his by the accepted reading of v, 568, nil illa his intervallis, for nihil nisi intervallis. Intervallis is never used with suis or the like, which in the form sis otherwise would be a probable emendation.

3, 421 tu fac utrumque uno subiungas nomine eorum

Subiungas cannot be separated. Lucretius has iungere 16 times and never with sub; subiungere twice.

3, 492 nimirum qua vis morbi distracta per artus
turbat agens animam spumans in aequore salso

The easy correction quia for qua, the insertion of ut, following the velut of the corrector of Q, and spumas of Tohte should all be accepted. The reading will then be

nimirum quia vis morbi, distracta per artus,
turbat agens animam spumas, ut in aequore salso.

The interpretation is turbat animam, agens spumas; the poet elsewhere imitates the turbulence of the thought by his arrangement of words. For turbat animam cf. iv, 922, animam perturbatam.

3, 504 tum quasi vaccillans primum consurgit

Why vacillans should be qualified by quasi I do not understand. Vacillans, I think, was an explanatory gloss, and has ex-

truded some other word meaning "reeling" or "tottering;" it was then written vaccilans to suit the metre. The missing word may have been bacchans in some combination or other; dubitans and titubans would not suit the metre. Tum quasi homo titubans would give the required sense.

3, 531 scinditur atque animo haec quoniam natura

The correction made by Lambin from animo to animae seems necessary. The prose order would be atque quoniam haec natura animae scinditur nec uno tempore existit sincera, mortalis habenda est. Atque is not postponed elsewhere in the poem, but there is also no other example of such a generally reversed order of words as that which occurs in this sentence. Atque is used in the beginning of a paragraph in iii, 978, atque ea nimirum quaecumque, and with quoniam in iv, 26, atque animi quoniam docui. Et quoniam occurs in iii, 510, 548, 634; iv, 950; v, 258; vi, 43.

3, 535 atque ideo cunctis sensum diducere membris

Diducere may be defended by vi, 215; ii, 316, 395; iii, 287. With it may be compared dimittunt, ii, 924; solvant, iii, 287; amittit, iii, 768; dissolui, iii, 578, 612; labefactari, iv, 435. It is not the withdrawal (deducere) of sensation, but the destruction (diducere) that the poet means. Deducere seems not to be used elsewhere by Lucretius of sensus or sensum.

3, 569 ideo conclusa moventur
sensiferos motus quos extra corpus in auras
aeris haut possunt post morten eiecta movere

No one would deny that quos moveri is Lucretian and that there is no example of motus movere in the poem; yet all manuscripts have movere in 571; and if the poet could use with motus, creare, iii, 239, accipit, 115, didit, 245, accipit, 247, ciere, 378,

edere, 560; traducere, iv, 1072; darent, v, 421, dare, 442, it is difficult to see why he could not have used the active here, as he has sensum movere in iii, 841. Movebat is parallel to agebat in 575.

3, 586 fundamentta foras manant animaeque per artus

Lachmann's usque is improbable because us is omitted in our MSS at the end of the verse: cf. i, 425; iii, 404; vi, 144. Wakefield's anima emanante may be right, but demands too many changes—manant animaeque, manant animae, emanante anima, anima emanante. The easiest correction is manante animaque. The correspondence of que here is no more strange than que—atque in v, 31. He could not write perque artus and so wrote que per artus perque viarum omnis flexus.

3, 594 in anima ac toto solvi de corpore omnia membra
et quasi supremo languescere tempore voltus
molliaque easangui cadere omnia membra

In 596 velle is usually read for omnia membra, and in 598 exsangui for easangui. The contrast is between the contemplated action of the soul and the sympathetic appearance of the body—omnia membra; therefore the word trunco or corpore cannot have fallen out. The corruption may be too deep here for any certain correction; mollia omnia membra is suspicious, for although he has mollia membra in iv, 789, 980, and omnia membra, iv, 849, 958, mollia omnia membra does not occur elsewhere, and the only case where membra is used with two adjectives is at ii, 704, multa terrestria membra. It is highly probable that both 594 and 596 are corrupt and have influenced each other. Exsangui suggests paleness in other authors (Ov. *Tr.*, iii, i, 55, exsangui pallere colore), and we should expect something of the kind here. But aside from that, the construction is probably like iii, 452, et obtusis ceciderunt viribus artus. Brieger's facie is the best suggestion so far: v, 838, facie membrisque; iv, 651, in membris et in ore.

3, 617 sedibus et certis regionibus omnibus haeret

Omnibus is corrupt and is due to repetition: regionibusonibus was interpreted regionibus omnibus, and the proper word has been extruded. Lachmann's pectoris cannot be defended by iii, 140, idque situm media regione in pectoris haeret on account of the plural regionibus. The word was perhaps corporis: vi, 897, in taedai corpore adhaerent.

3, 620 atque ita multimodis per totis artubus esse

The subject of esse is corpus, understood from my corporis above. For the corrupt pertotis, perfectis requires too many changes, and partitis cannot mean "arrange" or "organize;" it means "divide" or "distribute," as in iii, 710. Read multimodis perdoctis artubus esse: iv, 790, arte madent simulacra et docta vagantur; v, 1435, sol et luna perdocuere homines. Definite localities are assigned to each member, and the place where each can continue in life; and so the body is equipped with well-instructed limbs so that the order of the members is never wrong; each goes where it belongs. What happens when this is not done, he shows in his description of portents in v, 834 sq. Habent rationem conciliandi, ii, 551. If he could attribute, even ironically, in ii, 975, laughter, tears, and speech to primordia, he could here allow the membra to be instructed.

3, 633 auditum per se possunt sentire neque esse

Auditum is impossible (Vol. ii, 110) and although Lachmann's haud igitur expresses the thought it is too far from the manuscript reading. I propose

haud ita tum per se possunt.

Haud ita begins the line in iii, 682, 1057; non ita in i, 479; ii, 1126; iii, 5; iv, 1147; v, 1016, 1168, vi, 887. Ita comes at the close of an argument, with a general reference, in i, 894; ii, 224, 369. Hauditatum means merely the dropping out of the syl-

lable ta, which was omitted in five other places and inserted in three. Sic igitur tum occurs in v, 467; tum of course is not temporal but corresponds roughly to si in 624. I hope at a later time to defend the latinity of ita tum.

3, 734 et mala multa animus contage fungitur eius

Contage is impossible in this metrical position, and the obvious correction is contagi, first suggested by Lambinus.

3, 735 sed tamen his esto quamvis facere utile corpus
cum subeant

Bernay's cui seems demanded by 723, 729, 738. M for i occurs at iii, 983, 161; v, 67; and cum subeant is hard to explain, both in meaning and syntax.

3, 738 nec tamen est utquicum perfectis insinuetur

Utquicum was originally utquibuscum, quibuscum being an attempt to explain utqui, the correct reading, first established by Munro. Lucretius never has cum with insinuo.

3, 760 sic animas hominum dicent in corpora semper
ire humana tamen quaeram . . .

The editors have all followed Marullus in changing sic to sin, which occurs in five other places, but nowhere introducing a quotation. Furthermore, there is no other example of corruption of n and c except in a geographical word of doubtful spelling—Acragantinus, i, 716. The argument from 740 has shown that certain qualities follow racial endowment, as is shown by animals, among which men are artfully introduced in 753, desiperent homines saperent fera saecla ferarum. So in refutation, they will limit the transmigration of human souls to human bodies. The sic is used as in iii, 104; sic animi sensum non certa parte reponunt, and in iii, 970, sic alid ex alio numquam desistet oriri

Tamen follows as in iv, 473, et tamen hoc quoque uti concedam scire at id ipsum | quaeram . . .

3, 764 nec tam doctus equae pullus quam fortis equi vis

Paulus O.
Write pollus; pollulus occurs in Cato and Varro.

3, 790 quod si posset enim multo prius ipsa animi vis

Enim is hard to explain. Perhaps iam fell out after si and enim was put in to fill up the verse, influenced by anervis above it and umeris below; or enim may have been a gloss on iam, or itself a corruption of iam. Iam stands for im in iii, 775, v, 53, and em is inserted or omitted in ii, 62, iii, 735, 764. For quodsi iam posset, cf. i, 396, nec si iam posset; ii, 907, sed tamen esto iam posse haec aeterna manere; v, 195, quod si iam rerum ignorem; v, 1016, non ita iam possent.

3, 852 et nunc nil ad nos de nobis attinet ante
qui fuimus iam de illis nos adficit angor

Marullus added nec and Lachmann neque. Iam nec occurs in ii, 426, and nec iam in vi, 1276; neque iam not at all. Neque is not omitted elsewhere in O, nec once in Q. The correct reading was

et nunc nil ad nos de nobis attinet, ante
qui fuimus, nil iam de illis nos adficit angor.

For the repetition of nil, cf. iii, 213, nil ibi libatum de toto corpore cernas | ad speciem, nil ad pondus; v, 568, nil illa his intervallis de corpore libant | flammarum, nil ad speciem. For the form, i, 554, nil ex illis; i, 630, iam nil ex illis; and for the thought, v, 171, sed cui nil accidit aegri | tempore in anteacto, cum pulcre degeret aevom.

3, 876 non ut opinor enim dat quod promittit et unde

Everywhere else in the poem unde introduces a verb. Perhaps audet should be written here for unde. I now see that my former suggestion und' det is untenable, and I lean toward abunde, which was read by Pius and other Itali. Et stands for ad in iii, 733, et fini for adfini, and ab for at in ii, 920; ubi for uti in iii, 108. Lucretius has forms of the verb abundo seven times at the close of the verse, usually the participle abundans. Abunde, "profusely," he does not use elsewhere, but it suits the tone of the passage here.

3, 885 nec videt in vera nullum fore morte alium se
cui possit vivus sibi se lugere peremptum

Editors since the Aldine of 1500 have read qui, the reading of Flor. 31, and so easy an emendation that for that reason it is suspicious. It is remarkable that Wakefield's English manuscripts all have cui with O and Q, although usually they agree in obvious emendations. The corruption of c and q is very unusual in the principal manuscripts; the only other case is at vi, 1205, cul for qui; and in iv, 490, Q has quiquest corrected to cuiquest. Cui begins the verse in i, 87; ii, 543; iv, 1164; v, 171, 227. The ordinary rules of syntax have no weight in such a contorted expression as the poet uses here; sibi is quite as unusual as cui. The prose order might be nec videt in vera morte nullum alium se fore cui vivus possit lugere sibi se peremptum. But I know of no case of either cui lugere or sibi lugere. Yet cf. Cic. *Planc.*, 101, hos pro me lugere, hos gemere, hos decertare pro meo capite; Prop., i, 12, 15, praesenti fiere puellae; Tib., iii, 11, 14, maereat haec genero; ii, 5, 103, illa suae plorabit (not accepted by some scholars); Cic. *Tusc.*, i, 30, nemo maeret suo incommodo (unless incommodo is ablative there).

3, 893 urgerive superne obrutum pondere terrae

The accepted obtritum is supported only by Catullus, lxv, 8, obterit, where it is interpreted by obtegit. Most people think

that obrutum is impossible here by reason of the quantity of u; I therefore propose

urgerive superne a bruto pondere terrae.

There is no other case in our manuscripts of ru for tri (vi, 105 bruto deberent pondere pressae).

3, 901 iam desiderium rerum super insidet una

Una cannot be satisfactorily explained, and Giussani's ullum is better; cf. 922, and above on 146.

3, 935 nam gratis fuit tibi vita anteacta priorque

No one of the conjectures hitherto made is satisfactory. No editor has yet dared to print fŭit, although several have suggested it; and all of the remedies, except the haec of Lachmann and ne of Bernay, demand too many changes; of the two I prefer haec. But I suggest tentatively

nam gratis fuit id tibi, vita anteacta priorque

because id was omitted in five other places. Vita anteacta priorque is to be taken as epexegetical of id, something like vi, 368, prima caloris enim pars et postrema rigoris | tempus id est vernum (if that is the correct reading there).

3, 948 omnia si perges vivendo vincere saecla
atque etiam potius si numquam sis moriturus

Most editors, following Lambinus, change perges to pergas on account of sis in 949, but the poet could not write es moriturus. This is the only example of the use of the first periphrastic conjugation in the poem. He has pergat twice with quin, pergam five times in a plain statement of intention, and once, ii, 422, with cum. Pergas occurs only at iv, 300, sol etiam caecat contra si tendere pergas, very different from omnia restant si pergas vincere saecla. The future here is emphasized, not the condition; the si scarcely differs from dum or cum. He does not use any future form of morior elsewhere.

3, 954 aufer abhinc lacrimas baratre et compesce querellas

In Vol. ii, p. 114, I attempted to defend baratare, but I fear unsuccessfully. Perhaps blatero is the missing word: blatero, bratero, baratre, meaning "senile prater." The noun is attested by Gellius, i, 15, 20, in the sense of "loquacious"; for the verb, cf. Hor. *Sat.*, ii, 7, 35, cum magno blateras clamore.

3, 961 nunc aliena tua tamen aetate omnia mitte
aequo animoque agendum magnis concede necessest

For this desperate passage I suggest
aequo animoque age, nunc annis concede, necessest.

For the various corruptions, cf. vi, 482, denseno Q for densendo; vi, 476, onnibus Q for omnibus; vi, 721, annis Q for amnis; ii, 36, iamteris O for iacteris. For the thought, iii, 964, cedit enim rerum novitate extrusa vetustas; iii, 946, si tibi non annis corpus iam marcet.

3, 992 in amore iacentem
quem volueres lacerant atque exest anxius angor
aut alia quavis scindunt cuppedine curae

Volucres is a gloss, and has expelled the proper word. Petronius interprets the vulture of Prometheus as cordis livor atque luxus, and Lucretius may have written quem livor lacerat atque exest anxius angor. Cic. *Tusc.*, iii, 27, says aegritudo lacerat exest animum; and livor is a synonym of aegritudo; Ovid *P.*, iv, 16, 47, proscindere livor desine. But as Lucretius has much to say about invidia, iii, 75, macerat invidia; v, 1125, deiecit invidia, we might write quem invidiae lacerant; Cic. *Cl.*, 153, procellis invidiarum. But livor is a synonym of invidia, and also of angor and cura. The plural lacerant may be due to scindunt.

3, 1011 Cerberus (et furiae iam vero, et lucis egestas),
Tartarus horriferos eructans faucibus aestus,
—qui neque sunt usquam nec possunt esse profecto,
sed metus in vita poenarum pro male factis
est insignibus insignis, scelerisque luella,
carcer et horribilis, etc.

I have punctuated this to show the sense. Lucretius is hastening to the end of his catalogue, and in his impetuous manner is careless of his syntax and in too much of a hurry to make the list complete, for he is not writing a Baedeker for Hades. Hence he omits Ixion and others too, for why should he include all the malefactors among the shades? So in ii, 342 sq., iv, 123 sq., there are similar cases of hanging nominatives as Brieger shows, *Prol.*, xxi.

3, 1061 esse domi per quem pertaesumst subitoque

Per quem taesumst, proposed by Wakefield, is more probable than quem pertaesumst. The missing word at the end of the line may have been remigrat: ii, 966, inque locum quando remigrant, v. 830, nec manet ulla sui similis res omnia migrant; ii, 775, numquam in marmoream possunt migrare colorem; Cic. *Tusc.*, i, 118, in nostram domum remigremus; *Acad.*, i, 13, remigrare in domum veterem; *Fam.*, ix, 18, 4, Romam tibi remigrandum; Plaut. *Pers.*, 685, remigret domum.

3, 1068 hoc se quisque modo fugit at quem scilicet ut fit

I now think that Giussani is right in this reading. Fugitat of Madvig jars, because it means usually "avoid," and once only (iv, 1176) "flee from" or "run away." Seneca's quotation and comment set fugit over against effugit.

3, 1078 certe equidem finis vitae mortalibus adstat

Wakefield and Heinze alone keep the reading of the manuscripts; all the rest of the modern editors write certa quidem. One inferior MS has certe quidem. Finis certa occurs in i, 562, ii, 512; and in i, 107, is si certam finem esse viderent | aerumnarum homines; note finis aerumnarum that death may well be, but not certa finis vitae. The end of life cannot be certain: ii, 1139, iure igitur pereunt cum rarefacta fluendo | sunt et cum externis succumbunt omnia plagis, and ii, 1173, omnia paulatim tabescere et ire | ad scopulum. In iii, 592, quin etiam finis dum vitae vertitur intra, and 1091, qui finem vitai fecit, are the only cases where finis is used with vita. Munro always translates certa finis as "a fixed limit" except in this line, where he turns it by "a sure term of life." The whole paragraph from 1076 to the end shows that life goes on to its end until mors aeterna comes; there is not the slightest suggestion that the limit is fixed, but the end surely comes sooner or later: Stat. *Silv.*, ii, 1, 224, nos miseri quibus unde dies suprema quis aevi | exitus, incertum, quibus instet fulmen ab astris.

Against the reading is the fact that equidem occurs nowhere else in the poem, and that late classical writers use it with the first person; but the theory that equidem represents ego quidem is not earlier than Cicero, and it will probably be restored in many places with the third person; cf. Lindsay, 603. Lucretius has certe ut in iv, 760; certe ex, iv, 739; quidem vero, i, 1001, ii, 652. Virgil has certe equidem audieram, *Ecl.*, ix, 7.

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CRITICISM OF THE TEXT OF LUCRETIUS WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR ITS IMPROVEMENT

PART II, BOOKS IV–VI

BY
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4, 71 Pauca queunt et sunt prima fronte locata

A word is missing which may be inferred from the following: iv, 97, in promptu quoniam est in prima fronte locata; iv, 204, quid quae sunt igitur iam prima fronte parata; i, 879, et magis in promptu primaque in fronte locata. I suggest

pauca queunt et iam sunt prima fronte locata.

Et iam occurs at ii, 171, where Q has etiaq:; iii, 481, 744; vi, 1132. In is inserted before prima by the corrector of Q and was the old vulgate reading, but it is evidently inserted as a makeshift, as also prima in of the editio princeps. Sub was supplied by Flor. 31 and a Cambridge MS, but sub is not elsewhere used with prima fronte. Lachmann supplied quae, which would hardly have been omitted after queunt: in iv, 97, and i, 879, the subject is omitted.

4, 72 nam certe iacecereac iergiri multa videmus

There is deep corruption here and I have never been satisfied with Lachmann's largiri, for things do not properly bestow bountifully, or lavish, color. The stages of corruption, working backward, were possibly

1. iacecereaciergiri
2. iacere ac acies iacere
   iacere
3. iaculari ad acies
4. iaculari ad acies
5. ad iaculari acies; the whole line being

nam certe ad iaculari acies permulta videmus.

Iaculari is the reading of Flor. 31, Cambridge, and some inferior manuscripts. Color is distinguished by the eye: iv, 248, per nostras acies perlabitur omnis; iv, 280, dum venit ad nostras acies; iv, 357, ad nostras acies perlabitur ictus; iv, 691, quae feriunt oculorum acies; ii, 419, colores oculos qui pascere possunt | et qui conpungunt aciem. Iaculari occurs below at 86, ex summo quoniam iaculantur utraque, and in 146. In 105 Lucretius says of the simulacra, quas cernere nemo | cum possit. Permulta occurs several times as the next to the last word, and per is elsewhere omitted and inserted.

It must be acknowledged that the position of ad in my proposal is exceptional, but ad is out of place in vi, 613, ad maris omnia summam.

4, 77 per malos volgata trabesque trementia fluctus

So Q; O has a lacuna.

Editors read flutant with Turnebus. Lucretius has flutant in iii, 190, and Propertius and Ovid use fluitantia in a similar connection. But fluctus is too far from flutant; fluctuant occurs in iv, 1077, fluctuat incertis, and vi, 367, fluctuat aer, but

fluctant for fluctuant is unexampled, just as flutant for fluitant has no support except in Varro. Perhaps the scribe of O thought fluctant for fluctuant impossible and hence left a blank; and Q, finding fluct in his copy, filled the word out so as to make fluctus. It was read by Voss and Wakefield.

Volgata for "spread" or "stretch" is unexampled and may be due to volgo in 75. Perhaps volitata should be written instead: cum magnis theatris intenta, volitata per malos trabesque trementia fluctant. Volito is used twelve times by Lucretius: cf. iv, 88, quae volgo volitant. Unfortunately there is no example available of the form volitatus; it is parallel in use to adultus, placitus, cenatus, and the like.

4, 79 scenal speciem patrum matrumque deorum

Lambinus corrected scenal to scenai. The only passage in the poem that is of any help is iv, 982, consessum cernere eundem | scenaique simul varios splendere decores. I hazard one more attempt to heal this desperate passage:

scenai speciem patrum matrumque decorem.

The light colors, the stage, auditorium, and the great people in their fine clothes who sat in front. Decorem patrum matrumque = patres matresque decoros. The people were a part of the show: Ov. *A.A.* i, 99, spectatum veniunt spectentur ut ipsae. For the periphrasis cf. iii, 371, Democriti quod sancta viri sententia ponit; Catull. lxiv, 78, electos iuvenes simul et decus innuptarum. Lachmann read pulcram variumque decorem.

4, 91 consimiles ideo diffusae rebus abundant

Following Lambinus editors insert e after diffusae; but Lucretius never has e after a long vowel, although it occurs eight times after a short vowel. He never has the construction abundare e, nor any other writer either so far as I know, when the verb

means "stream off." Furthermore, the emphasis lies on diffusae: iv, 55, corpora partim diffusa solute. I suggest

consimiles ideo diffuse rebus abundant.

With other verbs also Lucretius has nouns with, and without, prepositions; so with aufero: vi, 622, auferet undis; vi, 825, membris ex omnibus aufert.

4, 92 ex alto quia dum veniunt extrinsecus ortae

If intrinsecus in vi, 1147, means "on the inside," extrinsecus may well mean "on the outside," and the punctuation should be ex alto quia dum veniunt, extrinsecus ortae scinduntur. Extrinsecus ortae = secus exortae in contrast to ex alto: rising outside as they come from the interior of the object. In ii, 1142, iv, 646, vi, 579, extrinsecus means "on the outside." It is not strange that three English MSS should have intrinsecus, which on hasty reading would seem to be necessary.

4, 116 primum animalia sunt iam partim tantula eorum
tertia pars nulla possit ratione videri

Purmann's quorum or eorum is probably correct in 116; but in 117 why a third part should escape observation rather than a fourth or the whole is not plain. Lucretius names several parts in 119—the heart, eyes, limbs; the contrast ought to be between these and the whole body or any part of it that may fall under observation. I had thought of subdita pars (cf. v, 101; iv, 447), but integra pars is nearer the MSS. The animals are so small that no distinguishable part of them can be seen by itself. Q has verse 117 indented as if in had fallen out: in is omitted twenty-three times elsewhere, and tegra for tertia is not a violent change. G for r and r for t occur elsewhere; or the corruption may have been tegra, terga, tercia, tertia.

4, 135-142 Mussehl, *De Lucret. . . . retract.*, pp. 153, 164, has shown that transposition is unnecessary.

4, 146 et hoc alias cum pervenit in res
transit ut in primis vestem

Alias is suspicious: what is needed is the opposite of densa, 151. This, perhaps, was laxas, the stages of corruption being laxas, alsas, alias. Lucretius has laxare in vi, 1071, and Sil. Ital. xvii, 422, has rarescit multo laxatus vulnere miles. If laxas is right it may have reminded the poet of vestem through the connection toga laxa, Tib. i, 6, 40 (see Smith there); not, of course, that the vestis was laxa in that sense. These clothes were transparent: Cic. 2 *Cat.* 23, velis amictos non togis. Lucretius is thinking of a silk mantle, as he had not forgotten the theatre hangings mentioned a few lines before.

4, 166 quandoquidem speculum quocunque obvertimus
res ibi respondent simili forma atque colore

This is the reading of O; Q has oris and sibi.

The missing word was an adverb, for nothing else will fit the sense. This adverb was ocius, and the scribe of O hesitated to write it and so left a blank. The swiftness of the reflection is implied in celer, 143, 160; subito, 155; brevi, 159; extemplo, 212. Ocius was easily corrupted into oris; for c = r, cf. Havet, 656. For ocjus, cf. orjundi in ii, 991.—Ibi of O is better than sibi; cf. in aqua, 213.

4, 178 longo spatio ut brevis hora feratur

Feratur is due to ferantur, 176; editors read teratur, as if a brief hour were to be wasted in a long course. Perhaps petatur, "required," should be read; petatur, peratur, feratur would be an easy corruption.

4, 206 quone vides citius debere et longius ire

O has quoneque corrected to quo ne; Q, quone with nō superscript.

The editors vary between quone and nonne. Verse 205 begins with cum, as v, 1228 has cum, 1229, non. The scribe was led astray by the cum in 205, and the stages of corruption were nonne, nome, quome, quone. No satisfactory parallel for quone has yet been cited.

4, 216 quare etiam atque etiam mira fateare necessest

Lucretius never uses mirus with fateare necessest nor any other adjective either; but once he has dissolui preceding this expression, and once suboriri following etiam atque etiam; hence it is highly probably that a verb is concealed in mira. Such a verb Lambinus found in mitti, which he defended by iv, 676, et fluere et mitti volgo spargique putandumst. Lachmann, however, appeals better to vi, 922, perpetuo fluere ac mitti spargique necessest | corpora quae feriant oculos, etc. There OQ have miti, and there are examples of the interchange of t and r. Furthermore, Q has etiamira.

t

4, 284 continuo a nobis in eum quae fertur imago

Read continuo a nobis in tum quae fertur imago, i.e., quae imago tum infertur. Tum quae occurs at i, 461; v, 69. For the form of the sentence, cf. vi, 281, inde ubi percaluit venti vis et gravis ignis | impetus incessit maturum tum quasi fulmen | perscindit subito nubem ferturque. . . The corruption e for t occurs four times, t for e six times. But I can cite no example of in . . . fertur for infertur, yet metrical exigency may excuse the tmesis.

4, 289 quare etiam atque etiam minime mirarier est par
illis quae reddunt speculorum ex aequore visum
aeribus binis quoniam res confit utraque

Most editors infer a lacuna, but Munro reads illic quor reddant. I propose si quae illic. Si follows an expression of wondering in v, 192, 748, 779, 1258; vi, 489, 655; si quis, vi, 655. The reflected objects are illa, 271; multa, 273; illa, 278. The stages of the corruption were siquae illic, quae illic, illic quae, illis quae. Si fell out in five places in our MSS. IV, 344, de speculi qua parte recedas | continuo nequeunt illinc simulacra reverti; so possibly si quae illinc would be better, as the n could have easily fallen out.

4, 320 atque patefecit quas ante obsederat ater
continuo rerum simulacra secuntur

In 320 O has ater, Q a er. Bernays and editors aer | ater.

Ater occurs five times at the end of the line, once at the beginning (iv, 313, where aer precedes at the end of 312) and twice as the second word. Continuo occurs nine times beginning the line, four times as the second word after a dactyl, once as the second word after a spondee, and once as the third word. There is no certain case of the first word of a verse dropping out, except monosyllables. Hence Lucretian usage makes ater probable in 320 and continuo the first word in 321. As i, 123, has sed quoniam simulacra, and as quaedam may have been overlooked on account of quasante above it, I suggest

continuo rerum quaedam simulacra secuntur.

Cf. iv, 753, cernere per simulacra oculos quaecumque lacessunt. Aer can be supplied for ater from 313, 315, 317, as it must be with hic in 317 and qui in 319.

4, 327 quinque etiam sex ut fieri simulacra suerint

Ve is omitted in vi, 359, seris for se veris, and ut follows que repeatedly, e.g., v, 853, 1266; hence it is better to write sexve with Marullus, notwithstanding iv, 577, sex etiam aut septem, as aut is not omitted anywhere in our MSS.

4, 332 usque adeo speculo in speculum translucet imago

In iv, 326, Lucretius has fit quoque de speculo in speculum ut tradatur imago, and in 338 aut quia de speculo in speculum transfertur imago; here also we should expect de, but it would be unmetrical; hence he probably used e, just as in i, 283, and in many other places, as I have shown in my note to that verse, ex and de are used indifferently and often for metrical convenience. Ex and e have fallen out in many other places. For the rhythm, cf. iii, 925, cum correptus homo ex somno; v, 1133, alieno ex ore. But as Lucretius has e spatiis in v, 566, we must write e speculo as was done by the Aldine editor.

4, 361 fit quasi ut ad turnum saxorum structa tuantur

For turnum editors read tornum to agree with the usual orthography of the word, but Du Cange and modern derivatives show that the word must have been spelled sometimes with u, and it is better to stay with the manuscripts. For tuantur editors read tuamur or terantur; but if Varro and the Digest can use this verb in a passive sense Lucretius can also, especially as he has videantur, 354; cernitur, 355–356; videntur, 363. Quasi ad turnum tuantur corresponds to quasi adumbratum videntur in 363. Greek ἄγκυρα, Latin ancora, shows the opposite change.

The spelling turnum should perhaps be used in Apul. *Fl.* i, 9, ad limam et lineam . . . cum turno et cothurno, to keep the alliteration.

4, 397 exstantisque procul medio de gurgite montis
classibus inter quos liber potest exitus ingens

Lachmann changed i in isque to u, which is paralleled over and over again in our MSS and removes a contorted construction. So in ii, 515, isque stands for usque.

4, 406 quos ubi tum supra sol montis esse videtur

For ubi Marullus has ibi, Lachmann and editors tibi. Lachmann objects to ibi "quod non est Lucretiani usus," but quos tibi tum is not Lucretian either, and although tibi tum occurs in ii, 44, and tum tibi in v, 805, tibi there is an ethical dative which it cannot be here. Ibi tum would not be possible if both words were temporal, but ibi is here local. Again, nobis in 408 precludes the second person. In ii, 325, and iii, 28, ibi is usually read for ubi.

4, 418 nubila despicere et caelum ut videare videre
corpora mirande sub terras abdita caelo

Perhaps the manuscript reading of this much tortured passage may stand: "that to look down on the clouds and to behold heaven you seem, bodies in wondrous fashion put down under the earth, withdrawn from the sky." The reflection of the clouds is seen in the pool of water. For corpora used in a general sense, cf. ii, 742, cognoscant corpora tactu; ii, 834, omnia corpora. For the apposition, v, 93, quorum naturam triplicem, tria corpora; and for its reference to clouds, vi, 118, nubes . . . radentes corpora.

4, 532 scilicet expletis quoque ianua raditur oris

I do not see why this reading cannot stand: the opening is scraped because the region is filled up and the passages blocked.

Lucretius uses ora many times indefinitely: of quarters, e.g. ii, 1000; iii, 835; borders, iv, 215; coasts, iv, 411; v, 475; the container for the thing contained: v, 656, per oras aetheris auroram differt, which would result in filling up the orae. And again, vi, 762, *ianua* ne forte his forte Orci *regionibus* esse | credatur, post hinc animas Acheruntis in *oras*. Ora is used without a genitive several times, e.g. i, 969, 980. The poet speaks of fauces and arteria, but does not mention the mouth, and the ianua is the opening of the throat, not of the mouth; the throat is scraped.

4, 543 cum tuba depresso graviter sub murmure mugit
et reboat raucum retrocita barbara bombum

Berecyntia cannot be elicited from retrocita and regio does not go with barbara. The reading of the codices, retrocita, can be retained if it be interpreted "cum tuba barbara retrocita graviter sub murmure mugit et reboat raucum bombum," or, if that is too violent, "cum tuba submugit graviter murmure et barbara <tibia> retrocita reboat bombum." Tuba retro cita is tibia curva (Tib. ii, 1, 86, Phrygia tibia curva sono), and tibia curva barbara is the Phrygian pipe (barbara tibia, Cat. lxiv, 214, tibia rauca, Prop. iii, 10, 23). Tuba frequently suggested tibia: Ov. *Met.*, iii, 532, aerane tantum | aere repulsa valent et aduneo tibia cornu | et magicae fraudes ut quos non bellicus ensis | non tuba terruerit; Hor. *A. P.*, 202, tibia non ut nunc orichalco vincta tubaeque | aemula. The tibia was sometimes bass and sometimes treble; when bass it produced a booming: Stat. *Th.*, vi, 120, cornu grave mugit aduneo | tibia. In the ceremonies of Cybele, described in ii, 617 sq., the prevailing note is deep. If the end of the tuba is bent back it becomes a tibia; the lowest note on the tibia was *βόμβυξ*, "bourdon." S. Reinach, in his exhaustive article on the tibia in Daremberg-Saglio, says (p. 313) that the Phrygian pipe was raucous and deep, and that cornu sometimes means tibia.

4, 545 et validis necti tortis ex Heliconis
cum liquidam tollunt lugubri voce querelam

The swans, cycni, are certainly concealed in snecti, and oris in tortis. Perhaps cantu is also lost in necti, i.e., centi, canti, cantu, and the whole line may have been

et validi cycni cantu oris ex Heliconis.

For cantu, Cic. *Tusc.*, i, 73, cygni . . . cum cantu et voluptate moriuntur; Virg. *Aen.*, i, 398, cycni cantusque dedere. Validi cantu is unexampled, but cf. v, 3, valet verbis.

4, 553 hoc ubi non longum spatiumst unde illa profecta
perveniat vox quaeque necessest verba quoque ipsa

Bentley's una for illa does not seem necessary; illa vox refers to voces in 547, just as in iii, 270, illa vis refers to multae vis in 265, and haec vox in iv, 613 to voces in 611. In v, 1207, cura illa has a general reference. As to 554, there is no example in the poem of quaeque with ipsa, but ipsa merely strengthens quoque; so i, 912, verba quoque ipsa; ii, 891; iii, 1029; iv, 74, 283, 507.

The line should be punctuated

perveniat vox, quaeque necessest verba quoque ipsa
plane . . .

4, 594 humanum genus est nimis auricularum

Humanity is not greedy of ears nor desirous of earlaps, but men are credulous and eager to listen. The missing word is auscultare, and the stages of corruption were auscultare, aurcultare, auriculare, auricularum, for s and r are frequently interchanged and t is inserted and omitted recklessly. Pl. *Poen.*, 841, nimis eum ausculto libens, *Pseud.*, 427, auscultant crimina, Ps. Ruf. in *Is.*, xiii, 1, profanus populus ariolorum vocibus libenter auscultat. The word is vulgar and may have been used this once by Lucretius in disdain: "humanity is too hungry for dope." Hor. *C.*, ii, 13, 32, bibit aure volgus. For the rhythm, cf. iv, 975, ea sensibus usurpare.

4, 598 conloquium clausis foribus quoque saepe videmus

We cannot see a conversation within closed doors (unless they are glazed) but we can hear it; yet as audimus is a difficult word to manage in hexameter verse, videmus fieri or some other verb of action was frequently used instead. Here Brieger was right in inserting ut after conloquium: ut conloquium aures lacessere videmus. Ut fell out after discidium in iii, 347, membrorum, iii, 621; interdum, vi, 116.

4, 607 ergo replentur loca vocibus abdita retro
omnia quae circum fuerunt sonituque cientur

This means "ergo loca, abdita retro, replentur vocibus omniaque quae circum fuerunt sonitu cientur," "both the places that are out of sight are filled with the voices and also all the rest placed round about are stirred with the sound." There is no other case in the poem of -que being postponed so late, but Lucretius could write neither omniaque nor quaeque nor fueruntque. Probably what he wished to express was "ergo loca abdita retro replentur vocibus omniaque quae circum fuerunt his vocibus replentur sonituque cientur." The reading of O and Q may then stand. Que is misplaced in iv, 1010, edere sunt persectantes visaeque volantes. Fuĕrunt occurs in v, 474, 677, 878.

4, 611 saepe supra potis est at voces accipere extra

In i, 354, Lucretius says inter saepta meant voces et clausa domorum, and in six other places he mentions per saepta. Write here

saepe potest per saepta, at voces accipere extra

for he could not write the unmetrical saepe per saepta potest. The stages of the corruption were saepe potest per saepta, saepe per potest saepta, saepe potest saepta, saepe saepta potest, saepe supra potis est. There are several examples of the omission and insertion of per, and in ii, 850, many editors read potis es for

possis, and in iv, 152, some would have potis est for possunt. Although he has extra eighteen times he does not use it in contrast to any word of contrary signification. For the elision in caesura, cf. ii, 423; iii, 167; iv, 224. The elision after the fifth dactyl is Lucretian; see my note on i, 226.

4, 615 hoc qui sentimus sucum lingua atque palatum
plusculum habent in se rationis plus operaeque
principio . . .

I now see that hoc is impossible, but nec, the usual correction, is untenable, as everywhere else Lucretius, after beginning a paragraph with nec, follows with nam—i, 329; ii, 294, 700; iv, 379, 1192, 1233, 1278; vi, 564, 614—or with neque—ii, 569—or with enim—iii, 231; v, 988—or with sed—iv, 706, 1073; or nec is immediately succeeded by tamen, as in vi, 1065. Probably nunc should be read for hoc; nunc, nuc, us, hoc; in ii, 62, 142, 333, the initial n of nunc is omitted in Q, and in vi, 239, Q has non for nunc. Nunc is followed by principio in i, 830; iii, 177, 417; iv, 176, 522, 722, 907; v, 509, 780; vi, 738.

4, 616 plusculum habent in se rationis plus opere

Lachmann reads operaeve, but -ve occurs at the end of the verse only once in the manuscripts, where it is supported by another ve: iv, 297, adlidat pilaeve trabive. The early editors read -que, which is found in several inferior MSS and also explains quod of the Cambridge MS. Que occurs frequently at the end of the verse. It can be interpreted as an equivalent of -ve, as in iii, 284, subsit magis emineatque.

4, 621 diditur et rarae perplexa foramina linguae

Lucretius has perplexa six times and always of atoms, but iii, 587, perque viarum omnis flexus in corpore qui sunt | atque foramina, and iv, 599, per flexa foramina rerum; hence per flexa of

the Victorian codex should be read; cf. v, 1072, florantis for plorantis; and for the repeated preposition, i, 353, per truncos ac per ramos.

4, 632 artubus et stomachi umidum servare tenorem

For the unmetrical umidum Lachmann rightly read umidulum, which is due to metrical necessity. Umectum, the usual reading, is not in Lucretius's vocabulary and can be explained only on the ground that umidum is a gloss that expelled it. For umidulum for umidum, cf. tantus for tantulus, v, 591. Elsewhere Lucretius uses a diminutive form for metrical convenience; so angellis, ii, 428; homullis, iii, 914; misella, iv, 1096; puellos, iv, 1252.

4, 636 tantaque his rebus distantia differitasquest

Nonius quotes this verse with in after tanta but without est, but Lucretius everywhere has a verb with tantus. For the verse ending, cf. ii, 92, modoquest; iii, 142, animusquest.

4, 637 ut quod aliis cibus est aliis fuat acre venenum

For the unmetrical aliis Lachmann and modern editors read ali, which occurs in vi, 1227, but in no other place in Lucretius. These two places are the only ones where metrical convenience excludes aliis or alii. If alis for aliis occurs anywhere in good authors it should be read here; Neue, ii, 107, gives several citations of its use, but none from poets. Aliis of O may be due to the second aliis, and alius of Q to cibus. On the whole, it is better to read ali which is cited from authors and inscriptions by Neue, ii, § 105. In v, 553, aeri occurs for aeriis; v, 874, radi for radiis; v, 1071, desertibus for deserti; i, 425, queam for queamus; v, 24, magn for magnus.

4, 638 est itaque ut serpens hominis quae tacta salivis
disperit ac sese mandendo conficit ipsa

The text cannot stand, and no satisfactory emendation has yet been made. Read

vescitur ut serpens, hominis quae tacta salivis
disperit ac sese mandendo conficit ipsa.

The snake feeds on itself and destroys itself; cf. iii, 657, sq. But the sense calls for a verb meaning "corroded:" Gyllius in his translation of Aelian (ii, 24) says sputum tanta pernicie existit ex tabe ut vipera putrescat (ix, 33). If liquitur could be elicited from estitaque it would give the sense required.

4, 642 id quibus ut fiat

Lambinus and most editors read ut quibus id fiat. Lucretius has e quibus id fiat in iii, 1055; quibus id fieret, v, 1185; proinde quasi id fieri, v, 729; but id quoque enim fit, vi, 670; id quod . . . ut, i, 876; id quod iam, i, 429 and repeatedly. Ut fierent begins the line in vi, 413. There is no parallel to either id quibus ut fiat or ut quibus id fiat, hence it is better to let the MS reading stand.

4, 648 proinde et seminibus constant variantque figura

i.e., constant seminibus quae variant figura, which Lucretius could not write. So in v, 519, sive quod inclusi rapidi sunt aetheris aestus | quaerentesque viam circum versantur, i.e., qui quaerentes viam; v, 603, prata riget fons interdum campisque redundet, i.e., qui campis redundet; v, 968, multaque vincebant, i.e., quae multa vincebant; v, 1306, horribile humanis quod gentibus esset in armis | inque dies belli terroribus addidit augmen, i.e., quod in dies addidit. Lachmann changed variantque to variante, but I have been unable to find any example of such an omission of qu. The et refers back to dissimiles in 646 and thus prevents ambiguity.

4, 703 refrigescit enim cunctando plaga per auras
nec calida ad sensum decurrunt nuntia rerum

Calidus is never used by Lucretius with plaga or ictus, nor does nuntia ever occur except with some noun—twice simulacra, once lumina. Plaga as a rule implies a plural, principia, or corpora, or some other noun: ii, 223, nec plaga creata principiis; iv, 356, ac perit eius | plaga nec ad nostros perlabitur ictus | aera per multum quia dum simulacra feruntur, ii, 944; grandior ictus . . . dissoluuntur positurae principiorum; iii, 817, neque corpora sunt quae possint . . . valida dissolvere plaga; iv, 188, non dubitant transire sequenti concita plaga; ii, 129, multa . . . percita plagis; ii, 1112, omnia plagis corpora distribuuntur. Hence nuntia must be taken with corpora understood, and Lambinus's change of decurrunt to decurrit should not be made. For ad sensum, cf. iv, 668, fit prius ad sensum ut quae corpora conveniebant | nunc non conveniant. But calida is as strange with nuntia as with plaga; it was suggested by refrigescit and is corrupted from valida. So in vi, 127, 1256, Q has c for v, and in vi, 296, many editors read calidam for valida. The meaning of the whole passage is "refrigescit enim cunctando plaga principiorum per auras nec corpora nuntia rerum decurrunt valida ad creandum sensum." Nec valida begins the verse in i, 285.

4, 718 cum tamen haec nostras acies nil laedere possint
aut quia non penetrant aut quod penetrantibus ilus

For ilus the corrector of Q and the editors have illis, but ilus could never have stood for illis; it is too common a word and Lucretius prefers in illis when illis comes at the end of the line, or the dative ollis. Moreover, haec in 718 demands his, not illis, and the corrupt ilus here represents hibus which is described by Lindsay, *L.L.*, 435. The stages of the corruption were hibus, hilus, ilus. For the interchange of b and l, cf. iii, 553, tali for tabe, v, 1291, Q, adimelant for adimebant. Lucretius has a way of introducing his archaisms unexpectedly.

4, 740 nulla fuit quoniam talis natura anima

One group of editors supplies animalis, and another, objecting to animalis as unlucretian, reads animantis. But although animans in various cases occurs nineteen times at the end of the verse and in several other places within the verse, there is no trace of corruption except in the slight change of animas to animans in i, 774. We must, therefore, find an unusual word, and that word was animata, which comes at the end of the line in v, 145, vitaliter esse animata. The early editors in reading natura animai were on the right track so far as sense is concerned. The image of a Centaur cannot come from a living being because no such creature has ever been given life. The syllable -ta is omitted and inserted elsewhere, but here the careful scribe of the archetype of O and Q doubted the Latinity of animata.

4, 752 nunc igitur docui quoniam

There are so many instances in the poem of wrong order that here also the scribe was probably wrong, and we should write with Lambinus and others quoniam docui, particularly as quoniam is never placed after this verb and in several places the order quoniam docui could be changed to docui quoniam without violating the metre; so in i, 543.

4, 760 cęrte ut videamur cernere eum quem
reddita vita iam mors et terra potitast

For reddita most editors read rellicta with Voss, but although reddita occurs sixteen times, this is the only place where it is corrupt, and the change to rellicta is improbable palaeographically. Furthermore, life is not left but life leaves: v, 63, cernere cum videamur eum quem vita reliquit. The key to this passage is i, 135, morte obita quorum tellus amplectitur ossa; something corresponding and opposite to morte obita is de-

manded, and also a word of ambiguous meaning that would be explained by reddita, and that word was concessa. Read

reddita
concessa vita iam mors et terra potitast.

Lucretius uses concedo twenty-four times: in Mr. Bailey's translation the word is rendered "grant" seven times, "give place" four times, "suffer" three times, "allow" twice, and once each "are less," "yield," "pardon," "leave," "give up," "admit," "retire," "pass inward." But vitam concedere is common enough, as any lexicon will show; hence the need of the explanatory gloss reddita. The opposite of obire mortem is concedere vitam, "to give up" (reddere) life, not "grant" or "give place to;" not "give in" but "give up."

4, 791 et repetunt oculis gestum pede convenienti

Creech's change of oculis to ollis is improbable, as the corruption oculis, oclis, ollis has no support in O and Q; the nearest examples are in ii, 1026, 1101; vi, 35, 92. Oculis here represents ut videamus: ii, 69, longinquo fluere omnia cernimus aevo ex oculisque vetustatem subducere nostris, i.e., ne videamus; so here cernimus precedes in 789. The verse means "et simulacra repetunt gestum ut videamus oculis nostris gestum pede convenienti brachiis." But the oculi are the oculi mentis in sleep: iv, 789, cernimus in somnis.

4, 795 consentimus id est cum vox emittitur una

Many read cum sentimus, but con- does not stand for cum anywhere else. Lachmann's quod is probable: quom> quon> quod. There is corruption of d for n at i, 971; ii, 173; v, 1129; n for d in v, 1062; and n and m are interchanged twenty-seven times.

4, 802 et quia tenvia sunt nisique contendit acute
cernere non potis est animus

Nisi quae (cernere) contendit, (ea) acute cernere is very harsh, and therefore Lambinus conjectured se which has no defense palaeographically in our manuscripts. Perhaps the corruption is deep-seated. I propose

et quia tenvia sunt, nisi contra tendit acute.

The syllable -tra fell out (so iv, 658, triquealiis for triquetra aliis) leaving contendit; -que was then inserted to fill out the verse; it is omitted or inserted over thirty times in our MSS. Contra means "to meet," as in i, 66, 67, and iv, 300, sol etiam caecat contra si tendere pergas. Nisi quom contendat may also be right: que and quo are confused at ii, 164, and vi, 1155. Quo for quom, ii, 477; iv, 1208.

4, 804 praeterea pereunt nisi quae ex se ipse paravit

Many editors would have nisi si ad quae se, but although si may have dropped out after nisi, ad never is interchanged with ex. The correct reading may have been.

praeterea pereunt nisi quae ipse <sibi> esse paravit.

The stages of corruption may have been nisi quae ipse exse, nisi que ex se ipse. Cf. ii, 643, praesidioque parent decorique parentibus esse, i, 1008, ipsa modum porro sibi rerum summa parare. Elsewhere x and s are several times interchanged. The meaning is "therefore all the idols that there are besides these are lost, save those which it has designed to be for itself by straining the sight." Then in 805 Lucretius goes on to say that ipse parat sese, which is meaningless unless 804 refers primarily to the idols; animus gets ready in case any idols happen along.

4, 822 illud in his rebus vitium vehementer inesse

Recent editors read avessis, Munro's bold conjecture, but the form occurs nowhere else, is difficult on palaeographical grounds,

and aveo in such a context is unexampled in Lucretius. The line is desperate and requires a desperate remedy. The key may perhaps be found in iv, 1146 and following: nam vitare . . . et tamen implicitus quoque possis . . . effugere infestum . . . et praetermittas animi vitia. I propose

illud in his rebus possis vitium vementer

The verse was written first illud in his rebus vitium vementer, and possis having fallen out, as possint did in v, 736, was written in the margin and then taken in wrongly at the end of the verse—

illud in his rebus vitium vementer possis,

and possis was then corrupted into inesse, so in v, 485, partem for in artum, perhaps to make a better verse ending. Possis if right did not stand originally either at the end, or next to the last word: it stands at the end of the verse too often to be corrupted here; and it is never placed in the penultimate position, but several times in the second half of the verse: iv, 560, ergo fit sonitum ut possis; iv, 1149, et tamen implicitus quoque possis; i, 481, sed magis ut merito possis. For the spondaic ending vementer, cf. such unusual rhythms as ii, 475, fluat ac mansuescat; ii, 615, inventi sint; iii, 191, est natura; 417, et mortalis.

4, 825 prospicere ut possimus et ut proferre via

Lachmann's change to possemus is unnecessary. I can find no occurrence in Lucretius of possemus or the like between an expression like facias creata and another present subjunctive. For the present, cf. iii, 794, constat corpore certum dispositumque videtur | ubi esse et crescere possit; i, 203, quia rebus reddita certast gigundis e qua constat quid possit oriri, and the doubtful passage at i, 207. Of course possemus would be right by itself: v, 913, hominem . . . esse natum | trans maria pedum nisus ut ponere posset.

For via Lachmann read queamus, cf. 877, passus proferre queamus. Although such a corruption is unexampled, the reading is probably correct.

4, 878 cum volumus vareque datum sit membra movere

Membra movere occurs without an adverb in iv, 455, 789; v, 1173, and membra moventis, iv, 980; v, 1401, and propellere membra, iii, 162. Hence varie, the usual correction, is improbable and vare is not found. I suggest quare, cf. 825. In iii, 730, at neque cur faciant ipsae quareve laborent, vi, 533, quo pacto fiant quareve creentur; iv, 634. Perhaps the q is merely transposed and we should read quareve: iv, 634, quareve . . . tantaque; v, 71, quove . . . et; v, 184, quove . . . quidque.

4, 896 corporis hic igitur rebus fit utrimque duabus

For hic Faber and Brieger would have his; but although his rebus is common enough, his rebus duabus has no good parallel. In i, 449, the dative his coniuncta duabus rebus occurs referring back to quaecumque, and in ii, 1120, omnibus his . . . rebus, his is dubious. In v, 480, and vi, 543, his rebus is ablative absolute with participles. The old vulgate in 896 had hinc, but hinc igitur is not Lucretian. I can find no example of hic igitur rebus, and here both Munro and Bailey translate hic "in this way," which scarcely has a parallel. Perhaps sic should be read: corporisic might well stand for corporis sic. Sic igitur occurs frequently: iv, 685; v, 495, 546; vi, 665, etc. But iv, 865, his igitur rebus rarescit corpus, may defend his; yet the difficulty remains as to what his refers to; Creech would have the reference to anima and aer, which some think interpret rebus.

Corpori' for corporis occurs at iv, 1152.

4, 897 corporis ut ac navis velis ventoque feratur

Corporis was repeated from 896 and has extruded a word, which was perhaps scilicet: read

sic igitur rebus fit utrimque duabus,
scilicet, ut navis velis ventoque feratur.

Cf. vi, 846, fit scilicet. The various readings are due partly to metre and partly to sense. The interpolated reading may have been

corpus
scilicet ut ac navis

and then corporis ut ac. The Cambridge and Vatican MSS omit ac. Scilicet ut occurs repeatedly.

4, 959 fit ratione eadem coniectus parte animai
altior

This is translated by Munro "on the same principle the soul comes in part to be forced more deeply into the frame," as if the Latin were "fit eadem ratione ut anima ex parte coniciatur," but parte all the editors change, with Lachmann, to partim, comparing 918. Lucretius always has partim correlative to another partim, or as an equivalent to pars or a nominative pronoun, except in v, 952, where it means partibus. Parte for "in parte" does not occur elsewhere in the poem, but I am inclined to retain parte here in the sense "by part of the soul:" coniectus fit parte animai, equivalent to "pars animi conicitur altius et largior pars foras eicitur," etc. Yet possibly ex fell out after eadem; see above, on i, 843.

4, 959 fit ratione eadem coniectus parte animai
altior atque foras eiectus largior eius
et divisior inter se ac distractior intus

This means (1) that pars animae altius conicitur (cf. 918), and (2) that largior pars eius animae eicitur foras (cf. 917), and (3) that vis animae fit divisior ac distractior intus inter se (cf. 917); thus in closing Lucretius reverses the preceding order. Intus has been questioned, but it is sound, and corresponds to per artus in 916; intus in artus occurs in ii, 711, per artus . . . intus, ii, 964; membris intus, iv, 1091; animam labefactant sedi-

bus intus, vi, 798. Why the poet preferred to use the strange comparatives divisior and distractior I do not know; he might have used the abstracts divisus and distractus if he had cared for symmetry.

4, 987 quippe videbis equos fortis cum membra iacebunt
in somnis sudare tamen spirareque semper
et quasi de palma summas contendere viris
990 aut quasi carceribus patefactis saepe quiete
999 venantumque canes in molli saepe quiete

The verbs sudare, spirare, contendere, demand another infinitive in 990. I am inclined to think that this infinitive was in a lost line, and that it mas mitti. The other alternative is to regard saepe quiete as corrupt. Perhaps micare is the missing verb. The horse quivers in his sleep: Virg. *G.*, iii, 83, stare loco nescit, micat auribus et tremit artus . . . 104 ruuntque effusi carcere currus | cum spes arrectae iuvenum, exsultantia haurit | corda pavor pulsans. Ov. *Met.*, x, 652, has cum carcere pronus uterque | emicat.

My colleague, Professor Deutsch, conjectures semper avere, comparing 988 and the context of ii, 23–25.

4, 1011 porro hominum mentes magnis quae montibus edunt

Montibus is of course corrupt, and motibus is generally read with the Victorianus; Lachmann printed mentibus and Bernays mortibus. I find motibus magnis in vi, 588–589, of earthquakes, but nowhere in connection with mental activity. Perhaps montibus was a corruption of motibus, and that of molibus: the interchange of t and l is not uncommon; so iii, 62, tabore for labore. Magna mole for "great labor" is found in Tac. *Ann.*, ii, 78, Livy, xxv, 11, 17; maiore mole, Tac. *Hist.*, ii, 46. The plural in this meaning is unexampled, but may be due to metrical convenience, as was doloribus below in 1015. People in dreams do

over again what they have done with great effort. Montibus and molibus are sometimes synonyms, and magnis montibus is common in its literal sense; so v, 1244.

4, 1013 reges expugnant capiuntur proelia miscent
tollunt clamorem quasi si iugulentur ibidem

It is strange that generals should dream of having their throats cut and of raising a cry like stuck pigs. Privates, not generals, are exposed to these hazards. Arces should be read for reges: iv, 517, parva for prava; v, 1116, certi for creti; vi, 842, proprie for propere. Reges cannot be accusative, for soldiers do not take generals by storm.

Of course generals, then as now, were sometimes surprised in camp at night, and also at times were in the thick of battle, but here the poet is thinking of the normal experience of warfare. If any generals were to have their throats cut, they could not be Roman generals for Roman pride would reject such a thought. Note also that he is describing the mental activity of hominum merely, 1011; these homines are multi in 1015, 1018, 1020, ordinary people.

4, 1026 puri saepe lacum propter se ac dolia curta

It is idle to say that homines noctu micturientes are "pure." Anyone with any experience in Bohemia can see that poti is the word demanded here. The stages of corruption were poti, pŭti, pūri. And on account of quite another physiological phenomenon—mentioned in 1030—many have thought that puri here should mean pueri, when the persons alluded to in 1030 can be no more than boys, and hence there can be no contrast. For the interchange of t and r, v, 287, tumpere for rumpere. This effect of wine was known to the medical writers: Serenus Sammonicus, 580, si cui vesicae tardus cunctabitur humor | haec mora rumpetur vino pervicta vetusto. Editors change se to si, probably correctly.

4, 1057 namque voluptatem praesagit muta cupido

Muta is the reading of O and multa of Q; the latter was read before Lachmann, but both are unsatisfactory. Now in 1037 occurs sollicitatur, 1039, commovet atque lacessit, 1040 ciet, 1043 cietque; and the word we need with cupido in 1057 is cita. For the confusion of m and c, ii, 36, iamteris for iacteris. Conlecta cupido occurs in iv, 1115, in a similar connection. Elsewhere Lucretius writes cĭta, but cīta would be a normal form; cf. cīmus, i, 212, 2, 211; excītur, i, 327. The interchange of e and u is very common. Priscian, ii, 543, 14, implies the existence of cītus but no occurrence is known. Arrecta cupido in *Aen.*, v, 138, is a parallel.

4, 1058 hinc autemst nomen amoris

This cannot mean "our name for love," for Lucretius, when interpreting a word, expresses himself as in ii, 629, Curetas nomine Grai quos memorant Phrygios. Nor is Lachmann's momen proper: Venus is not the momen of love, she is love. The poet, here as elsewhere, is using his juristic knowledge, and nomen means "ground" or "title," or "reason." So in v, 909, nixus in hoc uno novitatis nomine inani.

4, 1061 nam si abest quod ames praesto simulacra tamen sunt

Lachmann was right in reading aves for ames, for in iii, 957, is aves quod abest, and 1082 abest quod avemus. Lucretius seems to have preferred certain forms of amo and aveo: thus he has aves, avet, avemus, amant, aveat, ametur, avere, aventem, amantum, but both amantis and aventis.

4, 1096 tenvia quae vento spes raptat saepe misella

Vento for ad ventum is improbable, and the many changes that have been proposed are unsatisfactory. Was the original reading

tenvia quae ventus spe raptat saepe misella?

"which flaming idols the wind often tears away from his love-sick hopes?" Ventus spe> ventos spe> vento spes. In v, 1253, O has horribili[s] sonitus, Q horribili sonitus, for horribili sonitu. For the ablative, cf. Ov. *Met.*, iii, 730, ventus alta rapit arbore frondes, *Her.*, viii, 17, rapiat stabulis armenta reclusis, Caesar *B.G.*, v, 55, hac spe lapsus; i, 8, ea spe deiecti.

4, 1125 unguenta et pulchra in pedibus Sicyonia rident

Possibly vinculaque should replace unguenta. *Aen.*, viii, 458, Tyrrhena pedum circumdat vincula plantis. Ernout, *Rev. de Phil.*, xxxix, 236, vainly defends unguenta.

4, 1168 atiamina et mammosa Ceres est ipsa ab Iaccho

For iamina Bernays' tumida is generally read, but plena is an easier correction and corresponds to Ov. *Rem.*, 327, turgida si plena est. P is constantly omitted in our MSS, and l and i are frequently interchanged; plena, lenena, iamina.

4, 1186 omnia summo opere hos vitae postcaenia celant

We must write either poscaenia with Lachmann or postscaenia with Lambinus. If poscaenia were a common word, constantly used in the vulgar language like posmeridianus, one might proceed with some confidence; but as things are we should give heed to palaeographical considerations. Poscaenia means the insertion of t before c and may be defended by iii, 211, setcura Q for secura: postscaenia the loss of s before c as in iii, 336, vicera O for viscera, 719, vicere O for viscere, 960, dicere O for discedere, iv, 811, nocere for noscere; v, 993, vicerat Q for viscera; v, 1234, faces O for fasces; vi, 63, adciscunt for adsciscunt; 393, concius O for conscius. Again in iv, 1098, membri stinguere Q, for membris stinguere.

4, 1203 in triviis cum saepe canes

Lachmann's change to quam seems unnecessary, as cum saepe occurs at ii, 85, 315; iii, 102, 363; iv, 34; vi, 51. For the repetition of cum, cf. iii, 107, cum tamen, 109, cum miser, 110, cum dolet, 112, cum dedita; cf. also ii, 1067, 1068; iv, 58, 59, 60; vi, 310, 311, 314. Quom interea in 1204 means "while meantime," and the cum in 1203 "seeing that."

4, 1208 et commiscendo quom semina forte virili
femina vim vicit subita vi corripuitque

This means et quom femina, miscendo semine virili cum semine suo, vim eius vicit. The changes virilem, virile, virilis are all unnecessary, and it is noteworthy that all the inferior MSS point to virili, although virilem is an easy and obvious change, first made by Voss. For the ablative, cf. 1257, ut semina possint seminibus commisceri. Vim means here *σπέρμα* as in Arnobius, v, 18. Subita is like subitam in ii, 363.

4, 1225 quandoquidem nilo magis haec <de> semine certo

This passage becomes plain when one notices that semine certo here is opposed to the multa primordia in 1220. Inde in 1223 means "out of these primordia;" haec in 1225 are the inherited physical qualities. Note too the correlation of maiorum, 1224, nobis, 1226, voltus and facies, vocesque comasque with corpora membraque. All is indefinite, the poet says; no one can tell what primordia will form in the child the physical features of an ancestor—nay, even the sex cannot be foretold. The primordia are lawlessly passed on from generation to generation.

4, 1243 liquitur extemplo et revocatum cedit abortu

Lambinus separated ab and ortu. Abortu, "abortively," occurs nowhere else in the poem, and Lucretius has cedo absolutely and with in, e and de; revocare with in, and usually with ad.

Ortus occurs in i, 212; v, 211, cimus ad ortus; v, 698, emergere ad ortus. Still, there can be no reference here to premature delivery, as the moment of conception is being considered. The sense calls for "beginning," "originating," and ab ortu goes with revocatum; the seed is recalled from its task and retires.

4, 1244 crassius hic porro quoniam concretius aequo
mittitur

Lachmann changed hic to his, but there is no example in the poem of a dative of the agent with a pure passive verb. Write

crassius hinc porro quoniam . . .

Cf. ii, 669, hinc porro quamvis; i, 254, hinc alitur porro; i, 675, nunc igitur quoniam; 794, quapropter quoniam; iv, 834, ideo quoniam.

5, 28 Read

28 quidve tripectora tergemini vis Geryonai
29 et Diomedis equi, spirantes naribus ignem,
31 Thracis Bistoniasque plagas atque Ismara propter,
30 tantopere officerent nobis? Stymphala colentes?

I.e., quidve aves Stymphala colentes officerent nobis? It is very improbable that there should be both a lacuna and displacement of lines in the same sentence. The aves were well known and could be identified by Stymphala. So in iv, 544, retrocita implies tibia. Stymphala colentes corresponds to Stymphalidae, Claud. *Rapt. Pros.*, ii. Pr. 37, Stymphalidas, Mart. ix, 101, 7; Stymphalis, Sen. *Agam.* 850. But if a lacuna is necessary it should come between nobis and Stymphala. No Roman reader would take colentes with equi when Bistonias and Ismara intervene.

5, 44 atque pericula sunt ingratis insinuandum

The easiest correction here is to insinuanda: insinuandum,> -ū,> -a; cf. ii, 8, editum Q for edita. The usual change of sunt to tumst is improbable with purgatumst just above it.

5, 154 dissimiles debent tenues de corpore eorum

The thought here is "their seats must be unlike our seats, fine, even as their bodies are fine" as Munro translates; but in all the 153 cases where Lucretius uses ut there is no parallel example; a verb is needed, as in Ovid *Met.*, vii, 560, humus de corpore fervet. What might have been expected is tenues sicuti corpora eorum, and the metrical equivalent of this is tenues ut corpora. The stages of the corruption were utcorpora, utecorpore, decorpore. The u in ut was not repeated after the u in tenues, and t and d are frequently interchanged. Lucretius has stated the tenuity of the divine natures in 148.

5, 182 notities hominum divis unde est insita primum

We must read divis hominum or hominum dis. There is but one other case of a similar rhythm—ii, 702, semiferas hominum; in the eight other cases where hominum is the second word, the first foot is a spondee. On the other hand, hominum is the third word eighteen times; hence it is probable that the order in O and Q is wrong. Furthermore, Lucretius has dis only three times and divis six. Of the numerous examples of wrong order the closest to this is ii, 640, where O and Q differ.

It is only fair to say that there is no case of ecthlipsis of hominum in the poem, and that may be the reason for the order of the MSS.

5, 186 si non ipsa dedit speciem natura creandi

Speciem is usually changed to specimen and defended by v, 1361, at specimen sationis . . . ipsa fuit (not dedit) rerum primum natura creatrix, because men saw plants growing naturally. How, says Lucretius, did the gods get a pattern (exemplum) for producing things, and a concept (notities) of men, or how was the power of the atoms known, if nature did not give a notion (speciem) of what was to be produced? For atoms formed the world. Natura is the habits of matter and existed

independently of the gods; indeed, natura creatrix governs the movements of matter: i, 629; ii, 1117; v, 1362. Nature, then, gave the gods the idea and model, speciem ac formam, iv, 52, species formaque, Cic. *Tusc.*, v, 114, et figura, Cic. *Rosc. Amer.*, 63, et notio, Cic. *Off.*, iii, 81; et origo, Cic. *Rep.*, ii, 51; similitudinem speciemque, Cic. *Off.*, iii, 16. Species thus draws near in meaning to exemplum, specimen. Either formam or notionem or originem could replace speciem here so far as sense goes. Speciem interprets notities 182, scirent 183, cognita 184. It was the "sight" of creation that the primordia gave the gods, and this when seen was, of course, a pattern, exemplar or specimen. Speciem creandi, εἶδος, corresponds to exemplum gignundis rebus in 181. Mr. J. S. Reid on Cic. *Acad.*, ii, 111, probandi species, would have species here. There is no other example in O and Q of such a corruption as specimen into speciem. The difficulty of the gerund is as great with specimen as with speciem. One should be very slow to change technical terms in Lucretius.

5, 201 inde avidam partem montes silvaeque ferarum
possedere

This is poetry and not prose, hence aliquam cannot be right, and if any change is necessary avide must be read. But avidam may stand as a case of enallage: avidam partem montes = avidi partem montes silvaeque, but Lucretius did not write this on account of the different gender of the two nouns, and he could not write avida. So in i, 36, avidos visus for avidus, which would be unmetrical. Sen. *Phoen.*, 423, Stymphalis avidis praepetem pennis feret, Claud., *iv Cons. Hon.*, 498, avida sector non voce citatur.

5, 210 si non fecundas vertentes vomere glebas
terraique solum subigentes cimus ad ortus
sponte sua nequeant liquidas exsistere in auras
et tamen interdum magno quaesita labore
cum iam per terras frondent atque omnia florent

215 aut nimiis torret fervoribus aetherius sol
aut subiti peremunt imbris gelidaeque pruinae
flabraque ventorum violento turbine vexant

This is a remarkable passage for ellipse of subjects and objects. Expanded it might read cimus <fruges> ad ortus . . . < fruges > nequeant . . . torret < fruges > . . . peremunt <fruges> . . . vexant <fruges>—all interpreted by omnia in 214, which is so general in its nature that not fruges but a word of wider signification is necessary. Strangely enough, the verb cieo is used without an expressed object in iv, 576, v, 1251, vi, 242, 1039, and torreo has no object in iii, 1019, and ii, 415. Vexo, too, is used without an object in i, 279, and v, 163, and peremo in i, 226. And for nequeant existere without a subject, cf. iv, 1218, exsistere possint, where likewise the subject must be supplied. For si non beginning a clause, cf. ii, 40, and iii, 781. It is, then, unnecessary to postulate a lacuna before 210 with Christ and Brieger.

5, 257 praeterea pro parte sua quodcumque alit auget
redditur et quoniam

This needs interpretation, not emendation. Lucretius has been talking about the earth, and continues "pro parte sua quodcumque terra alit et auget, id terrae redditur." Those who change to alid, or postulate a lacuna, overlook Lucretius' love for asyndeton, and make the remark general instead of special as relating to the earth, although the nearly parallel passage, v, 322, is general, but in a clausula there. Lucretius likes to use alit and auget together: he has alit aut auget, i, 229; auget alitque, i, 859, v, 322, vi, 946; alit atque auget, v, 220, showing that he was bound to no formula. The course of thought in i, 873, is similar: praeterea tellus quae corpora cumque alit auget. Furthermore, he never has auget aliud or alid.

5, 295 lumina pendentes lyclini claraeque corusci

The only question here is the spelling of lychni. I now think that Munro was not right in adopting the form lychini. Note the following spellings in the codices: ii, 390, alimus; 495, augimen; 898, putirifacta O; 956, ingenitis Q; iii, 7, cyeniis; iv, 1013, exipugnant; 1131, luidi; v, 112, Phoeibi Q; 946, monitibus Q; 1350, tegimen Q; vi, 92, praescribita. The corrector of O here, as in many places, was right in spelling lychni.

5, 296 fulguribus pingues multa caligine taedae

This line has been misinterpreted both by those who would change caligine to fuligine, and by those also who take caligine as "darkness." Caligo is a word used by Lucretius for smoke, mist, fog, as well as for darkness or gloom. The word is used elsewhere: iii, 303, fax umquam subdita percit | fumida, suffundens caecae caligine umbram; vi, 460, edita fument | assidue furvae nubis caligine crassa; 691, crassa volvit caligine fumum. These pingues taedae would, of course, give off much smoke with flashes of brightness. Let the doubter watch his camp-fire on his next outing in the mountains.

5, 300 usque adeo properanter ab omnibus ignibus ei
exitium celeri celeratur origine flammae

Madvig's change to celatur is attractive at first sight and is supported by deliberare, OQ, at iii, 1088, for delibare, but there is nothing in the context about concealment, while exitium continues disperit, 284, 288; perire, 291, perdere, 304; and the swiftness by confestim, 283, extemplo, 288, properant, 297, instant, 298; properanter, 300. Again, celeri celeratur is a juxtaposition in the poet's manner. The meaning was, perhaps, "usque adeo properanter exitium ei luci celeratur dum flamma celeriter ob omnibus ignibus oritur;" celeri origine is an ablative of attendant circumstances (Roby, 1240). Although Lucretius says exitium videri in i, 244, I have doubts about exitium celatur, especially properanter celatur.

5, 311 denique non monumenta virum dilapsa videmus
quaerere proporro sibi cumque senescere credas

In 306, lapides vinci; 307, turris ruere, 308; delubra fatisci; 313, silices ruere; 314, viris perferre; but 312, dilapsa videmus quaerere, which makes no sense. The corruption is deep and no emendation is likely to be accepted. Ellis's petras for credas is probable, for p and c are several times confused in O and Q. The correct reading may have been

conquerier porro sibi cumque senescere petras,

"keep complaining to themselves that their stones continually decay." The stages of the corruption were conquerier porro . . . petras, conqueri porro . . . credas, quaerere proporro . . . credas. Cf. iii, 613, non tam se moriens dissolvi conqueretur. In i, 395, O has condenserier for denserier; vi, 246, gigni for gignier; iii, 263, cernier Q for secernier, i, 710, verti for vertier.

5, 349 inter nos nisi quod morbis aegrescimus idem

Pius with most editors changes to isdem, just as if Lucretius knew what diseases had proved fatal in other cases. We infer mortality because we become ill just as others have been taken ill and have died. The contrast is in the mortality, not in the diseases. Idem atque means "in the same way as."

5, 359 aut etiam quia nulla loci sit copia circum

This passage, which is repeated from iii, 814, is the only one in the poem where quia is repeated with different moods; hence Lachman's correction to "fit" in both books is necessary. Aut quia sunt, 352; aut quia sunt, 356–357, and aut quia fit, 359, are all parallel; and fit copia corresponds also to locus est, 362.

5, 369 aut aliam quamvis cladem importare pericli

This means importare quamvis cladem periculosam, "ruinous disaster." The poet could not use periculosam, and pericli oc-

curs repeatedly at the end of the line. Pericla means "ruin" in iii, 775, and in Arnobius. Cf. v, 347, cladem magnasque ruinas.

5, 383 posse dari finem vel cum sol et vapor omnis

Omnis has been questioned, but seems defensible by i, 668, ardor omnis; 1074, omnis enim locus ac spatium; 1091, calor omnis; ii, 517, omnis enim calor ac frigus; iii, 600, mens animaeque potestas | omnis; iv, 90, omnis odor fumus vapor, 524, auditur sonus et vox omnis; vi, 1098, ea vis omnis morborum pestilitasque; 1252, pastor et armentarius omnis. Omnis in 383 is followed by omnibus in 384, as in i, 810–811; omni | omnibus, i, 26–27.

5, 385 quod facere intendunt neque adhuc conata patrantur

Goebel and Grasberger were right in reading patrarunt: i, 708, putant^{ur} O, putantur Q, putarunt Q corr. Patrantur, middle, seems unexampled, and Lucretius always uses adhuc with past tenses: i, 559; v, 378, 1027. Perhaps minantur in 386 influenced the reading of the MSS and also the present intendunt. Yet Sallust *Cat.*, xviii, 8, has pessimum facinus patratum foret, and patrantur may be a true passive.

5, 393 magnis de rebus cernere certant

Marullus and the Italian manuscripts supply inter se after rebus, but Lachmann says this is "pessime et contra normam artis Lucretianae," and he inserts inter se after magnis. Lucretius has inter se often enough immediately following the first word, but there is no case of inter se between an adjective and preposition. On the other hand, inter se precedes a verb twenty-one times and stands before the two last words in the line twenty-three times. But there is no case of inter se following rebus and no other case of the omission of these words in our MSS. Inter has the ictus on the ultima in i, 375, 619, etc. I suppose Lach-

mann's objection was to rebūs, but this may have been the very reason for the omission of inter se in O and Q. Virgil lengthened the ultima of pectoribus, nemus, and Euryalus. I know of no other occurrence in Lucretius of a similar lengthening of an -us syllable, and although there are other cases, both metrical and syntactical, of singular uses, I hardly dare to introduce such an example into the text.

The best remedy is to put inter se at the beginning of the verse as in i, 240, and twelve other places, although it fails to explain the omission in O and Q. This is not the only place O and Q have balked at an unusual reading.

5, 412 ut fama est hominum multas quando obruit undis

The easiest way to heal this line is to write urbes for undis, comparing Manil. iv, 831, merserat urbes; but obruit undis is natural and customary: Ov. *Met.*, i, 26, genus mortale sub undis perdere; Sen. *N.Q.*, iii, 27, quemadmodum magna pars terrarum undis obruatur. The corruption lies in multas, for which paleographically vitas is the best correction, but Lucretius would have used vitam as in v, 1424. We should expect here hominum genus: Arnob., v, 8, omne mortalium genus interemisset; Hyg. *Fab.*, 153, omne genus mortalium interiit; or saecla, i, 467, or gentes, i, 119. But genus, gentes (for undis) and saecla are all inadmissible metrically. I propose vultus for multas: the faces of men would disappear in the waters, just as the nymphs emerged in Catullus, lxiv, 14, emersere freti candenti e gurgite vultus | aequoreae monstrum Nereides admirantes. Vultus here is highly poetical but has no parallel in Lucretius. In iv, 309, for multa O has mault, Q mavult. For the thought, cf. Prop., iii, 18, 9, his pressus Stygias vultum demisit in undas; Ov. *Tr.*, i, 2, 34, dumque loquor vultus obruit unda meos.

5, 440 omnigenis e principiis discordia quorum

This is the reading of O and the vulgate before Lachmann, who denies an adjective omnigenus in this period and reads omne

genus de; Q has omnigenus and in 428 the corrector of O has omnigenos, OQ omnigenus. Lucretius nowhere has de principiis but e or ex: ii, 731, 866; iv, 534. I have discussed the general question on p. 103 of Volume II of this series.

5, 457 ideo per rara foramina terrae
partibus erumpens primus et sustulit aether

Partibus is unexampled in this connection in Lucretius and Bentley proposed protinus. Perhaps faucibus should be read: i, 724, faucibus eruptos; Cic. *N.D.*, ii, 95, patefactis terrae faucibus. In iii, 1012, Q has fautibus for faucibus, and the confusion of f and p, and of u and r occur several times in our MSS.

All editors read se for et.

5, 467 sic igitur tum se levis ac diffusilis aether
corpore concreto circumdatus undique saepsit

All follow Lachmann in substituting flexit, "arched," or "curved," for saepsit. Lachman says flexit translates ἐπιέζετο, but Lucretius rendered that by expressere in 453. Creech interpreted saepsit by continuit. The ether expanded until it got far enough away to enclose the world, and then it hemmed itself in, that is, it stopped, restrained and enclosed itself, and became a fence for all the rest. I cannot believe that saepsit in 468 is due to saepsit in 470; we should rather expect 470 to be corrupt. It is Lucretius's way to use the same word in different meanings. Probably se saepsit means "made a fence of itself;" an unusual expression, certainly. If saepsit in 470 is repeated from 468 we may substitute cepit for it: ii, 1066, avido complexu quem tenet aether.

5, 484 et radii solis cogebant undique terram
verberibus crebris extrema ad limina partem

Munro's in artum is universally accepted, but the palaeographical difficulty seems to me insuperable; and although vi, 158, has confercit in artum, yet there is nothing parallel in the

many occurrences of cogo. Bentley's raptim is the best proposal: vi, 851, raptim vulgate for partim; raptim suits the sense here as well as there.

Professor Deutsch conjectures passim for partem; r and t stand repeatedly in O and Q for s, and passim comes often at the end of the verse: cf. 525, 609, 824.

5, 507 significat ponto mare certo quod fluit aestu

Lachmann's emendation Pontos has been adopted by all, yet something may be said for Lambin's Ponti. There are 134 or more cases of omitted s in our MSS, but no case where the s of the nominative, whether in -us or -os, of a second declension word is missing. There is also no case in O of s being omitted before a word beginning with m, but there are two in Q: inferias mittunt, iii, 53; miseris mortalibus, v, 944. On the other hand, the second o in Ponto may be due to the first one, as with locos for locis, iv, 798 O; nequod ob for quid, v, 1224; frugiferos . . . aegros for aegris, vi, 1; tibi . . . commemorandi for commemorando, i, 400. If Ovid *Met.*, viii, 267, could write oceani refluum mare, why could not Lucretius write Ponti mare? Mare here is not simply "sea" but "flood," as in i, 720, angustoque fretu rapidum mare. If Lucretius could write ponti aequora, v, 1000, Ponti mare would not seem strange to him.

5, 514 quo volvenda micant aeterni sidera mundi

I cannot believe that Lucretius can be so inconsistent as to call mundus "eternal" when so many times he has called it mortal. Aeterni is corrupt and represents some other word, perhaps nocturni: iv, 444, tempore nocturno tum splendida signa videntur; ii, 206, nocturnasque faces caeli sublime volantis. The stages of the corruption were nocturni, cturni, eterni; ni is four times omitted, and there are examples of the interchange of e and c. Nocturni sidera mundi is equivalent to nocturna sidera

mundi through metrical convenience. The only adjectives used by Lucretius with mundi are magni, totius, patuli and capacis.

5, 570 perveniunt nostros ad sensus et loca fulgent

Fulgent, "lighten," makes perfect sense, but up to the present time no case of a transitive fulgeo is known. Lustrant would give the required sense, but loca lumine lustrare occurs below in 575 and is improbable on palaeographical grounds. Lachmann's mulcent, which is generally accepted, is impossible, as "cheer" or "stroke" is not the expression desired, and there is no case of the interchange of f and m in our manuscripts. If a change is necessary we might read purgant: iv, 315, insequitur candens confestim lucidus aer | qui quasi purgat eos ac nigras discutit umbras. F stands for p six times in our MSS and e for r sixteen times.

5, 581 quam mi filum

Editors write minui with Bentley, which makes perfect sense and yet the corruption is difficult to explain. Doubtless here as elsewhere to Bentley common sense was preferable to a thousand codices. But there is no other case in our MSS of the omission of nui, and f and n are nowhere confused. Perhaps mitti in the sense of "lost" may be read. In ii, 1029, the MSS have minuant where editors read mittant. As t and f are frequently confused and ti is omitted several times, the stages of corruption may have been mittifilum, mitilum, mifilum. Lucretius uses mutari in 588. Mitti corresponds better than minui to ἀπεβεβλήκει of the scholium *Ad Pyth.*, 91.

5, 584 quanto quoque quantast hinc nobis videatur in alto

The corrector of Q has quantaquoque est tanta. Lachmann thinks Eichstädt was right for once in reading quantaque quantast, and that is the received reading. There can be no doubt

about the necessity of the change of quoque to que: v, 838, membrisquoque for membrisque. But quantaquanta, which belongs mainly to the language of comedy, is another question. There are very few examples given by the lexicons and grammars—Plaut. *Poen.*, 738; Ter. *And.*, 577, *Phorm.*, 904, *Adelph.*, 394; Cic. *Att.*, xii, 23, 3; Digest, xxxviii, 5, 2, 1; and in all of these there is no conjunction intervening between the repeated adjective. Lucretius might have written quantaquanta but not quantaquequanta. Now in 577 is quidquid; 578, quam, qua; 579, quae; 581, quam, quapropter; 582, quandoquidem, and in 585, quoscumque; 586, quandoquidem quoscumque; a scribe might plead for pardon if in 584 he wrote quanta for tanta. Lucretius has tanta . . . quantam in ii, 1070; quanto . . . tanto, v, 623, 629. I propose tantaque quantast, which was also read by Bockemüller.

The connection of thought is videatur hinc nobis in alto et tanta quanta est. The difficulty of the que is as great with quantaque quanta as with tantaque quanta.

5, 588 perparvom quiddam interdum mutare videtur
O has videtur, Q videntur.

In such cases O is right five times, Q thirteen, O correct. twice, Q correct. five times, and all are wrong nineteen times; total of variations between singular and plural, 44. Hence videntur of Q is probably right here, and so Brieger and Bailey read.

5, 599 ex omni mundo quia sic elementa vaporis
undique conveniunt et sic coniectus eorum
confluit ex uno capite hic ut profluat ardor

Munro translates hic as "this," Bailey as "here," and Creech paraphrases it by ex illo, which is the sense demanded. Hic is due to sic in 599 and 600, and hinc should be written in 601; it corresponds to hinc in 597: it is the spot in the walls of the world which constitutes the fons luminis. But hoc may be

better still: hoc est unum caput profluendi. A British Museum MS has hinc but omits ut. In 271 inde corresponds in use to hinc here—inde super terras fluit agmine dulci.

5, 614 nec ratio solis simplex <et> recta patescit

Recta has been needlessly changed to certa, for the metaphor is that of a road wide open and running straight: Cic. *N.D.*, ii, 144, iter simplex et directum pateret; contrariwise Lucr., iv, 93, per iter flexum nec recta viarum | ostia. For ratio, cf. i, 81, impia te rationis inire elementa viamque | indugredi sceleris.

Ratio scruposa, iv, 523, has also the metaphor of a road, and perhaps ratio vestigia monstrat, v, 1447, of following up a trail.

5, 617 canceris ut vertat metas ad solstitialis

Lachmann thinks that a cancer in heaven would indeed be a portent and changes to cancri se, but cancer in the second declension means sarcoma just as much as in the third. It is true that the word canceris in Cato *R.R.*, 157, and Arnob., i, 50, signifies the disease, but there is no proof whatever that the declension distinguished the signification, although Priscian says there was a distinction in gender according to signification; but Celsus, v, 31, omnis autem cancer . . . etiam serpit. It is probable that canceris is an archaic survival here. Vertat is used as in iv, 334, convertit eodem. A serious objection to Lachmann's se ut is that there is no example of such an elision in the poem; although Lucretius has both ut and se repeatedly, yet he always keeps those words apart, as in vi, 87, ut extulerit se.

5, 656 tempore item certo roseamatura per oras
aetheris auroram differt et lumina pandit

In v, 976, rosea face sol inferret lumina caelo, and in ii, 144, aurora spargit lumine terras. Matuta is read by all except Bockemüller and Brieger, and is a beautiful emendation, and yet

is it certain? Matuta was the goddess of the morning, as is proved in the text-books by the word and *this* passage of Lucretius, surely a very insecure foundation for the reading Matuta here. Bockemüller reads natura, an obvious and easy correction but prosaic; yet I fear it must be accepted. But I hope Matuta may yet be established. Priscian, ii, 53, to be sure, says matutinus a Matuta quae significat Auroram; hence Lucretius would be made to say roseam Aurora auroram differt. As he writes in 658, aut quia sol idem, he could not well say in 656 that sol auroram differt. Natura is used as in iv, 404, iamque rubrum tremulis iubar ignibus erigere alte | cum coeptat natura supraque extollere montes. Roseam for rosea is accepted by all.

5, 666 nec tamen illud in his rebus mirabile debet
esse quod haec ignis tam certo tempore possit

Lachmann changes possit to possunt, because "ita semper Lucretius," that is, in ii, 465, vi, 1056, iv, 858, iv, 899, which is evidence enough for retaining an indicative but not for changing a subjunctive. Possit is due to the scribe's taking ignis as a singular, and the old vulgate possint is the natural emendation. The change of -it subjunctive to -unt indicative is unexampled in any certain passage, although latebit occurs for latebunt in iv, 328, and poterit for poterunt in iv, 486, both analagous to possit for possint here. After mirum si and the like, Lucretius has both subjunctive (e.g., vi, 489) and indicative (v, 748), and with quod causal the indicative seventy times and the subjunctive eight; with quod "that," the indicative thirty-two times and the subjunctive twice (ii, 220, iii, 917). Mirum quod and the like with the subjunctive is common enough in other authors. Lucretius may have used the subjunctive here because it is the explanation of a hypothesis. The only MS variation is posset in Wakefield's π.

5, 679 consequiae quoque iam rerum ex ordine certo

Lachmann emended to conseque . . . redeunt, and all follow him; but there are some objections to the reading. The sense

would be "the first-beginnings come around," but it is not the return of the first-beginnings that is demanded but the reoccurrence of the phenomena; in 669 it is the occurrences that take place at a fixed time. Munro translated "in due sequence they now come around," where the word "they" seems to refer to causes. The second reason is that there is no evidence of the existence of the word conseque, and the third, that there is no case in our MSS of the corruption of -rum to -deunt.

Lucretius is fond of abstract words: he has retinentia rerum in iii, 675; variantia rerum, i, 653, iii, 318; desipientia, iii, 499; repetentia, iii, 851. He could not use consequentiae rerum and so uses consequiae instead—a word used by Apuleius in another meaning. It means "consequences" here—consequences of the causes mentioned in 677, and of the way things act, in 678. The word is naturally followed by rerum, which is here impossible metrically.

Now in vi, 813, OQ have audire for audisve, that is, r for sv, hence I propose

consequiae quoque iam suerunt ex ordine certo.

It is habit that brings these phenomena back, as he has said in 661 and will say again in 702; results also are wont to follow in a fixed order. The infinitive must be supplied with consuerunt as in iii, 498.

5, 690 distinet aequato caelum discrimine metas

Lucretius uses caelum as subject with such words as nitet, potest videri, manere, flammescere, once with commovet of the atmosphere, but never as an active cause in the sense of natura. Write

distinet aequato sol tum discrimine metas.

5, 692 annua sol in quo contudit tempora serpens

Lachmann's concludit makes excellent sense and is supported by passages in Apuleius and Ammianus, but there is no case of

cl for t in our MSS, the word is not a synonym of consumit which Lucretius used in 619, and the alliteration tudit tempora is destroyed. The old vulgate had contundit: I propose contrudit: "in which circle of the Zodiac the sun pushes on his annual course." Or, as contrusit and compressit are synonyms in vi, 212, contrudit may mean "constrains." A passage in St. Augustine has coartatus as a synonym of contrusus. The letter r is frequently omitted.

5, 704 propterea fit uti videantur dicere verum

This verse was rejected or transferred by early editors, but Munro and the most recent would have a lacuna in which a line like 662 has fallen out. In iv, 251, there is a short sentence "propterea fit uti videamus quam procul absit res quaeque." If with Lachmann we accept the text and usual punctuation, the meaning will be "propterea fit uti videantur dicere verum qui faciunt solem certa de surgere parte," which is a gratuitous statement. The paragraph begins with 680; the lengthening and shortening of days may be either (682) because the sun runs longer or shorter arcs, or (696) because the air is thick and delays his progress, or (701) because fires meet to form the sun more slowly or more quickly, and in 704 Lucretius favors some opinion, but what it was we cannot know. I am not sure but that 704 can stand alone, referring to all three of the hypotheses: "therefore apparently a true explanation is offered." Certainly when he gives fourteen lines to the first hypothesis and five to the second, he would give more than three to the last if that were the one that he regarded as true. But if there is a lacuna it may have been filled by "qui faciunt solem certa regione morari."

5, 705 Luna potest solis radiis perculsa nitere
inque dies magis lumen convertere nobis

The old vulgate changed magis to maius. Pontanus supplied et, which is unlikely after -que; Flor., 31 supplied hoc, and

Lachmann id; but Lucretius has not said anything about this or that light, and neither id nor hoc would refer to anything; we should rather have expected suum or eius. Perhaps hinc is the missing word: hinc, inc, ic, is. S stands many times for c. The magisis would naturally become magis. Hinc would mean e luna or e sole; so hinc in v, 597, means e sole. Bailey translates hinc in vi, 436, by "thence," which might take up radiis here; but it is easier to understand it as a simple "hence," as commonly, referring back to nitere.

5, 736 ordine cum tam certo multa creari

"Itali cum videas" says Lachman, inserting possint from 750; possent is omitted in 776 under possemus in 775. Videas may be defended by cernebant, v, 1184. The scribe of O was critical of Latinity and may have doubted videas creari; there are many cases where a lacuna in that codex is due to such a reason. But although possint makes good sense it is not easy to see why it fell out; perhaps quierint is the word; cf. nequeat, 731. Quierint occurs in v, 1342, and quom quierint is more probable palaeographically than quom possint. In iii, 129, Q omits qui after corpore. But videas may be correct, as Flor., 31, and Camb. are likely to be right where there is a lacuna.

5, 747 redit hiemps sequitur creditans ac dentibus algi

In 738 Veneris praenuntius graditur, in 743 autumnus adit, and in 747 hiemps cedit, "comes," not returns. In iii, 293, pertore occurs for pectore, and the first letter in the verse is peculiarly subject to change. The winter storm comes on, and then follows with it (hanc for ac) chilling frost, algor, with rattling teeth. The scribe probably interpreted hiemps crepitans ac cum dentibus frigoris; this was influenced by *Aen.*, iii, 20, crepitans auster, and by doubt as to whether the storm could have teeth. For cedit for advenit, cf. Plaut. *Aul.*, 526, *Cas.*, 446, *Pseud.*, 308.

Crepitans of the Itali is accepted by all for creditans.

5, 771 menstrua dum rigidas coni perlabitur umbras

This line was rejected by Lambinus and all following editors, and yet perhaps it may stand. Verse 770, dum loca luminibus propiis inimica per exit, corresponds to 760, cum loca praeteriit flammis infesta per auras; 769, cur nequeat certa mundi languescere parte is opposed to 759, tempore cur certo nequeat recreareque lumen. Of course, 771 is not necessary, but Lucretius at the close of an argument often repeats himself. In the preceding section, 750, cum fieri possint tam certo tempore multa, corresponds to 736, ordine cum . . . tam certo multa creari, 749 to 733–734. Dum clauses are repeated in ii, 1125, dum facile in venas cibus omnis inditur et dum . . . ; v, 587, dum tremor est clarus, dum cernitur ardor eorum. It is not easy to see why the line should have been repeated by the scribe.

5, 780 nunc redeo ad mundi novitatem et mollia terrae
arva novo fetu quid primum in luminis oras
tolleret incertis credunt committere ventis

In 782 tollere et, the vulgate is probably right. Credunt must be corrupt; modern editors read crerint, but what evidence or example is there that the youth of the world and the fields of earth ever decided to do anything? Such a thing is unthinkable in Epicureanism, which rests on indecision that is the essence of chance. With Lambinus I think that there is a gloss in credunt committere; credo and committo are synonyms: Virg. *G.*, i, 223, quam sulcis committas semina, quamque | invitae properes anni spem credere terrae. Which one is the gloss on the other, and what word is extruded, it is impossible to say. Lambinus read tentarit credere; tentarint credere would have been better. Bockemüller's quierint also gives the sense demanded. Another reason for the corrupt credunt may be dittography—incertisceredunt; this might lead to certent for credunt: certent, credent, credunt. But if a perfect subjunctive is necessary, certarint credere might be read. Committere is more likely to be the gloss than credere.

5, 791 sustulit inde loci mortalia saecla creavit

Brieger would have animalia for mortalia, because elsewhere mortalia saecla cannot be proved to include beasts; but Lucretius nowhere has animalia saecla. He says saecla animantum, ferarum, virum, hominum, and other genitives, and saecla bucera, vetusta, vitalia, cuncta, saeva, and other adjectives. In ii, 918, animalia sint mortalibus una eademque and Cic. *N.D.*, iii, 32, omne animal confitendum est mortale; so mortalia saecla here is equivalent to mortalia animalia.

5, 809 quos ubi tempore maturo patefecerat aestas
infantum fugiens umorem aurasque petessens

The old vulgate had aetas infantum, which would mean the generation of infants, as puerorum aetas, i, 939, or the life of infants, as in ii, 1071, aetas animantum. Aetas meaning maturity is never used with a genitive: iv, 1038, adulta aetas; v, 672, imperat aetas. Aetas occurs forty-eight times and is never corrupted. Aestus, of Lachmann, in the meaning heat is supported by θερμός in Empedocles and calefacta in Censorinus. Aestus is used repeatedly by Lucretius and is corrupt at the end of the verse in vi, 144, 1138, 1262; cf. ii, 562. Heat, of course, was the cause of maturity. But heat or warmth of infants is a grotesque expression; we do not think of the internal heat of the egg as hatching the chicken, yet the effective heat must be internal and not external. But aestus differs from calor in that aestus implies agitation, and so I think it should be read here. The whole idea is grotesque. There is a difficulty in aestus infantum fugiens umorem which probably led the corrector of O to write infandum. We must interpret infantes aestuantes fugientes umorem. Cf. i, 1038, natura animantum | diffluit amittens corpus = animantes diffluunt amittentes corpora. Lucretius is very free in using constructions according to sense.

But the context demands a word meaning birth or growth, and perhaps, after all, auctus should be written for aestas; the

infants grew so big that they burst their follicles. The confusion of e and u, and s and c is common enough.

5, 822 quoniam genus ipsa creavit
humanum atque anima prope certo tempore fudit
omne quod in magnis bacchatur montibu' passim.

Anima is corrupt, and why should not the time have been quite fixed instead of almost? Certus elsewhere is never so qualified. Prope is corrupt. Write

humanum atque animal provecto tempore fudit.

Animal goes back to Marullus; it was corrupted from animai and i was dropped as usually in this ending. Provecto may have been due to one of two causes: certo may have been a gloss on
certo
profecto, provecto being corrupted into profecto: profecto, profecto certo, prope certo; but tempore is never used alone in Lucretius. Or the syllable -er may have been inserted in provecto, certo tempore being frequent, and then v changed to p. P and f are interchanged frequently, and in vi, 17, fas occurs for vas. I can find no example of provecto tempore, but provectus is commonly used with expressions of time.

5, 832 namque aliut putrescit et aevo debile languet
porro aliut crescit et <e> contemptibus exit

Crescit under putrescit is suspicious, and as v, 1278, has porro aliut succedit et <e> contemptibus exit, succedit should perhaps be written in 833; but suc is not elsewhere omitted in our MSS. But pulcrescit may be the missing word; it occurs in Ser. Sam., 818, and in the Fathers. The scribe may have written pucrescit under putrescit, and this being a vox nihili pu- was omitted, leaving crescit. The letter l frequently fell out.

5, 836 quod potuit nequeat possit quod non tulit ante

An ut is missing to introduce the subjunctives, and Bentley would have tulit ut and Munro nequit ut. Tulit ut is the more

probable of the two: it demands the insertion of po and dropping of l and ut. It is easier to suppose that ne was inserted in nequeat and ut omitted: quod potuit queat ut, possit quod non tulit ante; that is, ut queat ferre quod potuit ferre, (ut) possit ferre quod non tulit ante, the contrast being between the retention of past, and the acquisition of new power. For ut following queat, cf. vi, 887, calidus queat ut fieri fons. Ne is inserted and omitted in our MSS seven times. The corruption came because the drift of the passage was thought to call for a denial of the continuation of past ability, and so the queat was made negative, whereas the clausula of the paragraph refers to present and future change as a general principle; as an example of the uniformity of natural law, what has been will be again, and new phenomena will appear in the changing cycles of time.

5, 868 nam cupide fugere feras pacemque secutae

Lambinus' correction secuta is supported by the corruption in ii, 234, v, 1418, vi, 841, 956, where ae or e is written in the last syllable of the verse for a.

5, 878 sed neque Centauri fuerunt nec tempore in ullo
esse queunt duplici natura et corpore bino
ex alienigenis membris compacta potestas
hinc illinc par vis ut non sit pars esse potissit

The subject of queunt is Centauri. Potestas is in apposition, and is here equivalent to natura which would be unmetrical, although Lucretius would not object to repeating it from the preceding line: iii, 269, venti caeca potestas mixta creant unam naturam; iii, 334, animi sorsum sentire potestas; iii, 844, animi natura animaeque potestas; i, 432, tertia sit numero natura; ii, 1072, eadem natura manet quae . . . queat; iii, 558, animi vivata potestas; iv, 865, omnis subruitur natura. In order to make potestas go with line 881 editors take compacta as a substantive, or supply the equivalent of "things" or "animals."

In 881 the non has been inserted; it was omitted in four places, but there is no other example of its intrusion; but as the general drift of the sentence is negative, it could easily have crept in from a hasty correction. Q has sat for sit, and the early correction par for pars defends it. Giussani has anticipated me in reading

hinc illinc par vis ut sat par esse potissit

"so that similar power in one and the other should be able to match sufficiently," that is, harmoniously; discordia membra, 894; quae neque florescunt pariter, 895; nec simili Venere ardescunt nec conveniunt, 897.

5, 885 ubera mammarum in somnis laetantia quaeret

Ubera mammarum means "the abundant breasts"—ubera being the adjective and not the noun. Hence laetantia is a very suitable epithet and is not a corruption of lactantia, which is too obvious a reading to have been missed by all the manuscripts. Cf. Virg. *G.*, iii, 310, laeta magis pressis manabunt flumina mammis.

5, 888 tum demum puerili aevo florenta iuventas
officit

Florenta was early corrected to florente, but why all the modern editors think puerili impossible I do not understand. Avancius changed to pueris, but a singular noun is wanted and the change has no support palaeographically. Puerilis is not used elsewhere by Lucretius, but it is common enough: Ov. *Met.*, v, 400, *Her.*, v, 157, puerilibus annis; *Met.*, vi, 719, tempus puerile iuventae. Lucretius uses aevom with two modifiers in i, 553, aevo frangenti priore, and in iii, 1008, he has aevo florente puellas. Puero can be supplied out of puerili, or, better still, ei referring to it. Puero itself could not stand before aevo—which is probably the reason the poet did not put it there; he does not use the form puero at all. "When the age of boyhood

comes to its flower of manhood'' is a highly poetical expression and worthy of Lucretius.

Officit was changed to occipit by Marullus and all follow him, but occipit is not in Lucretius's vocabulary, and a word to balance deficiunt in 887 is needed. There is no example of officio in the sense of supero or abundo or proficio, antonyms of deficio, and so sufficit should be read: i, 1079, ubsistere Q, obsistere Q corr. for subsistere; v, 482, salsos offudit for salso suffudit. In ii, 108, and vi, 480, sufficiunt begins the verse. The horse's strength fails when the boy's blooming youth avails.

For the thought, Virg. *G.*, iii, 63, superest gregibus dum laeta iuventas.

5, 895 quae neque florescunt pariter nec robora sumunt
corporibus neque proficiunt aetate senecta

The editors follow Turnébe in reading proiciunt, but neque proficiunt means et non proficiunt, and is the same thing as 886–887, vires aetate senecta membraque deficiunt. The membra of the monsters do not match in coming to the bloom of youth, in retaining the strength of middle age, or in holding out in old age. Proicere robora is too bold an expression to be introduced by emendation. I know of no parallel.

5, 923 sed si quaeque suo ritu procedit et omnes

Munro changed si to res, as Lucretius has res quaeque very often, and many other suggestions have been made, to which I add one more: sibi: iii, 183, quam si<bi>mens; v, 1142, si <bi>cum, Q; iii, 333, nec sibi quaeque; iii, 1058, quid sibi quisque.

5, 947 claricitatiate sitientia saecla ferarum

Bosius rightly corrected iate to late. Forbiger's claru' citat is the best emendation of claricitat, but Lucretius does not use

cito, and clarus with cito is not easy to defend. I am not sure but that we should retain claricitat with Lambinus, although it is otherwise unknown, interpreting "summons clearly," which is the sense demanded. The word is probably related to the archaic clarigatio and corresponds to vocabant in 945; claricito = clare agito. Lachmann wrote it clarigitat. Cf. *Aen.*, xii, 523, ubi decursu rapido de montibus altis | dant sonitum spumosi amnes.

5, 948 denique nota vagi silvestria templa tenebant

Petebant has lately been read for tenebant, but the change cannot be defended palaeographically. Tenebant can be supported by iv, 993, ut vestigia si teneant inventa ferarum; i, 164, culta ac deserta tenerent; ii, 7, munita tenere | edita . . . templa; iv, 580, haec loca . . . satyros nymphasque tenere; iv, 591, loca deserta . . . sola tenere.

5, 979 non erat ut fieri posset mirarier umquam
nec diffidere ne terras aeterna teneret

Mr. Bailey now reads possent with Madvig and others, and translates "it could not be that they should ever wonder or feel mistrust lest," etc., the Latin for which would be non poterat fieri ut mirarentur umquam nec diffiderent ne." There can be no doubt that fieri posset should be taken together; cf. v, 621, 729, 750, 752, 773. Ut mirarentur should naturally follow; cf. iv, 810, fieri posse ut cernamus; v, 904, fieri potuit ut flaret. The poet did not wish to write ut twice, so he used the infinitive instead of the subjunctive: mirarier non poterat fieri.

5, 989 dulcia linquebant lamentis lumina vitae

In vi, 1221, languebant . . . et moriebantur; 1218, languebat morte propinqua; v, 887, membraque deficiunt fugienti languida vita; cf. also vi, 1157, v, 1007, vi, 797. The letters gu in languentes fell out, leaving lanentes which then became lamentis;

this would happen all the more after linquebant. Q has relione for religione in i, 63.

5, 997 denique eos vita privarant vermina saeva

Donique is accepted by all for denique. Lucretius has the perfect indicative nineteen times with donec, once the subjunctive, and once the future indicative. Creech's privarunt would be an easy change, but although donec with the pluperfect indicative is not found elsewhere this is not strange when there is comparatively so little basis in early authors for limiting the use of donec. Livy, xxi, 28, trepidationis aliquantum edebant donec quietem ipse timor fecisset, seems to support a pluperfect indicative in Lucretius. The accibant in 996 would correspond to the edebant in Livy.

5, 1002 nec temere incassum frustra mare saepe coortum

There is no example of nec standing for hic or sed in our MSS. In 999 the poet says there was no shipwreck, in 1002 no storms and threats, 1004 no enticement to sailors. The whole description is subjective: the sea did not rage and grow calm again so far as sailors were concerned because there were no sailors. Temere incassum frustra are said with reference to the turmoil of the sea which was unavailing, and its threats were vain: all that is necessary is to supply in eos with saevibat which is the important word. The line means "and the sea did not rage against them but rose up often without aim, without purpose, without result." Wakefield was the only editor after Lambinus to interpret the line correctly. Statius has the same conceit in *Silv.*, iii, 2, 73, ante ratis pigro torpebant aequora somno.

5, 1010 vergebant nudant sollertius ipsi

Nunc dant of the Juntine is probable for nudant. The missing word was perhaps vinum, which the scribe omitted because

he thought it unmeaning; we have had cases already where O demurred to a word and so omitted it. Vinum is the poisoned cup and is interpreted by venenum in the line above. Cf. Juv., i, 69, 70, and Mayor there.

5, 1012 et mulier coniuncta viro concessit in unum
cognita sunt prolemque ex se videre creatam

Lucretius uses in unum adverbially only with conducere, i, 397; iii, 534; vi, 967; hence unum must agree with some noun. Cognita sunt lacks a subject, therefore there is the alternative of presuming a lacuna or introducing some noun; coniunctum and coniugium have been read. I conjecture that a gloss has crept into the text, perhaps from the margin:

et mulier coniuncta viro concessit in unum
cognita
congressum prolemque ex se videre creatam;

cognita, euphemistic, displacing congressum became cognitasum, which was then changed to cognita sunt.—Pliny, xii, 54, ullo congressu feminarum, Cic. *Rep.*, i, 38, a primo congressione maris et feminae deinde a progenie et cognatione. Congressus, noun and participle, is used several times by Lucretius for the creative union of primordia. The noun is used with ille, v, 67; with alios, ii, 1065.

5, 1031 protrahere ad gestum pueros infantia linguae
cum facit ut digito quae sint praesentia monstret

All the MSS, except possibly a correction of Flor. 31, have monstret, and it is noteworthy that O and Q have the compendium for -et while they write -ent out at length in 1022, 1034, 1051. Marullus' change to monstrent, sc. pueri, seems plausible, yet infantia <puerorum> monstret may after all be correct, as the poet is thinking of a class and may regard infantia still as most important.—Tac. *Dial.*, 7, vulgus . . . et tunicatus hic populus transeuntes . . . nomine vocat et digito demonstrat. It is

very strange that all the scribes should have overlooked so easy an emendation if monstrent is right.

5, 1038 vixtiam cum sunt dentes unguesque creati
alituum proporro genus alis omne videmus

In 1038 O has iam, Q tiam that has led to the generally accepted reading etiam; but that does not account for the pro in proporro in 1039, as, of course, porro is read there. I think that the pro has dropped down from 1038, which should read

vix prope iam cum sunt dentes unguesque creati.

Prope iam occurs at ii, 962; iii, 1046; v, 204; vi, 838, 1271.

5, 1065 longe alia sonitu rabie stricta minatur

Alio of Flor. 31 is probably right for alia. Recent editors read restricta with Lachmann, but besides causing the change of minatur to minantur, the construction becomes very harsh: ricta nudantia dentes fremunt restricta minantur. I propose

longe alio sonitu rabie vox stricta minatur.

The omission may have been due to vocibus in 1066; cf. vocis, 1070, and Petr., 96, rabiosa voce. Vox stricta I interpret as meaning a suppressed growl, stricta being equivalent to compressa; when a dog growls he keeps his mouth shut. Again, vox explains alia for alio. Stat. *Silv.*, iii, 5, 87, has nulla foro rabies aut strictae in iurgia leges, which is a slight defence of the uncompounded stricta here, as Statius knew his Lucretius well.

5, 1067 at catulos blande cum lingua lambere temptant
aut ubi eos

For at read aut: ii, 437, Aut, at, O; 438, Aut; iv, 1152, Aut, ut, OQ; v, 410, Aut, ut Q; vi, 1217, Aut, at Q; 1218, Aut.

5, 1082 et quom de victu certant praedataque repugnant

Editors differ between praedaque and praedaeque. Praedataque is misspelled for praeda atque. For the elision, cf. i,

715, terra atque; 849, natura atque; iv, 167, 243, forma atque. Above on iii, 531, I defended a postpositive atque; on the general question see Forbiger on Virg. *Ecl.*, vi, 38; there are also examples in *Thes. L.L.*, ii, 1049, 69. Although the syllable ta is inserted or omitted elsewhere, no one of the cases is like this; the reading would have been praetataque or praedadaque, and not praedataque. Atque may have been used to bring out the difference between victu and praeda; the sea-birds contend for food, that is, to reach it first, and over their prey, that is, try to rob one another of it after it is caught. Anyone who has seen the gulls on San Francisco Bay, fed from the passing ferry-boats, can readily understand Lucretius here.—Accipitres in 1079 means sea-hawks. Possibly the poet, in placing atque after the noun, suggests the flying back and forth of the birds.

5, 1094 multa videmus enim caelestibus insita flammis
fulgere cum caeli donavit plaga vapore

Lachmann changes insita to inlita, "besmeared," and the old vulgate was incita, "set into motion," but insita can be kept: "for we see many things to be sowed with flames from heaven and to flare up when a stroke from the sky has brought the gift of heat." We must not forget the Epicurean principle that fire is material and must penetrate into the object that is to be burnt. The particles of fire must be inserted in the object, otherwise there can be no combustion. In vi, 332, fulmen penetrat per rara viarum; 952, vaporque | ignis, qui ferri quoque vim penetrare suevit. The parallel passage at i, 898, sq. also supports insita: the tops of trees wear against one another donec flammai fulserunt flore coorto. | scilicet et non est lignis tamen insitus ignis | verum semina sunt ardoris multa, that are already in the branches.

5, 1099 emicat interdum flammai fervidus ardor

Lambinus correctly recalled emicat that he had abandoned with others for et micat. Aestuat, exprimitur, and emicat all

correspond in position at the beginning of their lines, and emicat corresponds also in meaning. Cf. also Vol. ii, page 135 of this series.

5, 1105 inque dies magis in victum vitamque priorem

Editors, following Naugerius, read hi for in, but hi is not used by Lucretius, nor is ii. Et of Marullus is improbable. I propose

inque dies mage sic victum.

Sic, I take of a general reference; cf. v, 1305, sic alid ex alio peperit discordia tristis . . . | inque dies belli terroribus addidit augmen; v, 1416, sic odium coepit glandis, sic illa relicta; vi, 818, sic et Averna loca alitibus summittere debent; ii, 75, sic rerum summa novatur. Most editors read sin for sic in iii, 760. Lucretius has many illative particles in this description of the rise of culture: quare, 821; tum, 837, 855, 988; inde, 1011; ergo, 1136; etiam, 1308; iam, 1440, closing this hymn of progress with sic unumquicquid paulatim protrahit aetas, 1454. The connection is "so, having fire, the leaders pointed out improvements in food," etc.

5, 1106 commutare novis monstrabant rebus et igni

Perhaps et ipsi should be read here; ii, 1058, cum praesertim hic sit natura factus et ipsa; iv, 131, sunt etiam quae sponte sua gignuntur et ipsa; v, 871, at quis nil horum tribuit natura nec ipsa; vi, 1020, quippe agitatur enim plagis aliunde nec ipsa. The corruption may have been ipsi, ipni, igni; p and g are sometimes confused.

5, 1152 circumretit enim vis atque iniuria quemque

The reading of O is reported to be ius, but from the facsimile it appears to me to be vis. Comparing violat (1155) in O, there does not seem to me to be any doubt about the reading vis.

5, 1160 et celata in medium et peccata dedisse

A word has fallen out after celata; mala and diu cannot be explained, but tot might have fallen out after the syllable ta. Lucretius has tot corpora, ii, 1057; tot praemia, iii, 897; tot facta, v, 328. Plaut. *Trin.*, 164, has et meam fidelitatem et celata omnia. The second et ejected by Marullus connects celata and peccata which form a hendiadys.

Professor Deutsch would supply ipsi.

5, 1163 suscipiendaque curarit sollemnia sacra
quae nunc in magnis florent sacra rebus locisque

No satisfactory explanation of 1164 has yet been made. Faber remodelled the line with fument arisque focisque; and others, including Bentley, thought it spurious. Q omits sacra which may come from sacra above it. I suggest

quae nunc in magnis florent templisque locisque.

If sacra expelled templis the -que may have led to rebus. Templa is used of sacred buildings in vi, 1274, the only place in the poem, as it usually means "quarters." Possibly for this reason sacra was a gloss.

5, 1189 per caelum volvi quia nox et luna videtur
luna dies et nox et noctis signa severa
noctivagaeque faces caeli flammaeque volantes
nubila sol imbres nix venti fulmina grando
et rapidi fremitus et murmura magna minarum

These five lines describe nocturnal phenomena, and the day and the sun have no business in the description. In 1190 night would naturally suggest day, and in 1192 sol would follow after the sources of light mentioned in 1191. Perhaps 1190 should read

luna quies et nox et noctis signa severa,

and 1192

nubila hiemps imbres nix venti fulmina grando.

5, 1244 seu caelo fulmine misso

O is right here against its corrector and all the rest, and Lachmann retained the ablative. The point is not that the bolt was of heaven, but was sent from heaven. I have myself seen the bolt descending from the sky and starting thereby a forest fire, and the larger the forest the greater the fire (ingentes silvas, 1243), and the more intense the heat. Mitto with the bare ablative occurs in vi, 247; missa supernest, vi, 320.

5, 1258 posterius claro in terras splendere colore

Recent editors follow Lachmann in reading terra, but terris of Lambinus is more in Lucretius' manner. There is no case of terrā s- in the poem, but vi, 612, terris semina; i, 340, terras sublima; ii, 1098, terras suffire; vi, 612, terras spargunt. "In terra" for "on the ground" occurs only in iii, 173 and 644, in an entirely different connection of thought. The plural also is suggested by loca terrae, 1255.

5, 1267 materiemque dolaret levare ac radere tigna

Radere is a gloss on the unusual word levare. The line was written

radere
materiemque dolare ac levare,

then

dolare levare ac radere,

then dolaretlevare, t and l being confused frequently. The adjective that stood before tigna has been lost; it was probably arida, for green wood cannot be easily worked with tools. Cato *R.R.*, xxvii, 4, omnino caveto ne quam materiam doles neve caedas neve tangas, si potes, nisi siccam. Lucretius has arida ligna in ii, 881. What was the Latin for seasoned timber if not sicca materia? Again, radere and arida may have been confused by reason of their resemblance in form.

5, 1325 cornibus et terram minitanti mente ruebant

Fronte, the usual reading, is too far from the manuscripts. Perhaps mento should be read, being connected etymologically with minitanti. In that case the order should be mento minitante. Of course mento means the whole face and not merely the chin.

5, 1340 diffugiunt fera facta suis cum multa dedere

Most editors read fata with the corrector of Q. There is no parallel in the poem for fera with either facta or fata, nor for dare facta or fata. In other authors I know of fera fata only from Hor. *C.*, i, 15, 5, where it is used of prophecy; of fera facta only from Ovid *Met.*, iii, 247, of Actaeon's dogs. As the corrector of Q was very likely influenced by Horace it is safer to retain facta.

5, 1360 atque opere in duro durarent membra manusque

There is no need of changing durarent to durarunt, with Pius and Brieger. The atque in 1359 connects concedere and sufferre, and atque in 1360 vellent and durarent. Cf. iii, 136, animum atque animam dico coniuncta tenere inter se atque unam naturam conficere.

5, 1368 fructusque feros mansuescere terra
cernebant indulgendo blandeque colendo

Lachmann changed terra to terram for syntactical reasons, but Creech paraphrased "experti sunt fructus agrestes et austeros cura sua et molli cultura agri dulces mitesque fieri." The earth did not tame the fruits with tender care or through kindly cultivation; that was done by man, not by the earth. So in 1367, the field did not try new methods of cultivation, but the farmers. Probably what Lucretius meant to imply was "cernebant feros fructus mansuescere dum arboribus indulgebant blandeque colebant terram," for the best results are gained when both plant and soil are taken care of.

5, 1386 avia per nemora ac silvas saltusque reperta

The pipe pours forth the sweet lament that fills the pathless woods: repleta should be read for reperta (repleta, repelta, reperta). Note the parallelism of 1386 and 1387:

avia per nemora ac silvas saltusque repleta
per loca pastorum deserta atque otia dia.

Cf. v, 992, et nemora ac montis gemitu silvasque replebat. For the corruption, cf. iv, 133, facere Q for facile; the interchange of l and r is very common.

The agreement of repleta with nemora is regular: v, 244, membra ac partis consumpta regigni.

5, 1405 et vigilantibus hinc aderant solacia somno
ducere multimodis voces et flectere cantus.

Lambinus and Lachmann change somno to somni, as if sleep needed some relief. Lucretius in v, 21, has solacia vitae, solaces that life brings, and other authors mention relief, soothing, or assuaging of casus, luctus, servitutis, doloris, mali—all of which are evils to be endured with possible alleviation; but somnus is a good that they are deprived of and desire. Solacia insomniae would be possible but not solacia somni. The meaning is "ut vigilantibus ducere voces et flectere cantus aderant solacia somno," consolation or compensation for sleep: they could not get sleep and so kept awake with music. Solacia somni would mean comforts that sleep brings; but they did not go to sleep. As for Aesch. *Agam.*, 17, a counter-charm against sleep is quite a different conception, for the Latin has no word here that means "opposite to," or "set against," or the like. Cf. also the note in my edition.

5, 1409 et numerum servare genus didicere neque hilo

The watchmen observe the traditions of early music but receive no greater enjoyment from it than the first rugged race of

men. There is a contrast here between the author's contemporaries and the early race of men, and between primitive music and some other kind that is not stated. This latter kind we should expect to be artificial, developed, intricate, or the like. But I know of no word that would express this meaning and so fall back on the idea of novelty—novum. Genus may be due to genus in 1411. Numerum, genitive, is highly improbable.

5, 1428 purpurea atque auro signisque ingentibus apta

Why elegant clothing should be adorned with huge figures, or how ingentibus can mean massy, I do not understand. Certainly the size of the designs represented on the cloth is not important as showing the contrast between the simple dress of primitive man and the rich embroidered robes of the poet's wealthy contemporaries. This is another case where Virgil has improved on Lucretius, for *Aen.*, i, 648, is Lucretian in origin: pallam signis auroque rigentem, and xi, 72, vestes auroque ostroque rigentes. But Lucretius wrote exstantibus: exstantibus, istantibus, incentibus, ingentibus; n and s, and c and t are frequently interchanged in O and Q. Exstare means to stand out in iv, 397.

Ingentibus may be due to a misunderstanding of signis: Pliny *Ep.*, i, 20, 5, vides ut statuas signa picturas . . . nihil magis quam amplitudo commendet.

5, 1442 tum mare velivolis florebat propter odores

For the corrupt propter odores I now suggest navibus atque. I can say no more for navibus than I said formerly in my note on this line. Atque comes at the end of the line in vi, 1108. Tum I defended in Vol. ii, p. 139, of this series.

5, 1451 carmina picturas et daedala signa polito

For polito the Italian manuscripts have polire, an attempted emendation to bring in the common construction of the infinitive with doceo, but polire does not explain polito. Besides, polishing

is not the sense desired, and chiseling or shaping is not expressed by polire. The letters p and d are often interchanged (iii, 472, polor for dolor) and I therefore propose dolanda for polito: polito, dolita, dolata, dolanda. Dolanda may well have stood with daedala; the verb occurred in v, 1267. Cicero, *Off.*, i, 147, qui signa fabricantur; Varro, *Men.*, 7, scyphus caelo dolitus.

6, 11 et proquam possent vitam consistere tutam

Lachmann changed possent to posset, but possent may stand. There is no good parallel to the sentence in the poem; the nearest is iii, 1053, si possent homines proinde ac sentire videntur | pondus inesse animo. With possent we may paraphrase vidit vitam tutam quem ad modum homines possent eam tueri; with posset, vidit vitam tutam quem ad modum vita posset esse tuta. Life to be safe so far as it could be safe seems tautologous.

6, 14 nec minus esse domi cuiquam tamen anxia cordi

For cordi Marullus and the editors read corda, but, as Maas has shown, corda in the sense demanded is not Lucretian. The word for anxieties is curae or sollicitudines, for which he uses anxia here. Perhaps cordis is right, corresponding to animi in the next line and to cuiquam in this. Cf. iii, 116, curas cordis inanis; vi, 1233, maesto cum corde iacebat. The scribe omitted s at the end of the verse in 68, remitti; 281, igni; 382, menti; 624, venti (according to the usual reading), and in many other places.

Anxia cordis is no more strange than ardua viai, i, 659, or vitalia rerum, ii, 575.

6, 15 atque animi ingratis vitam vexare querellis
pausa atque infestis coget saevire querellis

Cogi, or cogei, should be read, with all, for coget. The sentence has not yet been adequately corrected or explained. For 15, we may compare ii, 622, ingratos animos; vi, 1158, erat anxius

angor | adsidue comes et gemitu commixta querella; iii, 903, dissoluant animi magno se angore metuque; 1003, animi ingratam naturam; 613, mens . . . conquereretur; iv, 908, animi curas. It is impossible to join animi to ingratis, for which there is no parallel in Lucretius or any other author. Thankless complaints of the heart means complaints of a thankless heart, which to be sure is not Epicurean, any more than much besides that is in this prooemium; but gratitude to Epicurus underlies it all.

For pausa in 16 I propose causam: p and c are interchanged in iii, 438, opius for ocius, and elsewhere. I should translate "and is the cause that disturbs his life with complaints of his thankless soul, yea, compels him to rage with savage complaining."

For the repetition of querellis see my note on i, 67.

6, 66 quanam sit rationi atque alte terminus haerens

I cannot think that rationi should be retained when elsewhere Lucretius always has ratione, which is the reading here of the corrector of O. Q has rationi for ratione in i, 1081, iii, 74; elsewhere both have ratione.

6, 83 versibus et ratio caelisque tenenda

All change et to est. For caelisque, caeli speciesque has met with the greatest favor, but Lucretius' formula is species ratioque, and always at the end of the line. Brieger's nubis is weak. The first phenomenon discussed in 96 sq. is thunder. I suggest, then, caeli fremitusque: fremitusque occurs in 289. As fulmina came below it in 84 the scribe's eye may have wandered.

6, 103 esse queunt quam sunt pepides ac iigna neque autem

Lapides ought not to be corrupt, for Lucretius uses the word twenty-eight times and it is only twice wrong: vi, 907, lapsi, and the very corrupt line vi, 550. And neither ligna nor tigna is corrupt elsewhere; tigna is usually joined to trabesque, and ligna occurs with lapides in ii, 899. I think the poet wrote

esse queunt quam sunt petrae lapidesque neque autem

The pepides represents petrae lapides, but pepides was naturally emended to lapides in the inferior MSS; then ac tigna or ligna was inserted to fill out the verse. There is nothing in the context to call for either tigna or ligna. Petrae lapidesque makes a pair that corresponds to nebulae fumique in the following line, and in 106 the pair is reduced to one—lapides and fumus.

6, 128 post ubi conminuit viss eius et impetus acer

The reading of O is not certain, but is more likely to have been conminuit than anything else. Q has comunit, O corr. and deteriores commovit, editors convaluit, contumuit, and vis. The correct reading was perhaps

post ubi communit vis se eius et impetus acer,

"after the force and fierce rush of the wind has entrenched itself," communit corresponding to invalescente in Isidorus. Communit could easily have been corrupted into both comunit and conminuit. The word before eius is elided in iii, 328; iv, 236, 934; vi, 220, 421, and se is elided in i, 1091; iii, 77; iv, 804, 961, 1115. The wind settles down in the cloud as an enemy occupies a town, whereupon the cloud gives up and bursts.

6, 131 saepe ita dat parvum sonitum displosa repente

I am still inclined to retain parvum (see Vol. ii, page 141), as the word and its derivatives are used nearly fifty times in the poem and with no variants. But if an emendation be necessary a word not easily corrupted into parvum should be read. Such a word is raucum: rauca tonitrua, Stat. *Theb.*, ii, 40. The corruption may have come about in two different ways: raucum, paucum, parvum; raucum, rapeum, pareum, parvum. Raucum means "grating" and is a suitable epithet of fragor. The previous section closed with a reference to a grating noise, 119, auris terget sonus.

6, 144 fluminibus magnoque mari cum frangitur aest

Aestu is the correction in O and the old vulgate; aestus of the Florentine codices and recent editors. There are waves in the clouds which make a roar when they break, just as a wave breaks into spray in the sea. We should read then

fluminibus magnoque mari cum frangit in aestum.

Here again the scribe of the archetype was cautious; frangitur aestus would mean "the tide is broken," and frangitur aestu, "the wave is broken by the boiling," "frangit in" having been corrupted into frangitur. In probably fell out after frangit. In vi, 695, mare frangit fluctus aestumque resorbet, "sucks back the tide." The poet has in mind the crash of the sea against a cliff; the wave breaks itself into a boiling turmoil of water. This may be seen at Monterey any day. Aestus and aestu occur frequently at the end of the line, so that the scribe must have hesitated at the meaning of the word, which here has a sense something like the meaning "emanation" in vi, 823, 1049, and elsewhere.

6, 145 fit quoque, ubi e nubi in nubem vis incidit ardens
fulminis. haec multo si forte umore recepit
ignem, continuo magno clamore trucidat;

Editors change trucidat to trucidet, inserting ut, but they have been led astray by the impersonal use of fit elsewhere. It is not impersonal here but the subject is sonitus: cf. 99, fit sonitus; 101, fremitus fit; 143, quod fit; 431, hoc fit ubi interdum non quit vis incita venti. For an understood subject of fit, iv, 169, liquidissima caeli | tempestas, perquam subito fit turbida; 806, quod consequitur rem quamque, fit ergo; v, 1277, quod fuit in pretio fit nullo denique honore; and for fit quoque, vi, 844, fit quoque frigidior qui in terrast abditus humor.

I have punctuated the passage to make the sense clear. Note that the verbs in 149, 150, 151, are indicative.

6, 149 stridit ubi in gelidum propter demersimus imbrem

Propter is usually corrected into propere—a word that is not certainly in the poet's vocabulary; and why is it necessary to plunge the hot iron *hastily* into water? A blacksmith is usually deliberate and neither hurries nor delays. Write

stridit ubi in gelidum pariter demersimus imbrem;

The iron hisses when we plunge it into the water; ubi pariter is equivalent to ubicumque, which is usually local, not temporal.

But possibly propter may be retained as an adverb: ii, 417, araque Panchaeos exhalat propter odores; Cato *R.R.*, 151, 2, ubi aqua propter siet.

6, 192 insuper esse aliis alia atque urguere superna

The editors change superna to superne, but why cannot the clouds on top press down on those below them? Lucretius uses superne usually with verbs like ruo, demitto, impendeo, once in contrast to e transverso, and in a context that makes the meaning certain, as in urgeri superne, iii, 893. In one other place, vi, 942, O and Q have superna, where it occurs with saxa sudent, and there also a change is unnecessary. In v, 647, he spoke of nubila inferna supernis.

6, 218 terrore et sonis fulgit nulloque tumultu

For sonis the editors read sonitu, but it is a strange expression—without hideous fright and sound and no uproar. Lightning without thunder is what he is describing: Pliny, ii, 145, sine tonitribus fulgurat. Sonitus is used repeatedly of thunder, yet tonitru may be the correct word here: sonisfulgit, sonifulgit, tonifulgit, tonitrufulgit. In iv, 246, Q has prodit for protrudit.

6, 220 fulmina declarant ictu et inusta vaporis

Read

fulmina declarant icta ictu et inusta vaporis.

Signa vaporis icta et inusta ictu fulminis; icta is used instead of impressa because it is so often used of the lightning stroke. Icimur ictu occurs in iv, 1050. It is singular that in two successive lines a word should be missed in the same part of the verse.

6, 231 curat item vasis integris vina repente

Lucretius has curo ne in iv, 826, curo ut, iii, 127, v, 1015; hence Lambinus was right in inserting ut after item. Diffugiant cannot be taken as a hortatory subjunctive.

6, 237 efficere usque adeo tellens fervore corusco

Munro's pellens is the only proposal that has any palaeographical probability, but it would call for radiis rather than fervore. Yet corusco may take the place of radiis.

6, 242 et monimenta virum commoliri atque ciere

I still think that there is no reason for abandoning this reading. The con- is intensive and the verb means "to move violently" or "to shake up," and ciere means "to disturb." Sen. *Dial.,* x, 15, 4, demolitur et movet, "overthrows and dislodges."

6, 258 sic cadit et fertus tenebris procul et trahit atram
fulminibus gravidam tempestatem atque procellis

The usual correction effertus makes a grotesque sense—"stuffed with darkness," as if the cloud were a sausage casing. The metaphor in gravidam suggests fetus, which is also a synonym of repletus in 260. Virgil's feta furentibus austris will occur to anyone. The construction is nimbus cadit et fetus tenebris et repletus ignibus ac ventis trahit atram tempestatem gravidam fulminibus. Procul, I think, goes with trahit and the confused order represents the turmoil of the storm.

6, 277 insinuatus ibi vortex versatur in alto

"Sed cur in alto," says Lachmann; "immo ventus nubes in unum forte locum quemvis coegit; ergo in arto." To which I would reply that ibi takes up locum, and in alto is used for in heaven, as in v, 465, 584, etc., as all the phenomena are "above." In arto makes excellent sense and I wish it could be proved that Lucretius wrote it.

6, 288 murmura percurrunt caelum nam tota fere tum
tempestas concussa tremit fremitusque moventur

"For then all the storm is shaken into trembling," says Mr. Bailey; "For the whole body of the storm then without exception quakes with the shock" is Munro's version. I have long suspected fere because of its position in the verse and also because of the sense. Perhaps furit tum should be read: "for then all the storm cloud rages; it shakes and trembles, and roarings are brought about."

6, 296 incidit in valida maturo culmine nubem

Validus occurs forty-four times with no corruption except in the ending: ii, 103, valida saxi O for validas, validas O corr.; v, 314, validis Q, vi, 342, for validas.

In vi, 327, non potuit nubes capere impetus auctum, the cloud was lacking in strength, and in vi, 431, non quit vis incita venti | rumpere quam coepit nubem, the cloud was strong enough to resist; and in vi, 116, the clouds non tam concurrere frontibus adversis, which implies strength, and in vi, 157, magnis nubibus occurs. Again, clouds are frequently dense or rare and dense clouds are capable of resistance.

Culmine is so strange a word that it should be retained. In i, 489, O has culmen caeli for fulmen; otherwise there is no example of such a corruption. I still think that there is a connection of meaning between culmen and vertex; cf. Vol. ii, page 142.

6, 317 sic igitur quoque res accendi fulmine debet

"So then *a* thing is bound to be kindled by the thunderbolt *too;*" rather "so anything is bound to be kindled by the thunderbolt." Read

sic igitur res quaeque . . .

The order was changed to quaeque res, and that being unmetrical, quaeque was changed to quoque. For the elision, cf. iv, 244, quaeque ab; 250, quaeque et. Nowhere else in the poem does sic igitur quoque occur.

6, 349 foraminibus liquidus quia transviat ignis

Transvolat, the usual correction, calls for per foramina, although vi, 991 (manare aliud per saxa videtur | atque aliud lignis aliud transire per aurum | argentoque foras aliud vitroque meare) might be quoted for the ablative. But the poet continues, 994, nam fluere hac species illac calor ire videtur | atque aliis aliud citius transmittere eadem. I therefore propose quia transfluit ignis, which carries on the notion in liquidus and gives a better reason for the ablative foraminibus. The interchange of f and v and l and i are common enough. The liquid fire flows through by the pores. And yet I am by no means convinced that transviat is impossible; procellat, 447, is another strange verb built on a first declension noun.—Sen. *N.Q.*, ii, 52, 1, ignis tenuissimus per foramina occulta transcurrit.

6, 350 multaque perfigit cum corpora fulminis ipsa

This should be joined closely to the preceding. The lightning leaves things unharmed (1) when it makes its way through the pores of the object struck, and (2) when it pierces through the joints of the structure. If Lucretius is the only writer to use perfixus he may well be the only one to use perfigit.

6, 370 dissimiles inter se turbareque mixtas

Sese of an inferior MS should be read with Wakefield: v, 445, nec motus inter sese; vi, 776, texturas inter sese; v, 185, inter se for inter sese. The usual correction is dissimiles res, but the thought is that the part of heat and the part of cold are mingled together in turmoil. So in 373 it is not res, elements, that contend, but hiemes aestatibus confligunt, and in 377 turbatur utrimque, that is, in heat and cold, not elements.

6, 374 propterea sunt haec anni nominitanda

Lachmann says that his predecessors were disgraced for not writing freta which occurred in 364. But there the poet wrote fretus ipse anni as if everyone knew the meaning and use of fretus. Elsewhere nomino is used to interpret or identify some strange word: presteras, vi, 424; crateras, vi, 702; membrana vel cortex, iv, 50. The word that is missing cannot be one that was used without apology ten lines before, but it is a word that the critical scribe of the archetype hesitated to write. Such a word is vada, which I take as a synonym of freta; the metaphor "fords" is no stranger than "channels," and one is unexampled like the other outside of Lucretius.

On palaeographical grounds aestus may be the missing word: aestus anni would be the tides of the year, and fretus is a synonym of aestus.

6, 453 asperiora modis quae possint indupedita
exiguis

Modis exiguis is impossible. The word that is needed is nodis or vinclis, and Lachmann's correction to moris is right. Florus, iv, 9, 1, cum scopulus et nodus et mora publicae securitatis superesset Antonius. Modo exiguo would have been good Latin and permissible metrically. Lucretius has miris, multis, miseris, quibus, morigeris with modis; clinamen, tempus, pars, intervallis with forms of exiguus; nexu, elementis, figuris, vinclis with indupedita.

6, 465 hic demum fit uti

Here, as in iv, 896, sic should perhaps be read for hic.

6, 475 nam ratio consanguineast umoribus omnis

Lachmann's ollis is not only entirely unnecessary but weakens the expression. Consanguinei are related by the whole blood like brothers and sisters: these waters of the sea and cloud are brothers and are wholly related. The line means "the whole relation of the waters is a kindred one" and omnis at the end of the verse clinches the remark in his manner. So i, 353, 791, 1091; ii, 880, 1071, etc.

6, 480 sufficiunt nubis paulatim conveniundo

Sufficiunt is defended by ii, 108, sufficiunt nobis, and iii, 704, aliam naturam sufficit ex se, but here is neither a dative nor a preposition. Perhaps sufficiunt is due to suffundunt above it in 479, and we should read efficiunt, which occurs repeatedly as the first word in the verse: i, 686, efficiunt ignis; ii, 713, efficiunt motus. In 484 faciunt nubes takes up efficiunt here better than sufficiunt.

6, 483 fit quoque ut hunc veniant in caelum extrinsecus illa

Those bodies, that he has mentioned so often, outside of our world, flying through the void, come into this heaven of ours: 1123, in nostrum cum venit denique caelum. Lucretius uses caeli once for "heavens," never caela (ii, 1097); and when he wishes to distinguish here one of these heavens he uses the masculine gender, which is well attested in *Thes. L.L.*, iii, 79, 15. Editors generally write huc for hunc, but there is no example in the poem of huc with in. There is no case of caelum, nominative, in this special meaning.

6, 490 tam magnis montis tempestas atque tenebrae
coperiant maria ac terras

Lachmann's nimbis is a good scientific statement and undoubtedly expresses the fact, but monstris is more poetical and nearer the ductus litterarum. Cf. iv, 133; ut nubes facile interdum concrescere in alto | cernimus et mundi speciem violare serenam | aera mulcentes motu nam saepe Gigantum | ora volare videntur et umbram ducere late, | interdum magni montes avolsaque saxa | montibus anteire et solem succedere praeter, | inde alios trahere atque inducere belua nimbos. Monstra ac portenta occurs at iv, 590; v, 845.

6, 515 mittunt umorem pluvium stillante quasi igni

Editors correct to stillantque, but in 514 nubila rarescunt aut dissolvuntur, so mittunt umorem pluvium stillantve; they either discharge rain or drip merely.

6, 516 cera super calido tabescens multa liquescat

Multa is hard to explain either in the meaning "often" or "much." In 965 Lucretius has cera liquefit in eius posta vapore. Perhaps multa is corrupted from mollis: mollis, multis, multa. For the apocope of s, cf. communis, iv, 1207; omnis, ii, 53. Cic. *Orat.*, iii, 177, mollissima cera, Ov. *Met.*, viii, 198, ceram mollibat. For the order: iv, 1114, membra . . . labefacta liquescunt.

Cera is the correction of Flor., 31, for tela of OQ.

6, 519 at retineret diu pluviae longumque morari

The usual correction is atque tenere and there can be no doubt that "continue" is the sense demanded. But in i, 495, retinentes pocula occurs and in iii, 912, tenentque pocula; in iii, 257, ii, 665, iv, 413, ii, 25, v, 178, the simple verb could have been used as well as the compound except for the metre, and conversely tenere stands for retinere in i, 948; ii, 7, 582; iv, 580, 592, 1206; v, 512,

and in many other places. Therefore if the simple tenere for durare is practically unknown outside of Livy, why cannot Lucretius use retinere here in the same sense? Retinere was the old vulgate.

6, 540 multaque sub tergo terrai flumina tecta
volvere vi fluctus summersosca putandumst

Editors follow the Italian manuscripts in reading summersaque saxa, "the rivers roll on waves and submerged stones." Summersa does not occur elsewhere in the poem, and Seneca *N.Q.*, vi, 22, speaks of wagons jarred by stones on the highway, of buildings shaken by an avalanche, of rocks under the earth falling through the influence of water, nec tamen pondere suo abscindi saxa credibile est, sed cum flumina supra ferantur adsiduus humor commissuras lapidis extenuat . . . tunc saxa vasti ponderis decidunt. So the rivers do not roll the submerged rocks but the water gradually weakens the bed-rock of the streams until it gives way. I propose

volvere vi fluctus <se> supra saxa putandumst,

"the rivers in violent flood roll themselves over the rocks." The stages of corruption may have been summersosca, sumper saxa, super saxa, se supra saxa. Cf. aquae fluctu, 554.

6, 550 nec minus exultantesdupuiscumque vim
ferratos utrimque rotarum succutit orbes

No satisfactory emendation of this desperate passage has yet been made. Lachmann's viai for vim is probably correct. The poet says that buildings on a street tremble when heavy wagons pass, and the wagons themselves also jump up and down when something on the road jars their wheels. Perhaps we should read

nec minus exultant ea cum vis cumque viai
ferratos . . . succutit orbes.

Quomcumque is admitted by some in ii, 114. Vis viai is a periphrasis for via in the poet's manner, although something more than a periphrasis, as it always is. It suggests salebra, which is just the word desired.

6, 555 ut vas inter non quit constare nisi umor

Late editors read interdum, but the connection does not call for such a word as "occasionally" or "meanwhile." What Lucretius wishes to say is that the vessel cannot stand full or unimpaired until the water is quiet. He has vasis integris in vi, 231, amnes integrent mare, i, 1032. I should read then

ut vas integrum non quit constare nisi umor,

vas standing for its contents. The g fell out as in ii, 579, aeris, Q, for aegris, and the unmeaning interum was cut down to inter. He uses quassis, iii, 434, of vasa when the contents are lost; here we have the opposite; the vase is whole and therefore its contents.

6, 582 versabunda portatur post incita cum vis

I will write this whole passage in prose to bring out the period, for there is no poetry here; ubi ventus atque vis maxima quaedam animae, aut extrinsecus aut ipsa tellure coorta, in loca cava terrae se coniecit, ibique inter magnas speluncas tumultu fremit, versabunda ante (i.e., primum) portatur; post cum (i.e., deinde) vis incita, exagitata foras, erumpitur; et simul diffindens altam terram, magnum concinnat hiatum. It is plain that post-cum should be written postquam, being an emphatic post, like proquam for pro, and versabundus for versabunda. Write then 582

versabundus portatur post incita quam vis.

Versabundus, which goes back to ventus, was changed to versabunda to agree with vis; this led to the insertion of -que by the editors.

6, 604 subdita et hunc stimulum quadam de parte timoris

The usual correction is subdit et which does not account for the a in subdita. I had thought of suppeditat stimulum; if the syllable pe fell out, subditat may have become subditaet and then hunc put in to make the line metrical.

6, 631 postremo quoniam raro cum corpore tellus
est et coniunctast oras magis undique cingens

The corrector of Q has maris and all the editors follow, but orae maris are unknown to Lucretius, and although the sea girdles the land often enough, I know of no case where the land girdles the sea; certainly it does not in Lucretius. Again, there is no example of the interchange of g and r in OQ. The verse is corrupt.

6, 674 scilicet et fluvius qui visus maximus ei

This reading has been defended by Vahlen and yet it seems too harsh. I propose

scilicet et fluvius qui visu est maximus ei,

"the river that is the largest to see is enormous to him who has never seen a larger," which agrees with Vahlen's interpretation. The qui visu est maximus ei corresponds to maxima quae vidit quisque in 677.

6, 697 hac ire fatendumst
et penetrare mari penitus res cogit aperto
atque efflare foras

I am not sure but that this can stand as it is. The corrector of O has mare for mari, which shows that mari must be taken with penetrare. The subject is ventum, which can be supplied from the context. Lucretius means: hac ire ventum fatendumst, et res cogit ventum penetrare mari aperto penitus atque efflare

foras. For the dative, cf. vi, 986, penetrare alio sonitus. The wind blows both ways—from and to the sea. In 684 Lucretius has said that the wind is in the caves, but according to Justin, iv, 1, aquarum ille concursus raptum secum spiritum trahit; the wind and water come back together. But possibly ventum should replace penitus.

6, 743 remigio oblitae pennarum vela remittunt

Editors follow Lachmann in reading remigi, an unexampled metrical license in Lucretius with a pure Latin word. We should read remigii with the old vulgate, relying on navigii in v, 1006. In iii, 1052, animo incerto for animi incerto.

6, 755 sed natura loci opus efficit ipsa suapte

Opus has not yet been successfully defended. I suggest prius: prius, pius, pous, opus. The birds avoid the temple, but the nature of the place is noxious anyway.

6, 762 ianua ne poteis Orci regionibus esse
credatur posthinc animas Acheruntis in oras
ducere forte deos manis inferne reamur

Munro's forte his seems impossible with forte in 764, and all the other conjectures are untenable. I think poteis has been influenced by posthinc, and that nobis should be read. The corruption may have been nenobis, nepostbis, nepoteis. But if Lucretius ever used eis I should be tempted to write tibi eis. I had also thought of tibi posse.

6, 771 multa ciboeque sunt vitalia multaque morbos

For the first -que, quae is properly read by the editors But cibo e should be retained, not only because it is the reading of the archetype, but also because the dative is questionable, with

vitalia. The form e of the preposition is regular before q; it is postpositive in ii, 791, variis ex, and in ii, 711, we have cibis ex. For the thought, iii, 703, ut cibus . . . disperit atque aliam naturam sufficit ex se. For the elision of o before the preposition, cf. i, 186; ii, 698, 903, iii, 925; v, 1133. The poet means that many atoms which come from food are life-giving. Vitalia and morbos are contrasted, not cibo and morbos, as is plain from vi, 1094, 1095.

6, 777 multa meant inimica per auras multa per ipsas
insinuant naris

All the MSS have auras, "odiosissimo consensu" as Wakefield says. Marullus led the way to aures, which is universally accepted and is a natural change; so natural it is very strange that not even one scribe saw it. In ii, 851, is mittit naribus auram; iv, 992, reddueunt naribus auras; and the poisoning of the air is a commonplace in this book; cf. the next paragraph beginning with verse 781. Strange that there is not a word about infection through the ear.

6, 778 insinuant naris infesta atque aspera tactu

For the much disputed tactu I suggest lactu, i.e., in lacessendo: iv, 687, naris quicunque lacessit. Lacesso is repeatedly used of the other senses, and I read lactant in v, 1068, and adlicit in vi, 183. In iii, 62, tabore for labore; vi, 110, matos for malos. I cannot deny that lactu is not found elsewhere and that it shares the uncertainty of the other forms of lacio and its compounds.

6, 799 denique si calidis etiam cunctere lavabris
plenior effiueris solio ferventis aquai
quam facile in medio fit uti des saepe ruinas

For the desperate effiueris I suggest effluviis; the exhalations of the boiling water make the patient faint in the middle of the

baptisterium. The interlocked order—effluviis aquai and solio in medio—is in the poet's manner.

6, 804 at cum membra domnus percepit fervida servis
tum fit odor vini plagae mactabilis instar

Febris of Lambinus is probably correct, and also vini. Pliny has many passages about the medicinal use of wine, and repeatedly advises against the use of medicine in wine in case of fever, but permits it with cold fever or ague: xxvii, 129, dysentericis autem et coeliacis si febri carent in vino, si aliter ex aqua; cf. xxii, 52, xxxii, 24; xxvi, 289, febres frigidas leviores facit agaricum potum in calida aqua. For domnus the most probable emendation is hominis, read by Lambinus.

6, 815 quos opere in tali cohibet vis magna necessest

Although all have accepted Lachmann's necessis, I doubt whether Lucretius would speak of the great force of necessity. Furthermore, necessis (genitive) is not certainly found anywhere. Necessest is probably a gloss that excluded some word, perhaps coactus: ii, 273, viribus alterius magnis magnoque coactu; v, 654, vi, 888, cogit vis; vi, 758, vis cogat; iii, 59, avarities . . . miseros homines cogunt; iii, 65, acris egestas . . . unde homines . . . coacti. But if there were any authority for an adverbial necesse I should be inclined to write it.

6, 818 sic et Averna loca malitbus summittere debent

The objection to the traditional correction alitibus is that the poet uses avibus twice and alitibus not at all, and the m is unaccounted for. Hence Bergk's halitibus has much probability. Val. Flacc., iv, 493, patriique expirat Averni halitus.

6, 841 et semi<na> siqua
forte vaporis habet proprie dimittit in auras

Lachmann arbitrarily changes qua to quae on the authority of iv, 199, where quae is under the ictus. He also refers to iv, 804, which is corrupt. There are no other instances of a neuter plural of the indefinite or of any of its compounds. Hence qua should be retained.

Proprie is usually corrected into either proprii or propere. But nowhere else is the gender of vapor mistaken, and of the numerous cases of e standing for i there is no parallel and but one case of that is at all analogous—dulce for dulci in ii, 730. As for propere, the word is not found in the MSS. Perhaps Lucretius' favorite prope iam lies concealed: proprieiam, proprie, ri being repeated after ro. In 863 multaque sunt ignis prope semina corpus aquai.

6, 846 et quasi concrescit fit scilicet in coeundo
exprimat

In coeundo may be defended by in frangendo, vi, 143; in iactando, iii, 491. But as ut is necessary with fit write

fit scilicet in coeundo ut;

iii, 725, hoc tamen est ut. The word preceding ut is repeatedly elided; cf. i, 29, 70, 478. Ut fell out more than fifteen times in our MSS.

6, 850 hunc homines fontem nimis admirantur et acri
sole putant supter terras fervescere partim

Since Lambinus raptim has been read for partim, as if raptim meant vehementer, which it never means, or celeriter, which no authority states as a phenomenon of this fountain. There was a gradual change of temperature during the twenty-four hours. Partim should be retained: the poet means that while men in general wonder at this fountain and think it grows hot from the

sun's rays at midnight, that is, some men think so. This use of partim is found nine times in the poem. Homines and partim are contrasted in iii, 68, 78, and humanos—homines follows in 80.

6, 858 percoquere umorem et calido soclare vapore

Satiare, the usual correction, is too strong an expression, as something corresponding to calidum reddere in 855 is demanded. As Lucretius has in i, 807, solque sua pro parte fovet tribuitque calorem, and in i, 1032, solis terra vapore fota, the rare synonym of foveo, foculare, attested by Nonius, 9, should be read. Mai also gives it as a synonym of nutrire, fovere, focillare; the latter word is sometimes spelled focilare.

6, 864 hoc ubi roriferis terram nox obruit undis
extemplo sonitus frigescit terra coitque

The editors change undis to umbris and sonitus to penitus. There is no example in our MSS of so for pe, and the Itali in reading subtus came nearer expressing the sense perhaps, or even Bentley with supera. I think the corruption is deeper than has been suspected. Extemplo occurs eighteen times in the poem; ten times as the second word and only once as the first—v, 288, extemplo inferior, plainly for metrical convenience. It is difficult to believe that so obvious a reading as umbris should have escaped the scribes: the connection of thought would certainly have suggested darkness, therefore undis is probably correct and the moist character of night is expanded in the phrase roriferis undis. In 865 the original may have been

aetheris extemplo frigescit terra coitque;

As noise was associated with aether (cf. iii, 835; *Aen.*, ii, 113, sonuerunt aethere, and even *Georg.*, iv, 78, concurritur aethere in alto, | fit sonitus), I infer that sonitus was a questioning gloss that has crept in from the margin—aetheris extemplo sonitus, and that aetheris was then extruded. Ovid *Fasti*, i, 682, has aetheria aqua; Sil., xv, 363, fudit cum Iupiter aethere rores.

6, 868 quae calidum faciunt laticis tactum atque vaporem

The manuscript tradition of laticis is stronger than a grammarian's testimony for aquae, although it is barely possible that the variation goes back to Lucretius himself or to Probus.

Saporem for vaporem is extremely improbable, as there is nothing in the context to show that this water was drunk or that it had any flavor; people would not be likely to drink hot water when they knew it would be cold all day long. Vaporem means steam, as in iii, 432, and the appeal is to the eye: vi, 779, tactu vitanda neque autem | aspectu fugienda; 1165, tepidum manibus proponere tactum | et simul ulceribus quasi inustis omne rubere; iv, 233, tactum visumque moveri. For tactum itself, of the sensation caused by an object, ii, 433, tactus uterque.

6, 892 et multis aliis praeter regionibus aequor

The Itali changed praeter to praebet, but there is no example of such corruption elsewhere—neither of ter to bet nor of t for b. Q omits aequor. I suggest

fert multis aliis praeter regionibus aequor.

In vi, 690, fert is the first word in the verse and ilum stands for filum in v, 571. Medial r is omitted frequently. Satis mali fert occurs in vi, 663, and Cic. *Off.*, i, 79, has utilitatem adferunt.

In vi, 1026, Q has at the beginning of the line fraterq.; O, er a tergo for aer a tergo.

6, 913 ordine demisso levibus iactarier auris

Lambinus changed, without argument, demisso to demissos, and all but Wakefield have followed him. According to Lucretian usage ordine demissos would mean "let down from the row," not "suspended in succession;" cf. v, 674, vi, 445; and he prefers a preposition with ordine when it means "succession." Ordine demisso is the suspended series in which unus anulus dependet ex uno; if the row were not suspended the rings could not

hang from one another. Furthermore, Lucretius likes to use an adjective or participle with ordine—mutato, permutato, suo, certo, quali, eodem.

6, 941 nil esse in promptu nisi corpus mixtum inani

Lucretius never has corpus mixtum but always admixtum: i, 569; v, 365; i, 369, 382, 655, 745. Here again the scribe preferred to leave the hiatus rather than read corpus mixtum ad inani that Lucretius probably wrote. Mixtum for admixtum is no stranger than facit are for arefacit, vi, 962. The usual correction is mixtum corpus, a reading that one of the inferior manuscripts would certainly have had if it were correct.

6, 963 at glaciem dissolvit et altis montibus altas
exstructas nives radiis tabescere cogit

In 735 is de montibus altis | crescat ubi in campos albas descendere ningues | tabificis subigit radiis sol omnia lustrans, which points to ningues in 964 for nives. In iii, 20, nix concreta cana cadens violat. The editors follow the Florentine MSS in adding -que to exstructas—a mere makeshift. Neither Munro nor Bailey translate this -que. Ningues was read by Avancius.

6, 970 barbigeras oleaster eo iuvat usque capellas
effluat ambrosias quasi vero et nectare tinctus

Ambrosia, ambrosiae, and ambrosius are read for ambrosias, no one of which is probable except ambrosia. But in OQ there is but one case where s is inserted before q—iv, 532, expletis quoque, where I have argued for the retention of expletis. In Q, vi, 546, magnosque occurs for magnoque. On the other hand, s stands for m eleven times but always in no case strictly parallel to this. In ii, 535, Q has numerusque for numerumque; in v, 34, both have stirpes quid, for stirpem quid read by the editors. In spite of the unusual accusative I think Lucretius wrote effluat

ambrosiam: Petr. 71, ne effluant vinum, Claud. *In Prob. et Olyb.* 52, effluxere decus. Ambrosiam was read by Avancius.

6, 1007 in vacuum prolapsa cadunt coniuncta fit utqui

Usually que is read for qui and fitque occurs at iv, 1045, et . . . fit, iii, 108. But utque does not occur in the poem and ordinarily ut and the copulative conjunction are separated, as in ii, 200, plus ut parte foras emergant exsiliantque; ii, 470, ut possint et laedere; v, 183, ut scirent animoque; but the poet allows que ut, v, 1266, 464; et ut, iii, 458, 500; ut ac, i, 490, vi, 229; in summaque fit ut, v, 265. Qui is probably correct, as I endeavored to show in vol. ii, p. 147.

6, 1023 haec quoque res adiumento motuque iuvatur

What Lucretius means is haec quoque res motu adiumento est iuvaturque motus hac re, which could be condensed into haec quoque res motu adiumento iuvaturque, and which he did condense into haec quoque res adiumento motuque iuvatur. Motu is a dative and iuvatur is impersonal; of course motu iuvatur might mean motus iuvat instead of motus iuvatur, but the dative adiumento and the synonymous meaning of the verb prevent misunderstanding.

6, 1150 debilitata malis motu gravis aspera tacta

Tactu is usually read for tacta, but why should the tongue be touched? It is observed in sickness, not handled, and aspectu should be read. The confusion of t and p is common.

6, 1156 atque animi prorsum vires totius omne

Totīus occurs fifteen times in the fifth foot, and totĭus only three times altogether, and in the third and fourth feet; hence et omne of the Italian codices is improbable. Wakefield's prorsum

tum, adopted by Lachmann, is harsh and unexampled. Perhaps vires et should be read, the et being postponed, and hence omitted in O and Q and supplied in the wrong place by the inferior Florentines. Et follows vires in ii, 878, 1131. The postposition of et is discussed by some editors at vi, 800. Vires et was the reading of two of Wakefield's English manuscripts.

6, 1180 quippe patentia cum totiens ardentia morbis
lumina versarent oculorum expertia somno

Lucretius refers to the pest at Athens as morbus eight times and never as morbi, although in 1168, at the very beginning of the discussion, he has morborum as a general term. Mortis, of Lachmann, is not probable, for the mortis signa come in 1182 and the poet for some reason or other has a form of mors only once at the end of a line (vi, 1255), and the repetition of the word in 1182 would be inartistic. Lachmann's ac nuntia for ardentia cannot be right for many reasons and ardentia lumina is too natural and common an expression to be disturbed. Probably morbis is due to a gloss and the missing word may have been flammis: Sen. *Dial.*, iv, 35, 5, flamma lumina ardentia. Morbo may have been a gloss on flammis which finally became morbis. Flammis occurs four times at the end of the line.

6, 1189 salsaque per fauces rauca vix edita tusse

As tusse is unexampled, most editors write tussi to agree with iv, 1167, but Giussani follows Macrobius in reading tussis. But edita goes with sputa in 1188: Celsus, ii, 8; si protinus sputum mixtum est rufo. quadam et sanguine dummodo statim edatur . . . nihil peius est quam sincerum id edi. Macrobius also has raucas and is followed by most editors; but raucus in Lucretius always refers to sound: bombum, iv, 546; cornices, vi, 751; raucisonus cantus, ii, 619, v, 1082; hence it goes with tussi and not with fauces.

6, 1195 duraque inhoretiacetrectum frons tenta mebat

Q has inoretiacet, and Lachmann insists that the h of O points out the true reading and quotes several places where O retains h rightly and Q omits it. But Q has habire, ii, 962; humens, iii, 152; cohire, iii, 395; hacerunte, iii, 978; hanimus, iv, 787; ac rightly in vi, 229, where O has hac; aes rightly in vi, 966, where O has hes; colos rightly in vi, 1074, where O has cholos; so that in this particular one manuscript is as good as the other.

Lucretius is following Hippocrates *Prog.* 2 here who is translated by Celsus, ii, 6: nares acutae collapsa tempora oculi concavi frigidae languidaeque aures et imis partibus leniter versae cutis circa frontem dura et intenta; and no one has tried to find a reference to the ears in Lucretius. It may be that iam auriculae tractae lies concealed in inhoretiacetrectum; Hippocrates says the ears were cold, contracted, and their lobes turned out, in the *Coac. Pr.*, 862, *ὦτα . . . συνεσταλμένα ὀλέθριον.* The corruptions o for au, t for c, i for l, u for a, are all common. Tractae I take for contractae and metrical cogency may excuse it.

As for mebat, Nonius' manebat is most probable: maneant, Q in vi, 777, for meant. Heinsius' tumebat is not supported by any *mention* elsewhere, so far as I know, of the forehead swelling in the death agony.

Iam is elided in ii, 974, and follows -que in i, 315.

6, 1199 quorum siquis ut est vitarat funera leti

Ut est has been questioned by many, and it cannot be adequately defended by the two other instances in the poem, i, 419, vi, 1167. Possibly ut est may be a synonym of forte; cf. si forte aliquis, i, 391, ii, 225, 931. Perhaps quorum siquis iam vitarat should be read: iii, 946, si tibi non . . . iam . . . tamen. The corruption was iā-utē-ut est; t and i are frequently confused.

6, 1204 huc hominis totae vires corpusque fluebat

Faber's correction hac seems necessary as gathering up what is said in 1200 and 1203. I can find no example of fluere huc, although quo and ad with confluere are common, and Ovid *Met.*, ix, 741, has also huc with that verb. Hac means the channel taken: v, 271, fluit agmine dulci | qua via secta; vi, 994, nam fluere hac species; Ovid *Met.*, xii, 434, perque os | perque cavas nares oculosque auresque cerebrum | molle fluit (but rejected by the editors).

6, 1262 omnia condiebant loca tectaque quo magis aestus

Complebant is read for condiebant. If aestus is right it must refer to the turmoil and a lacuna is necessary. I had thought of reading artus: as the line is long the last word may have been indistinct as in other places, and the interchange of r and s is very common. "They filled up all the places and houses (sheltered places) so that all the more death piled their close-packed bodies up in heaps." Artus comes many times at the end of the line.

6, 1279 huc pius hic populus semper consuerat humari

O has quo prius, which is the correct reading; huc is quo written in reverse order with h for o. Prius corresponds to the Greek of Thucydides, and pius is out of place. The omission of r is common: iv, 280, protudit O, protrudit Q; v, 1255, feventibus O, ferventibus Q; 1322, moribus O, morsibus Q; 1324, ventes O, ventres Q; vi, 138, perfingens O, perfrigens Q; 307, fevida O, fervida Q; 856, fevore O, fervore Q; 1126, fuges O, fruges Q. In iii, 438, O has prima, Q pima; and in iv, 313, both have proprior for propior. Editors vary between quo pius and quo prius.

6, 1281 quisque suum pro re maestus humabat

No satisfactory emendation of this line has yet been made. A word has fallen out, probably before maestus. Thucydides says that they buried as each one was able, and pro re may mean in proportion to their ability. Semotum may be the missing word, perhaps written remotum in error; remotum would easily fall out between re and maestus, or mestus. But I have doubts about pro re; if proprium were to be read the meaning would be "every man in sorrow removed and buried his own dead." Lucretius has had much to say about the confused piles of dead.

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PARALLELS AND COINCIDENCES IN LUCRETIUS AND VIRGIL

BY
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BOOK I

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28.	41 Nam neque and 532 ii 296 304 iii 381 691 iv 152 v 793 vi 708	E v 82 Nam neque and ix 35 x 11 G i 395 iii 559 A iii 585
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79.	141 *quemvis* efferre laborem sufferre laborem v 1272 1359	A viii 577 *quemvis* durare laborem
80.	142 noctes . . . serenas	E ix 44 pura . . . nocte
81.	146 terrorem animi and ii 59 iii 91 vi 39	A xi 357 mentes et pectora terror A ii 755 Horror . . . animos . . . terrent
	necessest and 269 302 385 399 506 512 539 607 624 790 825 872 974 1049 ii 59 83 231 243 284 377 442 445 457 513 645 690 721 751 861 865 910 923 1064 iii 91 175 204 216 235 241 314 470 578 766 798 806 962 965 iv 99 163 191 216 232 490 495 516 520 540 558 649 653 674 751 v 343 531 581 855 vi 39 45 209 216 272 369 414 448 922 940 1002 1095 1130	A iii 478 *necesse* est and iv 613 vi 514 737
82.	149 *exordia* sumet	A iv 284 *exordia* sumat
83.	151 Quippe ita	G iv 394 Quippe ita
84.	152 in terris . . . caeloque and vi 50; terras . . . caeli 340 a caelo ad terram 788 caelum . . . terras 820 and ii 1015 terrai . . . caeli 1063 v 431 terras . . . caelo iv 419 terram caelum v 68 caelum terramque 78 caeli . . . terraeque 245 Terrarum et caeli 325 terrarum caelique 344 tellure . . . caeloque 907 caelum . . . terra 434 terras caelumque 92 terram et caelum 417 terras . . . caelumque 592 terras et caelum 693 caelo terraeque vi 665 caelo terraque 678 terra caeloque 956	G iv 52 terras caelumque and A i 58 vii 571 caelum terramque A i 133 terrasque . . . caelumque 280 and A iv 256 caelum et terras A iv 269 caelum ac terras vi 724

	Lucretius I	Virgil
85.	155 Et quo and 536 ii 89 471 1134 iv 962 1005	E iii 9 Et quo and A i 331 iii 459 ix 723
86.	159 Nam si and 217 359 iii 672 888 935 iv 1061 v 7	A ii 189 Nam si
87.	160 Omne genus and 1026 ii 821 iv 733 v 428 437	A ix 510 Omne genus
88.	163 Armenta atque aliae pecudes *g*enus omne ferarum and v 1338	A iv 622 *g*enus omne ferarum G iii 480 genus omne . . . *o*mne ferarum G iv 223 Hinc pecudes armenta viros *g*enus omne ferarum
	Armenta . . . *t*enerent	G i 355 armenta *t*enerent
89.	166 ferre omnes omnia possent	E iv 39 omnis feret omnia tellus G ii 109 ferre omnes omnia possunt E viii 63 non omnia possumus omnes
90.	167 Quippe ubi and 182 242 617 990 iii 430 iv 434 664 771 925 v 1158 vi 854	G i 505 Quippe ubi
91.	169 At nunc and 244 340 561 992	A x 393 At nunc
92.	174 vere rosam frumenta calore	G iv 134 vere rosam G i 297 Ceres . . . aestu
93.	176 Si non and 515 ii 24 40 1017 iii 355 406 616 744 779 iv 812 1070 1199 v 38 186 210 vi 268	G ii 344 Si non and 461 A iv 18
94.	176 semina rerum	E vi 32 Semina terrarumque animaeque
95.	179 Tuto res teneras	G ii 343 Nec res hunc tenerae
96.	180 Quod si and 213 234 335 391 410 665 904 ii 47 225 481 772 924 931 985 iii 531 696 722 748 790 819 v 195 338 1117 vi 387 cf. iii 776	A vi 133 Quod si and xi 357 434
97.	181 *a*lienis partibus anni	G ii 149 *a*lienis mensibus aestas
98.	188 *o*mnia quando and ii 707	A xi 509 *o*mnia quando
99.	196 Ut potius	A xii 188 Ut potius
100.	202 Multaque vivendo vitalia vincere saecla and iii 948 vincere saecla	G ii 295 Multa virum volvens durando saecula vincit A xi 160 vivendo vici mea fata
101.	207 Aeris in teneras	A ix 699 Aera per tenerum

	Lucretius I	Virgil
102.	211 fecundas vertentes *v*omere glebas and v 210	G i 1 terram Vertere G i 119 Versando terram 147 ferro . . . vertere terram G iii 525 *v*omere terras Invertisse ii 399 glaebaque versis . . . bidentibus G iii 161 fractis invertere glaebis
103.	212 solum subigentes *a*d ortus and v 211 698	G i 125 subigebant arva G ii 356 exercere solum sub vomere G iii 277 *a*d ortus
104.	214 Sponte sua and 1064 ii 193 1059 1158 iii 33 1041 iv 47 481 v 212 872 938 961 1147 vi 1021	E iv 45 Sponte sua and viii 106 G ii 11 47 501 A vi 82 vii 204
105.	218 res quaeque repente erepta	A i 88 Eripiunt subito nubes
106.	222 *d*iverberet ictu	A x 484 *t*ransverberet ictu
107.	223 Aut intus	G iii 214 Aut intus and G iv 258
108.	225 vetustate amovet aetas	E ix 51 Omnia fert aetas
109.	227 *l*umina vitae and v 989	A vi 828 *l*umina vitae and vii 771 lumina . . . vitae
110.	231 unde aether *s*idera pascit	A i 608 polus dum *s*idera pascet
111.	240 Inter se and 899 913 ii 396 524 721 iii 137 332 559 780 v 894 919 1047 vi 1088	G i 413 Inter se and G ii 526 A xi 861 xii 709
112.	250 imbres ubi eos pater *a*ether	G ii 325 pater omnipotens fecundis imbribus *A*ether
113.	251 In gremium matris terrai praecipitavit	G ii 326 Coniugis in gremium laetae descendit A ix 670 praecipitant
114.	252 ramique virescunt Arboribus	A vi 206 Fronde virere
115.	253 crescunt ipsae fetuque *g*ravantur	E x 54 crescent illae G ii 429 fetu nemus omne *g*ravescit G ii 327 alit . . . fetus E iii 56 omnis parturit arbos G ii 390 largo pubescit vinea fetu
116.	254 Hinc alitur	G iii 124 denso distendere pingui
117.	257 fessae pecudes pingui per pabula laeta	G iv 266 ad pabula nota vocantem
118.	258 Corpora deponunt lacteus humor	A vii 108 Corpora sub ramis deponunt arboris

	Lucretius I	Virgil
119.	259 Uberibus manat distentis hinc nova proles . . . teneras lasciva per herbas Ludit	G ii 524 ubera vacca Lactea E iv 21 referent distenta capellae Ubera G iii 310 pressis manabunt flumina mammis E ix 31 distendant ubera vaccae E viii 15 in tenera pecori gratissimus herba and G iii 326 G ii 525 pingues qui in gramine laeto . . . luctantur . . . haedi
120.	260 *per* herbas and v 461	G iii 162 *per* herbas and G iii 436 A iii 221 iv 404 G ii 527 *per* herbam and G iv 121 A i 214 iii 236 v 102 vi 656 vii 109 ix 164 316 G i 112 *in* herba
121.	261 mentes *perculsa* novellas	G iv 357 percussa nova mentem formidine A i 513 *perculsus*
122.	265 Nunc age and 921 953 ii 62 333 730 iii 417 iv 110 176 269 673 722 vi 495 535 738	G iv 149 Nunc age and A vii 37 vi 756
123.	267 Ne qua	A i 682 Ne qua and iii 406 xi 19 xii 565
124.	269 Accipe praeterea quae	A vi 136 Accipe quae and ii 65 Accipe nunc
125.	272 ruit . . . nubila differt	G ii 308 ruit . . . nubila G iii 197 differt Nubila
126.	274 Arboribus magnis sternit montesque supremos . . . vexat	A ii 306 Sternit agros G iv 460 supremos Inplerunt montis
127.	275 *ita* perfurit acri	G i 320 *ita* turbine nigro
128.	276 Cum fremitu saevitque minaci murmure ventus	A i 55 magno cum murmure montis . . . fremunt
129.	278 Quae mare quae terras quae denique nubila caeli Verrunt	A i 58 maria ac terras caelumque profundum . . . verrantque A i 280 Quae mare nunc terras A i 236 Qui mare qui terras
130.	279 *turbine* raptant.	A i 83 *turbine* perflant
131.	282 Flumina abundanti quom largis imbribus urget	A ii 305 rapidus montano flumine torrens G i 115 amnis abundans

	Lucretius I	Virgil
132.	283 Montibus ex altis magnus decursus aquai and montibus . . . altis 897 montibus altis v 492 and iv 1020 v 313 663 vi 735 altis montibus ii 331 and vi 963	A xii 523 decursu rapido de montibus altis G iv 112 montibus altis and A viii 321 x 707 xii 523 iii 675 vii 563 E vii 66 altis montibus A iii 644 altis de montibus E i 84 montibus altos A viii 692
133.	284 Fragmina coniciens silvarum arbustaque tota	A ii 307 Praecipitisque trahit silvas A x 363 Impulerat torrens arbustaque diruta ripis
134.	285 Nec validi and v 58 Nec validas	A x 320 Nec validae
135.	286 *t*urbidus imbri	A xii 685 *t*urbidus imber
136.	287 Molibus incurrit	A ii 497 evicit gurgite moles
	validis cum viribus and validis . . . viribus 971 iii 451 492 v 1098	A ii 50 validis . . . viribus A v 368 vastis cum viribus and 500
	amnis Dat sonitu	A xii 524 Dant sonitum spumosi amnes
137.	288 Dat sonitu and Dant . . . sonitum vi 108 dat . . . sonitum vi 131 dant sonitum vi 136 sonitum dat vi 157 Det sonitum vi 170 sonitu dat vi 129	A iii 238 sonitum . . . dedere and x 488 ii 243 Dant sonitus v 435 dedit sonitum v 139 Dat sonitum vii 567 Dant sonitum ix 667 and xi 458 xii 524 Dat . . . sonum x 640 sonitum dedit xi 799 and G ii 306 sonitum det A iii 584 sonitum dabit G iv 409 sonitum dat xii 267 Dant sonitu ingenti xi 614 sonorem Dant G iii 199 sonum . . . dedere G iii 83
	Dat . . . stragem	G iii 247 stragemque dedere G iii 556 dat stragem A xii 453 dabit . . . stragemque
	volvitque sub undis	G iii 254 correptosque unda torquentia montis
	Grandia saxa	A i 100 sub undis . . . volvit A x 235 sub undis A vi 551 torquetque sonantia saxa A xi 529 et grandia volvere saxa
138.	292 trudunt . . . *r*uuntque and iv 518 *r*uantque	A iv 581 rapiantque *r*uuntque G ii 503 *r*uuntque A ix 516 volvuntque *r*uuntque
139.	293 *v*ertice torto	A vii 567 torto *v*ertice torrens

	Lucretius I	Virgil
140.	294 rapideque rotanti turbine portant	A vi 550 rapidus flammis ambit torrentibus amnis A x 362 rotantia late Impulerat torrens.
141.	299 Nec tamen and 329 745 843 ii 201 700 iii 231 238 738 1007 iv 379 706 898 v 101 366 666 1024 vi 1065 1219	E i 58 Nec tamen and G i 118
142.	300 calidos aestus	G iii 459 incensos aestus
143.	303 sensus impellere	G iv 349 impulit auris
144.	306 Uvescunt	G iii 111 humescunt
145.	307 persederit umor aquai	G iii 441 imber . . . persedit
146.	311 Quin etiam and 782 823 ii 688 826 1013 iii 463 487 540 592 657 iv 335 v 294 710 *r*edeuntibus annis	G ii 269 Quin etiam and iii 457 iv 309 vii 177 299 385 ix 799 A ii 768 quin etiam and viii 485 A viii 47 *r*edeuntibus annis G i 249 redit . . . Aurora
147.	312 tenuatur *h*abendo	G ii 250 lentescit *h*abendo
148.	313 uncus aratri	G ii 423 dente . . . unco G i 19 uncique . . . aratri
149.	314 decrescit vomer	G i 46 attritus . . . vomer
150.	315 strataque . . . *v*iarum and iv 415 strata *v*iarum	A i 422 et strata *v*iarum
151.	324 acies contenta	G iii 536 Contenta cervice
152.	326 sale saxa	A v 866 sale saxa
153.	331 Quod tibi	A iii 154 Quod tibi
154.	337 tempore adesset	A xii 96 tempus adest
155.	340 per maria ac terras sublimaque caeli mare caelum etc. i 820 ii 1015 1063 v 68 92 115 431 592 vi 427 433 450 678 mare terras caelum etc. i 820 ii 1015 1063 v 68 92 115 431 592 vi 678 sublimaque caeli	mare caelum etc. E iv 51 G iv 222 A i 58 280 v 790 mare terras caelum etc. A i 58 280 E ix 29 sublime ferent ad sidera
156.	341 Multa modis and ii 654 iv 128 165 725 861 v 792 vi 508 789	A vii 89 Multa modis
157.	343 Non tam and iii 61	G iii 470 Non tam and A v 144 ix 509

	Lucretius I	Virgil
158.	343 sollicito motu	G iv 262 mare sollicitum
159.	346 *c*orpore cernas	A ix 722 *c*orpore cernit
160.	352 *a*b radicibus imis	G i 319 *a*b radicibus imis
161.	356 Quod nisi and ii 221 vi 568 591	E ix 14 Quod nisi and G i 155
162.	373 aperire vias	A xi 884 aperire viam A x 864 aperit . . . viam
163.	376 *o*mnia plena and iv 162 vi 269 1051	E iii 60 *o*mnia plena and G ii 4 G i 371 *o*mnia plenis
164.	377 Scilicet id and ii 710 iv 771 vi 996	A vi 526 Scilicet id
165.	390 Occupet ille	G iv 400 Occupat ille
166.	396 Nec si	E ii 57 Nec si and x 65 67
167.	397 *i*n unum and ii 686 iii 534 v 1012 vi 211 274 967	E vii 2 *i*n unum and A viii 576 ix 801 x 410 xii 714
168.	398 *c*ausando *m*ulta moreris	E ix 56 Causando . . . in longum ducis A iii 610 *m*ulta moratus
169.	400 Multaque praeterea tibi possum commemorando Argumenta fidem Multaque praeterea and ii 109 iii 358 v 943 vi 588 797 903	G i 176 Possum multa tibi veterum praecepta referre A iv 464 Multaque praeterea and vi 285 vii 183 xi 78
170.	406 Cum semel and 1030 Ut semel	G ii 422 Cum semel
171.	406 institerunt vestigia	G iii 164 viamque insiste A vii 689 vestigia nuda sinistri Instituere pedis A xi 573 vestigia . . . Institerat
172.	408 *c*aecasque latebras	A iii 232 *c*aecisque latebris 424 caecis . . . latebris
173.	410 Quodsi pigraris paulumve recesseris ab re	G i 177 Ni refugis tenuisque piget cognoscere curas
174.	411 possum promittere	A viii 401 possum promittere
175.	412 Usque adeo and 497 589 966 1006 ii 366 1163 iii 254 320 391 523 622 iv 172 225 332 401 562 760 984 1113 1120 1257 v 300 545 1233 vi 253 438 784 916 935 1047 1212	E i 12 Usque adeo and G iv 84 A xii 646

	Lucretius I	Virgil
176.	413 *pectore* fundet	A v 482 effundit *pectore* voces
177.	414 tarda . . . *senectus*	A viii 508 tarda . . . *senectus*
178.	417 missa *per* auris and vi 169	A i 375 *per* auris . . . iit
179.	418 Sed nunc	A iv 345 Sed nunc
180.	419 Omnis ut and ii 268 iii 673	A i 74 Omnis ut
181.	423 prima fides	A iii 69 prima fides
182.	430 *ab* omni and 768 iii 323 567	A v 43 *ab* omni
183.	436 Corporis . . . numerum	G iv 227 Sideris in numerum
184.	439 vacuum quod inane	A xii 906 vacuum per inane
185.	447 Nec quae and ii 791	A iv 561 Nec quae
186.	461 *deinde* sequatur	A vi 756 *deinde* sequatur
187.	463 placidaque *quiete*	A v 836 placida . . . *quiete* and ix 187 A i 691 placidam . . . *quietem* A i 249 placida . . . pace *quiescit*
188.	474 Ignis . . . gliscens	A xii 9 gliscit violentia
189.	475 accendisset saevi *certamina* belli and v 1296 *certamine* bellum v 392	A x 146 duri *certamina* belli A xii 804 infandum accendere *bellum*
190.	476 Pergama partu . . . equos	A vi 516 equus . . . Pergama . . . gravis A ii 238 Feta armis
191.	478 *funditus* omnis and 572 620 673 791 797 854 funditus omne i 956 ii 752 756 864 v 1450	A vi 736 *funditus* omnes
192.	497 Non ita and ii 1126 iii 5 iv 708 v 1016 1168 vi 887 1147	A ii 583 Non ita and ix 201
193.	489 *saepta* domorum and vi 228 859 dissaepta domorum vi 951	G iv 159 *saepta* domorum
194.	491 Dissiliuntque . . . saxa	G iii 363 Aeraque dissiliunt
195.	492 labefactatus rigor auri	G ii 264 labefacta G i 143 ferri rigor
196.	493 flamma devicta	A i 727 flammis . . . vincunt G iii 560 vincere flamma
197.	494 penetraleque frigus	G i 93 penetrabile frigus
198.	496 infuso . . . rore	G i 385 infundere rores

	Lucretius I	Virgil
199.	498 Sed quia and 657 1024 ii 337 694 724 iii 955 v 422 823 vi 73 448	G ii 286 Sed quia
200.	499 ades paucis . . . expediamus	A viii 50 Expedias . . . paucis adverte docebo
201.	501 Semina	E vi 32 Semina
202.	508 *tenet* se	A x 802 *tenet* se
203.	513 Nec res and 988 vi 154 1009	G ii 343 Nec res
204.	522 loca complerent and vi 1260 conplebant loca 1275 loca . . . complerant	A iii 313 Implevit . . . locum A ii 495 loca . . . conplent A ii 679 tectum . . . replebat and vii 502
205.	524 Alternis igitur	E vii 18 Alternis igitur
206.	535 *penetralem* ignem	A v 660 *penetralibus* ignem
207.	537 Tam magis and iv 1006 1090 v 453 487 vi 101	A vii 787 Tam magis
208.	546 supremo tempore and iii 595 supremo . . . tempore	A vi 735 supremo cum lumine
209.	571 validi silices and ii 449	A vi 471 dura silex
210.	576 validasque . . . *vires* and v 314 379 1217 vi 342	A vi 833 validas . . . *vires*
211.	579 Nunc etiam and v 40 323 nunc etiam v 20	E ii 8 Nunc etiam and A iv 356 x 39 xi 271
212.	586 Et quid quaeque *foedera* naturai and ii 302 vi 906 foedere . . . Naturae v 924 Foedere naturae v 310 naturae foedera	G i 53 Et quid quaeque A i 62 *foedere* certo
213.	589 variae volucres and ii 145 344 iv 1007 v 801 1078	G iii 264 lynces . . . variae A vii 32 variae . . . volucres G i 383 varias . . . volucres
214.	597 generatim saecla referre iv 1219 referant proavorum saepe figuras iv 1224 Maiorum refert voltus	A iv 329 te tamen ore referret
215.	606 Agmine condenso . . . explent	G i 322 agmen aquarum A vii 795 Agmina densentur A vi 712 complerint agmine A ix 113 agmina conplet
216.	638 init . . . proelia	G iv 314 ineunt . . . proelia

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217.	661 *omnibus* unum and iii 285	A iii 435 *omnibus* unum and A x 201 A iii 716 *omnibus* unus
218.	668 Occidet . . . funditus	A xi 413 Funditus occidimus
219.	669 Omnis et	A x 805 Omnis et
220.	702 *l*inquere solam	A ix 482 *l*inquere solam
221.	707 Et qui and 714 ii 420	G i 97 Et qui
222.	710 Omnia et	E vi 34 Omnia et
223.	715 igni terra atque anima . . . *et* imbri and v 1085 *et* imbris	E vi 32 terrarumque animaeque marisque A i 743 imber et ignes A ix 60 *et* imbres A iv 249 *et* imbri
224.	717 terrarum gessit *in* oris	G ii 122 gerit India lucos A i 331 *in* oris and iii 117 vii 564 viii 323
225.	719 aspargit virus *ab* undis iv 219 ab undis and v 222 vi 925	G iii 419 adspergere virus G iv 403 *ab* undis and A i 596
226.	722 vasta Charybdis	A vii 302 vasta Charybdis
227.	724 vomat ignis	A viii 199 Ore vomens ignis A x 271 vomit . . . ignis
228.	726 miranda videntur	A i 494 miranda videntur
229.	728 multa munita virum vi	A i 271 multa vi muniet Albam
230.	729 *in* se and ii 586 810 iii 115 vi 877 898 985 1028	G iii 484 *in* se
231.	731 divini pectoris eius	E v 45 divine poeta
232.	733 *s*tirpe creatus	A x 543 *s*tirpe creatus
233.	734 Hic tamen	E i 80 Hic tamen and A i 247
234.	737 responsa dedere	E i 45 responsum . . . dedit A v 706 responsa dabat A vii 102 responsa . . . datos
235.	739 Phoebi lauroque profatur and v 112 Phoebi lauroque profatur vi 154 Phoebi Delphica laurus	E vii 64 laurea Phoebi 62 laurea Phoebo
236.	741 Et graviter and vi 1206	G iv 452 Et graviter
237.	771 aerias auras v 501 aerias . . . auras iv 933 Aeriis . . . auris	A v 520 aerias . . . auras
238.	782 repetunt a	A i 372 repetens ab
239.	783 Et primum	A viii 542 Et primum

	Lucretius I	Virgil
240.	785 retroque a terra cuncta reverti	G i 200 ac retro sublapsa referri
241.	788 sidera *m*undi and ii 328 v 433 514	G i 232 *m*undi Sol aureus astra A ix 93 *s*idera mundi G iv 58 ad *s*idera caeli
242.	797 Quin potius and iv 127	A iv 99 Quin potius
243.	809 Scilicet et and 888 901 ii 976 iv 848 1126 vi 674 et tener *u*mor	G i 493 Scilicet et and ii 245 534 G ii 331 tener omnibus *h*umor
244.	811 e nervis atque ossibus exsoluatur	A xi 829 exsolvit se corpore
245.	818 Cum quibus and 909 ii 761 1008 1014	G iv 533 Cum quibus
246.	819 Et quos and 910 ii 762 1009 dent motus and ii 311 dat . . . motus v 421 darent motus 445 motus . . . dare	G iii 159 Et quos and A vii 740 xi 397 G i 350 Det motus
247.	825 Cum tamen and ii 29 71 690 iii 107 iv 718 v 16 vi 678	A x 509 Cum tamen
248.	826 *s*onanti	A i 246 *s*onanti
249.	830 Nunc et and ii 1070	E viii 52 Nunc et and A vi 437 xi 403 404
250.	831 Graii memorant	G iii 90 Graii meminere
251.	832 patrii sermonis and iii 260	A xii 834 Sermonem . . . patrium
252.	833 Sed tamen and ii 541 907 iii 261 553 735 iv 689 1171 v 104	E i 19 Sed tamen and ix 55 G i 79 305 iii 541
253.	851 Nam quid and ii 952 v 526 vi 139 1106	A iv 368 Nam quid and xi 637
254.	852 mortem effugiat	A xi 881 effugiunt mortem
255.	866 *s*anguine mixto	A ix 349 *s*anguine mixta
256.	879 Et magis and iii 396 vi 1171 1344 vi 773	A ii 299 Et magis
257.	881 rruges . . . Robore cum saxi franguntur	G i 162 robur aratri G i 267 fruges nunc frangite saxo A i 179 frangere saxo
258.	882 mittere signum and iii 521 signa Mittit	G i 229 mittet . . . signa
259.	884 manare cruorem	G i 485 manare cruor

Lucretius I	Virgil
260. 888 glebis . . . friatis	G ii 399 glaebaque . . . frangenda G i 94 glaebas . . . frangit G iii 161 fractis . . . glaebis
261. 920 umectent ora and ii 977 rorantibus ora iii 469 rorantes ora	A xi 90 humectat . . . ora
262. 922 Nec me animi fallit	G iii 289 Nec sum animi dubius G iii 291 Sed me
263. 923 Percussit thyrso laudis spes magna	G iii 288 laudem . . . sperate coloni G ii 476 percussus amore A ix 197 magno laudum percussus amore
264. 924 Et simul incussit . . . *pectus* amorem	G iii 292 Raptat amor A iii 298 *pectus* amore
265. 926 Avia Pieridum peragro loca nulius ante and iv 1	G iii 291 per ardua G iii 40 silvas saltusque sequamur Intactos G iii 292 nulla priorum
266. 927 iuvat integros accedere fontis and iv 2	G iii 292 iuvat ire G ii 175 Ingredior sanctos ausus recludere fontis G ii 37 iuvat Ismara Baccho Conserere
267. 928 iuvatque and iv 3	G iii 292 iuvat ire G ii 437 Et iuvat 438 iuvat
268. 930 Unde prius nulli and iv 5	G iii 292 nulla priorum G iii 12 Primus G i 74 Unde prius
velarint tempora	A v 246 advelat tempora A v 72 velat . . . tempora
269. 931 quod magnis doceo de rebus and iv 6	G iii 290 rebus honorem
270. 932 animum and iv 7	G iii 289 animi
271. 933 obscura de re and iv 8	G iii 290 rebus
272. 937 *circum* and iv 12	E ix 40 *circum* A ii 792 *circum* and vi 700
273. 938 mellis dulci and 947 dulci melle	G iv 101 Dulcia mella
274. 940 Labrorum tenus and iv 15	A i 737 summo tenus attigit ore
275. 948 Si tibi and iii 946 iv 23	G iii 384 Si tibi and A ix 194
276. 958 *regione* viarum	A ii 737 *regione* viarum and ix 385 xi 530

	Lucretius I	Virgil
277.	966 *in* omnis and ii 749	G iv 411 *in* omnis and A i 194 iv 630 v 782 ix 277 x 717
278.	968 Praeterea si and ii 757 iii 367 624 670 679 v 324 1046 vi 406	A iii 433 Praeterea si and v 64
279.	969 *ad* oras	G iii 108 *ad* oras and A i 158 ii 117
280.	970 iaciatque *v*olatile telum	A viii 694 telisque *v*olatile ferrum Spargitur A iv 71 *v*olatile telum
281.	971 validis . . . viribus and iii 451 494 v 1098	A ii 50 validis . . . viribus
282.	980 oras . . . Extremas	G ii 171 extremis . . . oris
283.	992 requies datur principiorum	A vi 600 fibris requies datur ulla renatis
284.	994 sedes ubi ponere	A iii 88 ubi ponere sedes
285.	999 Aer dissaepit	A i 411 aere saepsit
286.	1002 natura loci and v 370 vi 755	A x 366 natura loci
287.	1003 Quod neque and v 474	G iv 198 Quod neque
288.	1003 percurrere fulmina cursu	A i 317 fuga praevertitur Hebrum
289.	1015 Nec mortale	A vi 50 Nec mortale
290.	1018 *m*agnum per inane soluta and 1103	E vi 31 *m*agnum per inane coacta
291.	1022 Ordine . . . locarunt and v 420	A v 102 Ordine . . . locant
292.	1029 *s*ervata per annos	A ii 715 *s*ervata per annos and vii 60 G ii 208 *p*er annos and A vi 748 viii 399
	magnos . . . annos and v 644	A iii 284 magnum . . . annum
293.	1030 Ut semel	A x 570 Ut semel
294.	1031 largis . . . *f*luminis undis	A i 465 largoque . . . flumine A iii 389 *f*luminis undam and vi 714 x 833
295.	1046 *e*t una and iii 168 445 682 v 717 904	A iv 704 *e*t una and ix 230
296.	1050 Et tamen and ii 331 898 iii 923 iv 473 612 811 1149 v 213 476 768 1125 1177 1421 vi 603	A iii 478 Et tamen
297.	1053 In medium and 1084 v 1389 1455	G iv 25 In medium and A v 401

	Lucretius I	Virgil
298.	1054 Atque ideo and 1089 ii 386 395 iii 535 584 cf. vi 328 699	G iii 212 Atque ideo
299.	1065 *s*idera noctis	A iii 204 *s*idere noctes
300.	1066 tempora caeli	G iv 100 caeli tempore
301.	1069 Amplexi	A ii 490 Amplexaeque
302.	1075 Per medium	A x 383 Per medium and 816 xii 926
303.	1077 Nec quisquam and iii 964 Nec quicquam ii 936	A vii 703 Nec quisquam and xi 872
304.	1090 per caeli caerula pasci	E i 60 pascentur in aethere cervi
305.	1106 *e*t omnis and iv 865	A ii 73 *e*t omnis
306.	1107 caelique ruinas	A i 129 *c*aelique ruina
307.	1108 per inane	E vi 31 per inane
308.	1112 rebus erit pars *i*anua leti and v 373 leti . . . ianua	A ii 661 patet isti *i*anua leto
309.	1115 caeca Nox	G iii 260 Nocte . . . caeca A ii 397 caecam . . . noctem
310.	1117 accendent lumina	G i 251 accendit lumina

BOOK II

	Lucretius	Virgil
311.	1 Suave . . . spectare mari magno turbantibus aequora *v*entis	G ii 437 iuvat . . . spectare A v 628 mare magnum A i 43 *a*equora ventis
312.	2 magnum alterius spectare laborem	G i 158 magnum alterius . . . *specta*bis acervum A x 665 aequora turbo
313.	5 per campos instructa	A ix 368 campis instructa A viii 676 instructo Marte
314.	12 Noctes atque dies and iii 62 v 1188 dies et nox 680 dies . . . noctes i 1067 noctes . . . diebus	A vi 127 Noctes atque dies A iii 201 diem noctemque A v 766 noctemque diemque A vi 556 noctesque diesque A ix 488 noctes . . . diesque A viii 94 noctemque diemque
315.	14 O miseras	A vii 596 O miseri A v 623 O miserae
316.	15 quantisque *p*ericlis	A vi 693 quantis . . . *p*ericlis
317.	16 hoc aevi quodcumquest	A i 78 quodcumque hoc regni
318.	24 Si non . . . per aedes	G ii 461 Si non . . . domus alta
319.	28 citharae reboant laqueata auratagque *t*ecta	G iii 223 reboant silvaeque A vi 13 atque aurea *t*ecta A viii 25 laquearia *t*ecti G ii 463 pulchra testudine postes
320.	29 prostrati in gramine molli	E iii 55 in molli consedimus herba
321.	30 Propter aquae rivum and v 1393	E viii 87 Propter aquae rivum
322.	30 sub ramis *a*rboris altae	A vii 108 sub ramis deponunt *a*rboris altae G ii 470 mollesque sub *a*rbore somni
323.	31 *c*orpora curant and v 939 curabant corpora	G iv 187 *c*orpora curant and A viii 607 A iii 511 Corpora curamus A ix 157 corpora . . . Procurate
324.	35 ostroque *r*ubenti	E iv 43 rubenti Murice A xii 67 sanguineo . . . ostro
325.	41 Fervere cum videas	G i 455 videbis Fervere A viii 677 videres Fervere

	Lucretius II	Virgil
326.	41 *b*elli simulacra cientis and 324	A v 585 pugnaeque cient simulacra A v 674 *b*elli simulacra ciebat
327.	43 Ornatas armis pariter [pariter pariterque]	A xii 344 paribusque ornaverat armis A viii 545 pariter pariter A x 756 pariter pariterque
328.	43*b* Fervere cum videas classem lateque	A iv 409 litora fervere late Prospiceres
329.	44 His tibi	E vi 72 His tibi
330.	49 sonitus armorum	G i 474 Armorum sonitum A ix 651 sonoribus arma A x 488 sonitum super arma
331.	55 caecis In tenebris	A ii 19 caeco lateri
332.	63 res varias and i 645 variae res 816 variis variae res rebus 829 variae res	A xii 43 res . . . varias
333.	64 Et qua	A i 121 Et qua and v 476
334.	66 Expediam and iv 634 931 v 77 vi 245 641 682 739 1093	G iv 150 expediam G iv 286 Expediam and A vii 40 xi 315
	v 113 expediam . . . dictis ii 183 expediamus vi 497 expediam	A iii 379 Expediam dictis and vi 759
335.	76 Semper et and iii 965 iv 970 v 1431	E vii 50 Semper et and G i 248
	inter se . . . mutua	G i 301 Mutuaque inter se
336.	87 *q*uae sint and 177 774 896 iv 509 510 v 195 vi 534 780	G ii 103 *q*uae sint
337.	97 varioque *e*xercita motu and v 1210 vario motu	G iii 529 atque *e*xercita cursu A xii 217 et vario misceri . . . motu
338.	99 *a*b ictu	A v 428 *a*b ictu
339.	100 Et quaecumque and iv 493 vi 45 429	A x 49 Et quaecumque
340.	107 aera rarum Sufficiunt	G ii 424 Sufficit humorem
341.	113 Ante oculos and iii 185 486 iv 979	A xi 311 Ante oculos
342.	114 Contemplator enim cum . . . lumina . . . fundunt	G i 187 Contemplator item cum G ii 432 lumina fundunt
	cum solis lumina cumque Inserti fundunt radii	A iii 151 lumine qua se Plena per insertas fundebat luna
343.	115 *p*er opaca domorum	A ii 725 *p*er opaca locorum A vi 633 *p*er opaca viarum

	Lucretius II	Virgil
344.	118 *p*roelia pugnas Edere and iv 1009 proelia pugnas	G iii 264 dant *p*roelia cervi A xi 912 pugnas et proelia
345.	125 Hoc etiam and iii 912 1024 iv 209 vi 121 173 979 animum advertere	G i 450 Hoc etiam and A ii 712 vii 548 A ii 712 animis advertite
346.	126 Corpora quae and iv 217 872 vi 347 484 923	A vi 721 Corpora quae
347.	130 Commutare viam	G i 418 Mutavere vias
348.	131 Nunc huc nunc illuc	A v 701 Nunc huc . . . nunc illuc A x 680 nunc huc nunc . . . illuc A iv 285 nunc huc . . . nunc . . . illuc and viii 20
349.	137 *p*aulo maiora lacessunt	E iv 1 *p*aulo maiora canamus
350.	144 Primum aurora novo cum spargit *l*umine terras	A iv 584 Et iam prima novo spargebat *l*umine terras Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile A ix 459 prima novo spargebat *l*umine terras A xii 113 spargebat *l*umine montis
351.	145 Et variae volucres nemora avia and 346	G iii 264 Quid lynces Bacchi variae A vii 580 nemora avia
352.	146 Aera per tenerum and iv 558 v 580	A ix 699 Aera per tenerum G iii 109 Aera per vacuum
	liquidis *l*oca vocibus opplent and iv 607 replentur loca vocibus v 1066 vocibus omnia complent iv 1017 clamoribus omnia complent	G iv 515 maestis late *l*oca questibus implet A xi 274 vocibus inplent A v 341 clamoribus inplet
353.	147 *t*empore tali and vi 1251	A xi 303 *t*empore tali
354.	148 Convestire sua perfundens omnia luce	A vi 639 sedesque beatas Largior hic campos aether et lumina vestit
355.	149 Omnibus in and 1099 iv 564 651 v 670	A v 556 Omnibus in and viii 718
356.	152 aerias . . . *d*iverberat undas	A v 503 *d*iverberat auras A v 520 aerias . . . in auras A vi 294 diverberet umbras
357.	157 At quae and iv 568	G ii 184 At quae
358.	158 per inane meant vacuum	A xii 906 vacuum per inane volutus
359.	162 Et multo and iv 70	E v 69 Et multo and A i 412
360.	164 Tempore quo and iv 208 v 917	A ix 80 Tempore quo

	Lucretius II	Virgil
361.	168 deum sine numine and ii 434 divom numina iii 18 divum numen vi 70 deum . . . numina and v 1161 iv 1233 divina . . . numina	A ii 123 numina divom and iv 204 A ii 336 numine divom A ii 777 sine numine divom and v 56 vi 368 A ii 623 Numina magna deum A vii 584 deum . . . numine
362.	171 Et iam and iii 479 744	E i 83 Et iam and G ii 419 542 A i 223 302 ii 254 761 iv 584 ix 689 xi 139 xii 940
363.	174 Ne genus . . . humanum and genus humanum ii 342 975 995 iii 1043 v 71 925 1014 1026 1057 1145 vi 33 and genus . . . humanum v 1194 genus . . . Humanum v 822 Humanum genus ii 669 iv 594	A i 542 Si genus humanum
364.	178 Hoc tamen and v 196	A x 829 Hoc tamen
365.	182 Quae tibi and iii 206 v 155	E v 81 Quae tibi and A ix 301
366.	184 Nunc locus	G ii 177 Nunc locus
367.	191 Nec cum *tecta* domorum and vi 223	G iii 358 Nec cum A ii 445 *tecta* domorum and xii 132 A viii 98 rara domorum
368.	192 flamma degustant . . . sine vi subiecta	A ii 684 Lambere flamma G iv 385 flamma ad summum tecti subiecta
369.	194 Quod genus and iii 221 266 276 327 431 597 iv 271 v 478 608 663 vi 890	A i 539 Quod genus
370.	196 Nonne vides and 207 263 iv 122 807 1201 1286 v 382 556 602 646 vi 806 813 900 1103	G i 56 nonne vides and G iii 103 250
371.	203 *per* auras and iii 544 751 iv 32 221 569 678 703 v 760 786 vi 115 190 303 927	G i 407 *per* auras and A i 59 iv 226 270 357 378 vi 82 194 vii 543 viii 535 ix 112 409 x 634 819 xi 558 595 799 xii 253
372.	202 vacuum per inane	A xii 906 vacuum per inane
373.	206 Nocturnasque faces caeli sublime volantis and vi 97	G i 365 stellas G i 366 caelo A v 527 caelo A x 664 sublime volans A v 528 volantia

	Lucretius II	Virgil
374.	207 Nonne vides	G i 365 videbis
	longos flammarum ducere *tractus*	G i 367 Flammarum longos . . . albescere *tractus* A v 528 ducunt
375.	208 In quascumque	G ii 52 In quascumque
376.	209 cadere in terram	G i 366 caelo labi A v 527 refixa Transcurrunt
	sidera	A v 528 *sidera*
377.	210 <caeli> de vertice	A i 225 vertice caeli
378.	213 volare . . . fulmina	A v 319 fulminis . . . alis
379.	214 *abrupti* nubibus ignes Concursant	A iii 199 ingeminant *abruptis* nubibus ignes A iv 209 *nubibus* ignes
380.	249 regione viae	A vii 215 regione viae
381.	254 fati *foedera* rumpat	G iv 492 rupta . . . Foedera A vi 882 fata . . . rumpas A viii 540 *foedera* rumpant A xii 202 *foedera* rumpet A xii 582 *foedera* rumpi
382.	258 quo ducit *quemque* voluptas	E ii 65 trahit sua *quemque* voluptas
383.	259 *tempore* certo and 293 v 661 670 v 759 Tempore certo	G iv 100 *tempore* certo
384.	263 Nonne vides	G iii 103 Nonne vides
385.	264 Carceribus prorumpere	G iii 104 carcere G iii 104 ruuntque
386.	267 *per* artus and 282 949 964 iii 245 283 376 393 398 492 529 533 758 767 923 iv 916 1215 v 851 898 vi 661 797 945	A ii 173 *per* artus and vi 726
387.	271 Inde dari	A vi 477 Inde datum
388.	283 *retroque* residit	A ix 539 *retroque* residunt
389.	306 *et* omnem and iv 78	A i 180 *et* omnem and 190 iii 312
390.	317 Nam saepe and 352	G ii 303 Nam saepe G ii 279 saepe
391.	318 Lanigerae . . . pecudes and 662 Buceriaeque greges vi 1245 Lanigeras . . . pecudes v 866 Lanigeraeque . . . pecudes	G iii 287 Lanigeros . . . greges A iii 660 Lanigerae . . . oves A iii 642 Lanigeras . . . pecudes

	Lucretius II	Virgil
392.	319 gemmantes	G ii 281 fluctuat
393.	320 blandeque *c*oruscant	G iv 73 pennisque *c*oruscant
394.	321 Omnia quae . . . longe and Omnia quae 1033 iv 449 606 v 465 1377 vi 612 760	G ii 281 late . . . omnis E vi 82 Omnia quae and G i 167
395.	322 velut	G ii 279 Ut
396.	323 magnae legiones cum cursu . . . complent	G ii 279 cum longa . . . legio A xii 763 explent cursu
397.	324 Camporum complent belli simulacra cientes	G ii 279 bello G ii 280 campo A v 585 pugnasque cient simulacra A vii 643 Conplerint campos acies
398.	325 ad caelum tota . . . tellus	G ii 281 late G ii 281 omnis . . . tellus
399.	326 Aere renidescit tellus . . . Excitur pedibus sonitus	G ii 282 Aere renidenti tellus A xii 445 pulsuque pedum tremit excita tellus A ii 732 pedum sonitus A iii 648 sonitumque pedum
400.	328 Icti reiectant voces ad sidera mundi	E vi 84 pulsae referunt ad sidera valles
401.	329 equites mediosque repente Tramittunt . . . campos	A xi 512 equitum A iv 153 patentis Transmittunt cursu campos G ii 280 campo . . . aperto G ii 283 mediis . . . armis
402.	330 Tramittunt . . . quatientes . . . campos	A xi 513 Praemisit quaterent campos A viii 596 quatit . . . campum and A xi 875 G ii 280 campo
403.	332 Stare	G ii 280 stetit
404.	333 cunctarum *e*xordia rerum	E vi 33 *e*xordia primis Omnia
405.	342 Praeterea genus *n*atantes	G ii 83 Praeterea genus G iii 541 *n*atantum
406.	343 pecudes laeta armenta	A iv 525 pecudes pictaeque volucres G ii 144 armentaque laeta A iii 220 Laeta . . . armenta
407.	344 variae volucres loca aquarum	A vii 32 variai . . . volucres A vii 33 Adsuetae ripis . . . fluminis alveo
408.	345 ripas . . . *l*acusque	A xii 756 ripaeque *l*acusque
409.	349 *c*ognoscere matrem	E iv 60 *c*ognoscere matrem

	Lucretius II	Virgil
410.	351 Nec minus and 840 iii 969 1092 iv 756 v 672 1269 vi 14 550	G i 393 Nec minus and G ii 429 iii 311 A i 633 iii 482 vi 212 475 vii 572 viii 465 xi 203 xii 107 746
411.	352 deum . . . delubra and v 308 delubra deum 1166 1201 vi 75 417 1272	A ii 248 delubra deum
412.	353 Turicremas . . . *a*ras	A iv 453 turicremis . . . *a*ris A ii 202 mactabat ad *a*ras
413.	354 expirans *c*alidum de pectore flumen	A ix 414 vomens *c*alidum de pectore flumen
414.	355 At mater	G iii 522 at G iv 333 At mater
	saltus . . . *p*eragrans	G iv 53 saltus . . . *p*eragrant A iv 72 saltus . . . *p*eragrat E viii 86 per nemora atque altos quaerendo bucula lucos
415.	356 vestigia pressa	A vi 197 vestigia pressit and vi 331
416.	357 oculis queat	G iii 523 oculos G iii 520 possunt
417.	358 amissum fetum completque *q*uerellis . . . nemus	G iv 512 Amissos queritur fetus A viii 215 omne *q*uerelis Impleri nemus
418.	359 Frondiferum nemus	G ii 528 Frondibus G iii 520 umbrae altorum nemorum
	crebra revisit	G iii 500 Crebra ferit
419.	360 perfixa iuvenci	G iii 518 iuvencum . . . defixa
420.	361, 364 nec . . . nec	G iii 520, 521, 526, 527 non . . . non
421.	361 tenerae salices tenerae . . . herbae	E iii 83 Lenta salix E viii 15 tenera . . . herba G iii 528 herbae
422.	362 Flumina . . . labentia ripis	G iv 366 labentia numina G iii 530 Flumina G iii 521 volutus . . . campum petit amnís
423.	363 Oblectare animum *a*vertere curam subitamque . . . curam	G iii 521 movere animum A iv 394 *a*vertere curas A xi 538 subitaque animum . . . movit A xii 862 in . . . subitam . . . figuram
424.	365 Derivare animum	G iii 521 movere animum
425.	367 teneri . . . haedi . . . agnique *p*etulci	E i 8 tener . . . agnus G iv 10 oves haedique *p*etulci

	Lucretius II	Virgil
426.	375 Pingere telluris gremium	E ii 50 pingit vaccinia
		A iii 509 gremio telluris
	mollibus *u*ndis	A viii 726 mollior *u*ndis
		A ix 817 mollibus . . . *u*ndis
427.	376 Litoris incurvi bibulam . . . *h*arenam	A iii 16 litore curvo and 223
		G i 114 bibula . . . *a*rena
428.	378 facta manu sunt	A iii 498 fecere manus
429.	380 *v*olitare figura	A x 641 *v*olitare figuras
430.	382 penetralior ignis	G i 93 penetrabile frigus
431.	384 *f*ulminis ignem	A x 177 *f*ulminis ignes
432.	391 Et quamvis and iv 155	G i 196 Et quamvis
433.	392 tardum . . . *o*livom	E v 68 pinguis *o*livi
434.	399 sensu . . . tractentur *i*n ore	A ix 442 *i*n ore and x 323
435.	401 pertorquent ora sapore	G ii 246 ora Tristia temptantum sensu torquebit amaror
		A iv 277 in ore sapor
436.	404 amara	G ii 247 sensu . . . amaror
437.	406 vias rescindere nostris	G i 280 caelum rescindere fratres
		G iii 453 potuit rescindere summum
438.	408 et *m*ala tactu	G iii 416 aut *m*ala tactu
439.	410 serrae stridentis acerbum	G i 143 argutae lamina serrae
440.	417 Araque Panchaeis exhalat propter odores	G iv 379 Panchaeis adolescunt ignibus arae
		A i 417 arae . . . halant
441.	419 oculos qui pascere possunt	A i 464 animum pictura pascit inani
442.	434 numina sancta and vi 70 v 309 sanctum numen	A iii 543 numina sancta
443.	448 Prima acie contemnere sueta	A x 125 Prima acies
		A vii 531 primam . . . aciem and 673 ix 595
		A viii 561 primam aciem
		A xii 305 prima . . . acie
		G ii 360 contemnere . . . Adsuescant
444.	449 duri robora *f*erri	G i 162 grave robur aratri
		A vii 609 aeternaque *f*erri Robora
		A vi 148 duro . . . ferro
		A viii 315 duro robore
		A xi 893 robore duro

	Lucretius II	Virgil
445.	451 Illa quidem and iv 853	G iv 457 Illa quidem and 506
446.	453 haustus . . . *a*quarum	G iv 229 haustu . . . *a*quarum
447.	459 At non and v 999	E vi 49 At non and G iii 349 iv 530 A ii 540 iv 529 v 453 vii 363 ix 126 747 x 426 xi 148 725 736
448.	466 Nam quod and 532 iii 41 v 916 1412 vi 1227	A ii 656 Nam quod
449.	467 Est et and iii 290 vi 632 749	A xi 432 Est et
450.	472 Neptuni corpus	G iv 29 Neptuno inmerserit
451.	500 fulgens Purpura	A ix 614 fulgenti murice
452.	502 ridenti . . . lepore	E iv 20 ridenti . . . acantho
453.	516 retroque . . . remensumst	G i 200 retro . . . referri
454.	535 numerumque repleri	A vi 545 explebo numerum
455.	551 Non ut and iii 676 876 iv 459	A vii 437 Non ut and xii 815
456.	555 *f*luitantia aplustra	A x 306 *f*luitantia transtra
457.	557 Infidi maris . . . credant maris insidias virisque dolumque	G i 254 infidum . . . marmor A v 849 confidere monstro A v 850 fallacibus auris . . . fraude
458.	559 placidi pellacia ponti and v 1004 vi 73 placida cum pace	A v 848 salis placidi
459.	560 Sic tibi and iii 279	E x 4 Sic tibi
460.	561 aevum . . . *p*er omnem and iii 811 v 356	A v 392 *p*er omnem and 786 A ix 609 Omne aevom
461.	577 Quem pueri	A vii 379 Quem pueri
462.	582 memori mandatum *m*ente tenere	A xi 176 memores . . . mandata A iii 388 condita *m*ente teneto
463.	588 In sese	A iv 444 In sese
464.	590 mare inmensum	G i 29 inmensi venias maris G iii 541 maris immensi
465.	592 sola terrae	G i 80 sola
466.	596 Unde etiam and v 1165 1408	A vii 778 Unde etiam
467.	598 magna deum mater	A iii 111 mater cultrix Cybele A vi 786 Laeta deum partu
468.	600 Graium . . . cecinere *p*oetae and v 405 Graium cecinere *p*oetae vi 754 Graium ut cecinere *p*oetae	G iii 90 Graii meminere *p*oetae

	Lucretius II	Virgil
469.	601 Sedibus in curru biiugos agitare *l*eones	A iii 113 iuncti currum dominae subiere *l*eones A vi 785 Invehitur curru . . . turrita per urbes A x 253 biiugique ad frena *l*eones
470.	606 Muralique caput . . . *c*inxere corona	A x 122 muros *c*inxere corona A xi 475 muros . . . *c*inxere corona
471.	607 sustinet urbes	A vi 785 per urbes
472.	608 Quo nunc	A x 500 Quo nunc
473.	610 more sacrorum	A iii 408 morem sacrorum A xi 836 morem . . . sacrorum
474.	611 Idaeam . . . Phrygias	A ix 80 Phrygia . . . Ida
475.	617 in oras luminis edant	A vii 660 sub luminis edidit oras
476.	618 et *c*ymbala circum	G iv 64 Matris quate *c*ymbala circum
477.	619 raucisonoque minantur *c*ornua cantu v 1084 Raucisonos cantus	A viii 2 rauco strepuerunt *c*ornua cantu A ix 125 Rauca sonans
478.	622 impia pectora *v*olgi	A xi 451 volgi Pectora
479.	623 *n*umini' divae	A i 447 *n*umine divae A iii 363 *n*umine divi A ii 232 divae Numina
480.	624 *p*er urbes and vi 596	A iii 295 *p*er urbes and iv 173 609 vi 378 785 vii 104 x 41 A ii 249 *p*er urbem
481.	625 tacita . . . muta salute	A iii 112 fida silentia A ii 255 tacitae . . . silentia
482.	628 umbrantes matrem	A vi 772 umbrata . . . tempora quercu
483.	629 armata manus nomine Grai	A ix 115 armata manus A iii 210 Graio . . . nomine
484.	631 Ludunt *s*anguine laeti	E vi 28 Ludere A x 787 *s*anguine laetus
485.	632 Terrificas quatientes . . . cristas and v 1315	A v 524 terrifici A xii 370 cristam . . . quatit
486.	635 pueri circum puerum	A v 569 pueroque puer A i 684 pueri puer
487.	637 pulsarent aeribus *a*era	G iv 151 crepitantiaque aera secutae A iii 111 Corybantia *a*era

	Lucretius II	Virgil
488.	638 malis	G iii 268 malis
489.	639 Aeternumque . . . *s*ub pectore volnus	A i 36 aeternum . . . sub pectore volnus A iv 67 sub pectore volnus and iv 689 A xi 40 in pectore volnus A xii 5 *v*olnere pectus A iv 2 Volnus alit venis
490.	647 Semota ab nostris rebus seiunctaque longe	E vii 35 Nec curare deum credis mortalia quemquam
491.	650 Ipsa suis pollens opibus nil *i*ndiga nostri	G ii 428 Vi propria nituntur opisque haud *i*ndiga nostrae A xi 74 Ipsa suis
492.	651 promeritis capitur	A viii 311 capiturque locis
493.	660 tondentes gramina campo . . . et equorum duellica proles	A vi 598 iecur tondens A iii 537 equos in gramine vidi Tondentes campum late
494.	661 Lanigerae pecudes	G iii 287 Lanigeros agitare greges
495.	662 *s*ub tegmine caeli and i 998 sub caeli tegmine	E i 1 *s*ub tegmine fagi
496.	663 flumine aquai	A xi 495 aquae . . . flumine
497.	669 *o*mnibus unam	A i 15 *o*mnibus unam
498.	673 Si nil	A ii 659 Si nihil
499.	675 differre favillam	G iii 197 arida differt Nubila
500.	701 Omnia nam	G iv 16 Omnia nam
501.	705 flammam . . . spirantis ore Chimaeras	A vi 288 flammisque armata Chimaera A i 44 exspirantem . . . flammas A iii 580 flammam exspirare
502.	706 per terras omniparentis	A vi 595 Terrae omniparentis alumnum
503.	715 fugiunt e corpore	A xii 421 de corpore fugit
504.	729 omne *r*etentant	A v 278 clauda *r*etentat
505.	740 procul . . . erras	A vii 493 procul errantem
506.	741 lumina numquam Despexere	A vi 733 neque auras Respiciunt
507.	745 circumlita fuco	G ii 465 fucatur lana veneno
508.	765 marmoreo . . . candore	G iv 522 marmorea . . . cervice
509.	766 Ut mare . . . *a*equora venti	G iv 262 Ut mare A v 763 *a*equora venti

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510.	767 Vertitur in candenti *m*armore fluctus	A xi 683 Vertitur in G i 254 impellere marmor A vii 767 *m*armore fluctus A viii 672 fluctu spumabant caerula cano
511.	768 *s*aepe videmus and iv 61 598 cf. v 460	G i 451 *s*aepe videmus
512.	778 Ut saepe	G ii 279 Ut saepe
513.	783 variosque colores and 786 varii . . . colores iv 492 varios . . . colores	E iv 42 varios . . . colores and G i 452 A iv 701 v 89
514.	800 obliqua . . . *l*uce refulget	G iv 298 obliqua luce A i 588 *l*uce refulget A ii 590 *l*uce refulsit
515.	816 Sed variis	A vii 58 Sed variis
516.	821 perfusa coloribus	A v 111 ostro Perfusae
517.	831 disperditur	E iii 27 disperdere
518.	835 Mittere . . . odorem	G i 56 odores . . . mittit
519.	841 Quam quae and iv 66 103 113 729 vi 184	A v 30 Quam quae
520.	845 Et sonitu . . . suco ieiuna	G i 156 Et sonitu G iii 493 ieiuna sanie
521.	846 iaciunt . . . *o*dorem	G ii 132 iactaret *o*dorem
522.	847 blandum . . . florem	E iv 23 blandos . . . flores
523.	856 Nec sonitum	A xi 802 Nec sonitum
524.	859 Cetera quae and vi 50 527	G iii 3 Cetera quae
525.	861 Omnia sint	G ii 284 Omnia sint
526.	868 Nec contra	A ix 802 Nec contra
527.	879 Ergo omnes corpora viva and v 476 corpore vivo ii 703	A vi 175 Ergo omnes A vi 391 Corpora viva
528.	881 *o*mnia versat	E ix 5 *o*mnia versat and A iv 286 viii 21
529.	884 ordine . . . locata	A v 102 Ordine . . . locant
530.	917 Et leti vitare vias	G iii 482 Nec via mortis
531.	920 volgum . . . animantum	G iii 469 volgus
532.	928 vermisque *e*ffervere	G iv 556 apes . . . *e*ffervere costis

	Lucretius II	Virgil
533.	945 *et* omnis and ii 1097 iii 504 1043 iv 666 v 923	E ix 57 *et* omnes and G ii 61 326 iii 123 iv 215 A i 729 iii 513 672 v 698 xii 268 314 704
534.	948 Et penitus	E i 67 Et penitus
535.	950 Vitalis animae nodos a corpore solvit	A iv 695 animam nexosque resolveret artus
536.	960 Nam qua	G ii 74 Nam qua and G iv 287
	*l*imine ab ipso and vi 1157	E viii 92 *l*imine in ipso and A x 355 xi 881
		A xi 358 *a*b ipso and iv 356 377
537.	965 trepidant . . . intus	A ix 538 trepidare intus
538.	966 blanda *v*oluptas and iv 1263 v 178 blanda propago iv 997	G iii 130 nota *v*oluptas
539.	977 lacrimis spargunt	A xi 191 Spargitur . . . lacrimis
540.	991 caelesti . . . omnes semine	G ii 326 omnis
541.	992 alma . . . mater . . . terra	A vii 644 terra alma
542.	994 Feta parit	G ii 327 fetus
543.	994 arbustaque laeta	G ii 326 Coniugis . . . laetae
544.	995 Et genus and iv 586 v 865 vi 33	G iii 243 Et genus and A i 28 iii 86 vii 196 xii 127
545.	996 Pabula cum praebet	G ii 327 Magnus alit . . . fetus
546.	997 dulcem ducunt vitam	A iii 315 vitamque . . . duco
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547.	1002 Nec sic	A v 146 Nec sic
548.	1022 animum . . . adhibe	A xi 315 animos adhibete
549.	1026 Sed neque and v 878	G ii 103 Sed neque and 136 A iii 242 xii 903
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551.	1058 *et* ipsa	G iv 391 *et* ipse and A ix 342 811 xi 741
552.	1067 *m*ulta parata	A iv 390 *m*ulta parantem
553.	1075 *p*artibus orbis	A xii 708 *p*artibus orbis
554.	1081 montivagum genus . . . ferarum	E vi 40 errent animalia montis
555.	1083 pecudes et corpora cuncta *v*olantum	A vi 728 pecudumque genus vitaeque *v*olantum
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556.	1091 *d*ominis privata superbis	A xii 236 *d*ominis parere superbis
557.	1101 fulmina mittat and v 1244 *f*ulmine misso	A ix 733 *f*ulmina mittit
558.	1110 spatium caeli and vi 820 iv 202 caeli spatium	E iii 105 caeli spatium
	altaque tecta	A ix 557 altaque . . . tecta
559.	1115 ignem . . . procudunt	G i 135 excudeuret ignem
560.	1120 Omnibus hic	A v 308 Omnibus hic
561.	1126 late dispersa	G iv 431 late dispergit
562.	1131 minutatim vires et robur adultum	G iii 235 collectum robur viresque refectae A ii 639 stant robore vires G iii 485 minutatim
563.	1137 Nec satis	A x 10 Nec satis
564.	1140 Sunt et and iii 619 v 869	G ii 97 Sunt et
565.	1145 dabunt . . . *r*uinas v 347 darent . . . rùinas v 1330 dabant . . . ruinas vi 801 des . . . ruinas	A ii 310 dedit . . . *r*uinam A xi 613 ruinam Dant A xii 453 dabit . . . ruinas
566.	1149 quantum opus est natura ministrat	A xi 71 Non iam mater alit tellus virisque ministrat
567.	1150 Iamque adeo	A ii 567 Iamque adeo and v 268 864 viii 585 xi 487
568.	1152 deditque ferarum ingentia corpora partu	G i 497 Grandiaque effossis mirabitur ossa A i 274 partu dabit . . . prolem
569.	1154 de caelo demisit funis vi 257 e caelo demissum vi 445 demissum caelo	E iv 7 caelo demittitur A v 606 de caelo misit and ix 2 A ix 803 caelo . . . Demisit G i 23 caelo demittitis A ii 262 Demissum . . . per funem
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571.	1160 Quae nunc and iii 709 v 1164	A xii 889 Quae nunc
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573.	1165 incassum magnum cecidisse *l*aborem v 1430 incassum . . . laborat	A vii 421 incassum fusos patiere *l*abores A viii 378 Incassum . . . exercere *l*abores

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575. 1169 caelumque fatigat	A i 280 caelumque fatigat
576. 1170 antiquum genus	A vi 580 genus antiquum and vi 648
577. 1171 angustis tolerarit finibus aevom	G iv 206 angusti terminus aevi A viii 409 tolerare . . . vitam
578. 1174 aetatis defessa	A ii 596 fessum aetate

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581.	6 Quod te contendat hirundo Cycnis	A ii 141 Quod te and vi 363 E viii 55 Certent et cycnis ululae
582.	8 fortis equi *vis* and 764 iv 987 equos fortis	A xi 705 forti . . . equo A iv 132 odora canum *vis*
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589.	25 Acherusia templa	G ii 492 Acherontis avari
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663.	398 Nam sine	G iv 398 Nam sine
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688.	505 animamque *r*eceptat	A x 899 mentemque *r*ecepit
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690.	513 *a*ecumst and v 226	A xii 20 *a*equum est
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727. 785 nec pisces vivere in arvis	E i 61 in litore pisces
728. 827 peccata *r*emordent	A i 261 cura *r*emordet
729. 828 Adde furorem animi	A ii 355 animis . . . furor additus
730. 834 trepido . . . tumultu	A viii 4 tumultu . . . trepido
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742.	877 et eicit	E iii 96 reice capellas
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747.	894. Iam iam accipiet te laeta	A ii 701 Iam iam and xii 676 875 A i 685 te . . . accipiet A iii 95 laeto Accipiet
748.	895 dulces occurrent *o*scula nati iv 1234 gnatis . . . dulcibus	G ii 523 dulces pendent circum *o*scula nati A ii 138 dulcis natos and iv 33 G iii 178 dulcis . . . natos A i 687 oscula dulcia
749.	896 tacita pectus dulcedine tangent	A i 502 tacitum pertemptant gaudia pectus
750.	899 tot praemia vitae and v 1151 956 vitai praemia	A iv 33 Veneris nec praemia noris
751.	900 dissoluant . . . se angore metuque	A ii 26 solvit se Teucria luctu
752.	906 At nos cinefactum te prope busto	E i 65 At nos A xi 200 semiustaque servant Busta
753.	908 Nulla dies nobis maerorem ex pectore demet	A ix 447 Nulla dies umquam memori vos eximet aevo A xii 202 Nulla dies A ix 281 nulla dies
754.	910 inumbrant ora coronis	A vi 772 umbrata gerunt civili tempora quercu

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755.	933 Quid tibi	G ii 118 Quid tibi and iii 339 A x 825
756.	938 Cur non	E v 1 Cur non and A xii 39
757.	939 securam stulte quietem	G ii 467 secura quies
758.	941 Vitaque and 971	A xi 831 Vitaque and xii 952
759.	943 finem facis *a*tque laboris	A iii 718 factoque . . . fine A i 241 das finem . . . laborum A xi 183 *a*tque labores
760.	948 vivendo vincere saecla	G ii 295 durando saecula vincit
761.	953 voce increpet	G iv 71 increpat et vox
762.	959 ad caput adstitit	G iv 319 caput adstitit and A iii 194 iv 702 v 10
763.	968 vita perfuncta	G iv 475 defunctaque . . . vita and A vi 306
764.	981 ut famast and v 17 395 412 663	A vi 14 ut fama est G iv 318 ut fama A iii 694 fama est and viii 600 x 641 A iii 578 Fama est and xii 735
765.	987 Quamlibet immani proiectu corporis extet Qui non sola novem dispessis iugera membris	A vi 596 per tota novem cui iugera corpus Porrigitur rostroque immanis voltur obunco
766.	990 Non tamen and iv 362 v 922	G iii 452 Non tamen and A ii 534 iv 500 v 334 vi 736 ix 248 xi 845
	*p*oterit perferre dolorem	G ii 343 *p*ossent perferre dolorem A v 617 *p*erferre dolorem and 769 A ix 426 *p*otuit perferre dolorem A vi 464 *f*erre dolorem
767.	993 exest anxius angor	A ix 89 timor anxius angit
768.	996 petere a populo fasces *s*aevasque secures and v 1234 fascis *s*aevasque secures	A vi 818 fascesque videre receptos . . . *s*aevasque secures G ii 495 non populi fasces
769.	999 durum sufferre *l*aborem and v 1272 1359	G ii 412 Durus . . . labor G iv 114 labore . . . duro A vi 437 *d*uros perferre labores A viii 291 duros . . . labores A viii 380 durum . . . *l*aborem
770.	1001 summo . . . vertice	A ii 682 summo de vertice A iv 168 summoque . . . vertice
771.	1002 *p*etit aequora campi	A xii 742 *p*etit aequora A vii 781 *a*equore campi and xii 710
772.	1006 Cum redeunt fetusque ferunt	G i 249 Aut redit a nobis . . . diemque reducit

	Lucretius III	Virgil
773.	1012 Tartarus . . . faucibus eructans faucibus aestus	A vi 273 faucibus Orci A vii 786 efflantem faucibus ignis A vi 297 eructat arenam A vi 240 halitus atris Faucibus effundens
774.	1018 mens sibi conscia	A i 604 mens sibi conscia
775.	1027 Inde alii	A viii 587 Inde alii
776.	1028 magnis qui gentibus	A i 148 magno in populo
777.	1029 *per* mare magnum	A v 628 *per* mare magnum
778.	1030 iterque dedit . . . ire *ire* per altum	A vi 477 datum . . . iter G iv 108 ire iter A iii 374 *ire* per altum and iv 310
779.	1032 *m*urmura ponti	A i 124 *m*urmure pontum
780.	1033 Lumine adempto *m*oribundo corpore fudit	A iii 658 cui lumen ademptum A xi 665 *m*orientia corpora fundis
781.	1034 Scipiadas belli fulmen	G ii 170 Scipiadas duros bello G iv 561 Fulminat Euphraten bello A vi 842 duo fulmina belli Scipiadas
782.	1037 Heliconiadum comites	A ix 775 Musarum comitem
783.	1038 Sceptra potitus *q*uietest	A iii 296 sceptrisque potitum A ix 267 sceptrisque potiri A ix 187 *q*uiete est
784.	1041 obvius optulit ipse	A viii 111 obvius ipse A x 552 Obvius . . . obtulit
785.	1043 Qui genus	A viii 114 Qui genus
786.	1044 aetherius sol and v 215 267 281 389	A viii 68 aetherii . . . solis
787.	1052 *f*luitans errore vagaris	A v 867 *f*luitantem enare magistro
788.	1057 vitam agerent	G ii 538 vitam . . . agebat
789.	1064 Auxilium . . . ferre	A ii 344 auxilium . . . ferebat
790.	1065 tetigit cum limina	G iv 358 limina . . . Tangere
791.	1085 *q*uam vehat aetas	E iv 34 *q*uae vehat Argo
792.	1086 Quidve ferat nobis casus	G i 461 quid vesper serus vehat A ii 75 Quidve ferat
793.	1087 vitam ducendo	A iii 315 vitamque . . . duco
794.	1090 vivendo condere saecla	E ix 52 Cantando . . . condere soles
795.	1092 Nec minus ille	A x 812 nec minus ille
796.	1093 finem . . . fecit	A iii 718 factoque . . . fine

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798.	35 *s*imulacraque luce carentum	G iv 255 corpora *l*uce carentum G iv 472 *s*imulacraque luce carentum
799.	38 umbras inter vivos volitare	A x 641 volitare figuras
800.	41 discessum dederint	A xii 575 Dant cuneum A vi 76 finem dedit
801.	44 hebeti cognoscere corde	G i 123 acuens mortalia corda
802.	48 Quoque modo	G iv 120 Quoque modo
803.	56 Robora ceu fumum	G i 175 robora fumus
804.	60 lubrica serpens	A v 84 lubricus anguis A ii 474 Lubrica . . . terga
805.	78 consessum caveai	A v 340 caveae consessum A viii 636 Consessu caveae
806.	79 patrum	A v 340 ora Prima patrum
807.	87 formarum . . . volitant	A vi 293 volitare . . . formae
808.	93 iter flexum	A vii 35 Flectere iter
809.	104 formae rerum	E vi 36 rerum . . . formas
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811.	127 simulacra	A vii 89 simulacra
812.	137 *a*volsaque saxa	A ii 608 *a*volsaque saxis
813.	140 Inde alios i 605 Inde aliae and v 742 ii 982 Inde alia ii 1004 Inde aliis iii 652 Inde alius iii 1027 Inde alii v 513 Inde alium v 1367 Inde aliam	A v 583 Inde alios A viii 587 Inde alii A x 249 Inde aliae A x 883 Inde aliud
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815.	153 meminit levor	G i 400 meminere sues
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817.	160 *d*icatur origo	E vi 72 *d*icatur origo
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821.	173 Inpendent atrae formidinis ora superne	A vii 575 ora Galaesi A xii 335 circumque atrae Formidinis ora
822.	177 tranantibus auras	A iv 245 tranat Nubila A x 265 aethera tranant
823.	181 gruumque . . . Clamor	A x 265 dant signa grues
824.	186 e primis	E vi 33 primis
825.	194 Est procul	A v 124 Est procul
826.	200 Ex altoque	G iii 238 ex altoque
827.	203 (lucem) rigare	G ii 340 lucem pecudes hausere
828.	204 Quid quae	E ix 44 Quid quae
829.	209 specimen verum esse	G ii 241 dabit specimen
830.	211 splendor aquai Ponitur . . . Sidera respondent in aqua radiantia mundi	A viii 22 Sicut aquae . . . repercussum aut radiantis imagine Lunae
831.	212 caelo stellante	A vii 210 stellantis . . . caeli
832.	220 *l*itora circum and vi 926 *l*itora propter	A iii 75 *l*itora circum and iv 254 vi 329 G iv 416 *l*itore circum
833.	225 Nec mora nec requies and vi 931	G iii 110 Nec mora nec requies and A v 458 xii 553 A v 368 Nec mora
834.	254 Scilicet haec and v 875 vi 788	A ii 577 Scilicet haec
835.	263 Corpore tum	A iii 141 Corpora tum
836.	274 duplici geminoque	A iv 470 geminum et duplicis
837.	276 *d*extra laevaque secuntur	G i 235 *d*extra laevaque trahuntur A vi 486 *d*extra laevaque frequentes A i 611 dextra laevaque and vi 656 xi 528 A ix 677 dextra ac laeva A ii 552 laeva dextraque
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839.	298 Atque ea and vi 1098	A vii 540 Atque ea and ix 1 xii 387
840.	300 contra si *t*endere pergas	A v 27 tendere contra and ix 377 795 A vi 198 *t*endere pergant

Lucretius IV	Virgil
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842. 346 natura *r*eferri	G i 200 sublapsa *r*eferri
843. 360 Hoc ubi and 553 622 658 800 v 807 vi 274 864 1005	G ii 312 Hoc ubi and 353
844. 368 nisi lumine cassus	A ii 85 cassum lumine A xii 935 spoliatum lumine
845. 375 *l*umina fundunt	G ii 432 *l*umina fundunt
846. 376 Primaque	G iii 399 Primaque and A v 502
847. 377 spoliatur lumine terra and v 762 terra . . . lunam spoliare . . . Lumine	A xii 935 spoliatum lumine
848. 380 lux atque umbra and v 688 lucibus umbras	G i 209 luci atque umbris
849. 387 Qua vehimur navi	A i 120 navem . . . qua vectus
850. 390 velisque volamus	A iii 520 velorum pandimus alas
851. 398 *e*xitus ingens	A v 523 *e*xitus ingens
852. 404 tremulis . . . ignibus and v 697 tremulum . . . ignis	A vii 9 tremulo sub lumine E viii 105 tremulis . . . flammis
853. 414 conlectus aquae . . . Qui . . . sistit *n*on altior unum	A iv 489 Sistere aquam A i 683 *n*on amplius unam
854. 415 *s*trata viarum	A i 422 *s*trata viarum
855. 417 patet altus hiatus	A vi 576 immanis hiatibus Hydra
856. 420 ecus acer	A i 444 acris equi A iv 156 acri . . . equo A viii 3 acris . . . equos
857. 423 in adversum flumen	G i 201 adversa . . . flumine A viii 58 Adversum . . . amnem A viii 236 amnem . . . in adversum
858. 424 omnia ferri	A ii 169 sublapsa referri
859. 427 in perpetuum	A vii 176 Perpetuis . . . mensis A viii 183 Perpetui . . . bovis
860. 432 *i*n undis and vi 437	E ix 39 *i*n undis and A iii 200 v 789 868 vi 339 x 48
861. 433 Sol . . . condere lumen	G i 438 Sol . . . se condet in undas

	Lucretius IV	Virgil
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863.	438 supra rorem salis	G iv 431 rorem late dispergit amarum A i 35 spumas salis A x 214 campos salis
864.	450 florentia lumina flammis	A vii 804 florentis aere catervas
865.	452 hominum facies and vi 1112 facies hominum vi 812 hominum . . . facies	A vii 19 hominum . . . facie
866.	453 Denique cum suavi devinxit membra sopore Somnus et in summa corpus iacet omne quiete	A xii 908 Ac velut in somnis oculos ubi languida pressit Nocte quies A viii 406 *membra* soporem A i 680 sopitum somno
867.	456 noctis *c*aligine caeca	G iii 260 Nocte . . . caeca and A viii 253 *c*aligine caeca
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869.	468 *p*rotinus addit	A ix 149 addant se *p*rotinus
870.	470 *s*cire fatetur	A xii 794 *s*cire fateris A xi 344 *s*cire fatentur
871.	482 Quid maiore	G ii 434 Quid maiora
872.	502 *r*ationis egentem	A viii 299 *r*ationis egentem
873.	504 manibus . . . emittere	A xi 676 emissa manu A xi 799 missa manu
874.	505 Et violare	A vii 114 Et violare
875.	508 credere sensibus	A iv 422 credere sensus
876.	511 Illa tibi	G ii 221 Illa tibi and A iii 458
877.	518 ruere . . . omnia	A viii 525 ruere omnia
878.	524 auditur sonus and 840 sonus est auditus	G iv 260 sonus auditur
879.	533 voces verbaque constent	A xii 318 inter voces media inter talia verba A xii 912 nec vox aut verba
880.	535 Nec te	E ii 34 Nec te and x 17 A iv 307 v 83 viii 298 ix 644 xii 801
881.	537 *n*octis ad umbram and v 973 *n*octis in umbris	E viii 14 noctis . . . *u*mbra A ii 420 *n*octe per umbram and vi 268 A ix 373 *n*octis in umbra G i 366 *n*octisque per umbram and A ix 314
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	Lucretius IV	Virgil
883.	543 tuba . . . mugit depresso . . . sub murmure	A viii 526 tubae mugire A x 98 deprensa fremunt
884.	544 Et reboant	G iii 223 reboant silvaeque
885.	546 tollunt . . . *q*uerelam	G i 378 cecinere *q*uerelam
886.	560 sonitum . . . sentire *n*eque illam	G iv 333 sonitum . . . Sensit G ii 420 *n*eque illae and iv 37
887.	564 *a*b ore	A iv 79 *a*b ore and vii 118 xii 101
888.	570 solidis adlisa locis reiecta sonorem Reddit et interdum frustratur imagine verbi	G iv 49 pulsa Saxa sonant vocisque offensa resultat imago
889.	575 montis inter *o*pacos	A iii 508 montes umbrantur *o*paci
890.	576 dispersos *v*oce ciemus	A iii 68 supremum *v*oce ciemus
891.	577 *r*eddere vocis	E v 62 voces ad sidera iactant A i 409 *r*eddere voces and vi 689
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893.	580 Haec loca and 597 Haec loca capripedes satyros *n*ymphasque tenere	G ii 140 Haec loca A viii 314 Haec nemora indigenae Fauni *N*ymphaeque tenebant
894.	581 esse *l*ocuntur	E v 28 silvaeque *l*oquuntur
895.	583 volgo taciturna silentia rumpi	G i 476 per lucos volgo exaudita silentis A x 63 silentia cogis Rumpere A ii 255 tacitae per amica silentia
896.	584 sonos fieri	A ix 752 Fit sonus
897.	587 Pinea semiferi capitis velamina *q*uassans	E x 24 agresti capitis Silvanus honore E x 25 lilia *q*uassans
898.	589 Fistula silvestrem . . . fundere musam	E i 2 Silvestrem . . . Musam meditaris
899.	590 portenta *l*oquontur	A i 731 iura *l*oquuntur
900.	596 Per loca and v 1387	A vi 462 Per loca
901.	598 conloquium . . . videmus	A iv 490 mugire videbis
902.	606 Saepe solet *i*n ignis	E i 21 saepe solemus A ix 415 *i*n ignis
903.	608 Omnia . . . fervunt	G i 455 Omnia . . . Fervere
904.	611 Saepta intra	G iv 159 intra saepta
905.	615 Nec qui	A vi 804 Nec qui

	Lucretius IV	Virgil
906.	632 servare *t*enorem and v 508 conservans usque *t*enorem	A x 340 servatque . . . *t*enorem
907.	633 Nunc aliis alius qui . . . Expediam quareve	A xi 314 Nunc ades quae sit . . . Expediam et G iv 149 Nunc age . . . quas . . . expediam
908.	636 Tantaque and 775	A vii 448 Tantaque
909.	663 Nunc facilest	G i 266 Nunc facilis
910.	673 naris adiectus *o*doris	A vii 480 Obicit . . . naris . . . *o*dore
911.	675 volvat . . . fluctus odorum vi 34 Volvere . . . fluctus	A xii 591 Volvitur ater odor
912.	681 tulerit gressum	G iv 360 gressus inferret A vi 677 tulit gressum A xi 99 gressumque . . . ferebat A ii 753 gressum . . . extuleram
	*c*anum vis . . . odorem vi 1222 fida *c*anum vis	A iv 132 odora *c*anum vis
913.	683 candidus *a*nser	A viii 655 argenteus *a*nser
914.	691 oculorum acies	A vi 200 acie . . . oculi
915.	711 *v*oce vocare	A iv 680 vocavi Voce A xii 483 Voce vocat A xii 638 *v*oce vocantem A x 873 *v*oce vocavit
916.	713 (leones) meminere	G i 400 meminere sues E viii 88 (bucula) meminit
917.	716 acremque dolorem Praebent	A ix 321 labores Praebuit A vii 291 acri fixa dolore A xi 709 acrique accensa dolore
918.	720 Exitus . . . liber datur	A vi 894 facilis datur exitus
919.	722 moveant animum	A xi 538 animum . . . movit G iii 521 movere animum
920.	724 simulacra vagari	A vii 89 simulacra . . . volitantia
921.	732 Centauros . . Scyllarum membra	A vi 286 Centauri . . . Scyllaeque biformes
922.	733 Cerbereasque canum facies	A iii 216 Virginei volucrum voltus
923.	740 Nulla fuit	A vii 51 Nulla fuit
924.	751 Atque oculis	A x 772 Atque oculis
925.	767 Iam pridem	E ii 43 Iam pridem and v 55 G i 503 A i 722 ii 647 v 717 vii 693

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926.	769 Bracchiaque in numerum iactare	G iv 174 bracchia tollunt In numerum and A viii 452 A v 376 iactat Bracchia
927.	775 *in* uno and 794.	A i 495 *in* uno
928.	785 Omnia sub	G iv 366 Omnia sub and A vii 100
929.	790 alternis bracchia mittunt	A v 376 alternaque iactat Bracchia
930.	820 In manibus and vi 1190	G ii 45 In manibus and A x 280
931.	829 apta *lacertis*	G iv 74 aptantque *lacertos*
932.	836 Nec fuit and v 180	G i 491 Nec fuit
933.	837 dictis orare	A iv 219 orantem dictis A vi 124 orabat dictis
934.	843 conferre manu	A vii 604 inferre manu A x 876 conferre manu A ix 44 conferre manum and 690 xii 345 480 678
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935.	845 lucida tela	A v 306 lucida . . . Spicula
936.	847 daret obiectum parmai laeva	A ii 443 clipeos . . . sinistris Protecti obiciunt
	per artem and v 10	G i 122 *per* artem and A viii 143 x 135 xii 632 A vi 663 *per* artis
937.	849 mollia strata	A viii 415 Mollibus e stratis
938.	862 *exercita* motu	G iii 529 *exercita* cursu A iii 182 *exercita* fatis
939.	863 Multaque per and 905 v 931 vi 1267	A ii 397 Multaque per and xii 601
940.	869 amorem opturet *edendi*	A viii 184 amor compressus *edendi* A ix 63 fatigat *edendi*
941.	893 Scilicet ut and v 405 vi 135	A xi 371 Scilicet ut
942.	904 gubernaclum contorquet	A iii 561 rudentem Contorsit
943.	905 multaque . . . pondere magno	A ix 512 Saxa . . . infesto volvebant pondere
944.	907 Nunc quibus somnus *per* membra quietem Inriget	A i 751 Nunc quibus A i 691 *per* membra quietem Inrigat A viii 30 *per* membra quietem A iii 511 fessos sopor inrigat artus A v 836 *membra* quiete A x 217 membris . . . *quietem*

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945.	908 curas e pectore solvat	A ix 225 Laxabat curas G iv 531 animo deponere curas G i 302 curasque resolvit
946.	912 Tu mihi and vi 92	E viii 6 Tu mihi and A i 78 x 254
947.	914 *pectore* dicta	A vii 292 *pectore* dicta
948.	919 Dissoluuntur . . . membra	A i 92 solvuntur . . . membra and xii 951
949.	926 latet . . . ignis	A iv 2 caeco . . . igni
950.	928 igni caeco	A iv 2 caeco . . . igni A iv 209 caecique . . . ignes
951.	931 verba profundam	A iii 348 verba . . . fundit
952.	936 *cortice* tectae	G ii 304 *cortice* tectus
953.	964 contenta . . . mens	G iii 536 Contenta cervice
954.	965 In somnis and 972 988	A ii 270 In somnis and iii 151 iv 466
955.	966 componere leges	A xii 315 Compositae leges
956.	967 pugnare ac prolia obire	A vi 167 pugnas . . . obibat
957.	975 Cum iam and v 214	A xii 821 Cum iam
958.	983 Scenaique . . . decores	A i 429 Scenis decora
959.	991 Iactant crura	A xi 638 iactat . . . crura
960.	997 catulorum blanda propago	G iii 496 canibus blandis
961.	998 corpus . . . corripere corripere instant	A iii 176 Corripio . . . corpus A iv 572 Corripit e somno corpus A i 423 Instant . . . ducere
962.	1010 *visaeque* volantes	A vi 728 vitaeque *volantum*
963.	1013 *proelia* miscent and v 442 *proelia* miscens	G iii 220 *proelia* miscent and A x 23 A xii 628 *proelia* miscet
964.	1014 Tollunt clamorem	A ii 222 Clamores . . . tollit A xi 878 clamorem . . . tollunt A iii 672 Clamorem . . . tollit A xi 622 Clamorem tollunt A xii 462 Tollitur . . . clamor A xii 262 Clamorem . . . tollunt
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965.	1017 magnis clamoribus omnia *com*plent	G iv 460 clamore . . . Inplerunt montis
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966. 1020 *m*ontibus altis and v 313 492 663 vi 735 vi 963 altis montibus altas	G iv 112 *m*ontibus altis A viii 692 *m*ontibus altos
967. 1021 praecipitent ad terram corpore toto	A iv 253 toto praeceps se corpore ad undas
968. 1024 Flumen item sitiens aut fontem propter amoenum	A ix 680 Sive Padi ripis Athesim seu propter amoenum
969. 1048 *s*aucia amore	A iv 1 *s*aucia cura
970. 1049 cadunt in volnus	A x 488 Corruit in volnus
971. 1058 hinc . . . nomen	A x 145 hinc nomen
972. 1060 successit . . . cura	A ii 595 cura recessit
973. 1064 *c*onvertere mentem	A viii 440 *a*dvertite mentem
974. 1065 umorem conlectum	G i 114 Collectum humorem
975. 1067 Et servare	A x 502 Et servare
976. 1068 Ulcus enim vivescit et inveterascit alendo	G iii 454 Ulceris os alitur vitium vivitque tegendo
977. 1069 Inque dies and v 483 706 733 1105 1279 1307 1370	G iii 553 Inque dies
978. 1072 animi . . . motus	G iv 86 motus animorum
979. 1079 premunt arte	G iv 297 premunt artis
980. 1082 stimuli	G iii 210 stimulos . . . amoris
981. 1084 frangit Venus *i*nter amorem Blandaque refrenat morsus admixta voluptas	G iii 137 Venerem . . . recondat A v 655 *i*nter amorem G iii 127 blando . . . labori G iii 130 nota voluptas
982. 1087 corpore flammam	G iii 271 flamma medullis
983. 1090 Tam . . . dira cuppedine	G i 37 tam dira cupido and A vi 373 721 A ix 185 dira cupido
984. 1091 adsumitur intus	A vii 192 intus templo
985. 1094 hominis . . . facie pulchroque	A iii 426 hominis facies et pulchro
986. 1096 spes raptast saepe misella	A i 352 vana spe lusit amantem
987. 1098 Non datur	A i 409 Non datur
988. 1099 laticum simulacra *f*rustraque laborat and v 1430 vi 396 *f*rustraque laborant	A iv 512 latices simulatos G iii 97 *f*rustraque laborem
989. 1100 In medioque v 486 In medio and vi 1006	A xii 118 In medioque E iii 40 In medio and G iii 16 A v 110 vi 282 viii 588 675

	Lucretius IV	Virgil
	1100 sitit torrenti flumine	E vii 52 torrentia flumina G iv 425 torrens sitientis
990.	1101 simulacris *l*udit amantes	A i 408 Ludis imaginibus A i 352 *l*usit amantem
991.	1105 flore . . . Aetatis	E vii 4 florentes aetatibus
992.	1107 Venus ut muliebria conserat arva	G iii 136 genitali arvo
993.	1115 se erupit	G iv 368 se erumpit
994.	1121 absumunt viris	A vii 301 Absumptae . . . vires
995.	1127 Auro includuntur . . . vestis	G ii 464 Inlusasque auro vestes A xi 488 incluserat auro and xii 430 A xii 210 aere decoro Inclusit
996.	1131 Eximia veste et victu	A i 445 Egregiam et facilem victu
997.	1135 animus se forte *r*emordet	A i 261 te cura *r*emordet
998.	1136 Desidiose agere aetatem	G iii 377 Otia agunt
999.	1137 in ambiguo verbum iaculata *r*eliquit	A v 326 ambiguumve *r*elinquat A ii 98 voces In volgum ambiguas
1000.	1152 Aut quae	A x 642 Aut quae
1001.	1156 in honore *v*igere	A ii 88 regumque *v*igebat
1002.	1178 postisque *s*uperbos	A ii 504 postes . . . *s*uperbi
1003.	1179 foribus miser *o*scula figit	A ii 490 postis atque *o*scula figunt A i 687 oscula dulcia *f*iget G ii 461 foribus . . . *s*uperbis
1004.	1180 Quem si	A i 546 Quem si
1005.	1185 Veneres nostras	E iii 68 meae Veneri
1006.	1191 humanis . . . *r*ebus	A x 152 humanis . . . *r*ebus
1107.	1198 Et pecudes	A iv 636 Et pecudes
1008.	1204 Quom interea	A viii 213 Interea cum
1009.	1210 summis ex viribus	A v 226 summis . . . viribus and ix 531
1010.	1212 *v*ulta parentum	G iv 477 *o*ra parentum and A vi 308
1011.	1219 referant proavorum saepe figuras 1224 Maiorum refert voltus	A iv 329 te tamen ore referret
1012.	1235 exigat *a*evom v 82 agere aevom and vi 58	A x 53 Exigat hic *a*evum A xi 569 exegit . . . aevum A x 235 aevumque agitare

Lucretius IV	Virgil
1013. 1237 aras . . . altaria adolentque altaria donis	E v 65 aras . . . altaria E viii 64 altaria . . . adole G iv 379 adolescunt ignibus arae A xi 50 cumulatque *a*ltaria donis A v 54 suis *a*ltaria donis A vii 71 adolet . . . altaria
1014. 1252 puellos Suscipere	A iv 327 suscepta fuisset . . . suboles
1015. 1260 vita colatur	G ii 532 vitam coluere
1016. 1263 blanda *v*oluptas	G iii 130 nota *v*oluptas
1017. 1264 *m*ore ferarum and v 932 vi 198 ferarum more	A iv 551 more ferae
1018. 1271 *p*ectore fluctus	A v 182 *p*ectore fluctus
1019. 1272 sulcum	G iii 136 sulcos
1020. 1280 *f*emina factis	A i 364 *f*emina facti

BOOK V

	Lucretius	Virgil
1021.	1 Quis potis est dignum . . . pro rerum maiestate	A ix 252 Quae vobis quae digna viri pro laudibus istis Praemia posse rear solvi
1022.	3 Quisve	A xii 621 Quisve
1023.	8 deus ille fuit deus inclute Memmi	E v 64 deus deus ille Menalca
1024.	12 clara luce and 779 clara . . . luce ii 1032 praeclara luce	A i 588 clara . . . luce
1025.	14 Ceres fertur fruges . . . mortalibus instituisse	G i 147 Ceres . . . mortalis vertere terram Instituit
1026.	15 Vitigeni laticem . . . instituisse	A i 686 laticemque Lyaeum A vi 69 templum Instituam
1027.	20 Ex quo	A v 47 Ex quo and viii 47
1028.	26 Lernaeaque pestis	A viii 300 Lernaeus . . . anguis
1029.	27 horrens Arcadius *sus*	G iii 255 Sabellicus exacuit *sus* G iv 407 sus horridus A iii 390 ilicibus *sus*
1030.	28 tripectora tergemini vis Geryonai	A vi 289 forma tricorporis umbrae A vi 417 latratu . . . trifauci A viii 202 Tergemini nece Geryonae
1031.	29 Et Diomedis equi *s*pirantes naribus ignem	A i 752 quales Diomedis equi A x 581 Diomedis equos G ii 140 (tauri) *s*pirantes naribus ignem and A vii 281 G iii 85 volvit sub *n*aribus ignem A viii 304 *s*pirantemque ignibus ipsum
1032.	30 *I*smara propter	E vi 30 *I*smarus Orphea
1033.	32 Aureaque . . . mala Hesperidum . . . mala	E iii 71 Aurea mala E viii 52 aurea . . . Mala E vi 61 Hesperidum . . . mala
1034.	33 Asper acerba tuens	A vi 467 et torva tuentem A ix 794 Aspeṛ acerba tuens A xii 398 Stabat acerba fremens G iii 149 Asper acerba sonans

	Lucretius V	Virgil
	33 *i*mmani corpore serpens	A viii 330 asperque *i*mmani corpore Thybris A iii 427 *i*nmani corpore pristis A v 372 inmani corpore qui se
1035.	34 amplexus stirpem	A ii 214 Corpora . . . amplexus G ii 367 amplexae stirpibus
1036.	35 pelagique severa	A vi 374 amnemque severum
1037.	36 Quo neque	G iv 9 Quo neque and A x 679
1038.	41 Per nemora . . . silvasque *p*rofundas	E viii 86 Per nemora G ii 391 saltusque *p*rofundi A vii 515 silvae . . . profundae
1039.	42 Quae loca	A vii 131 Quae loca
1040.	48 luxus desidiaeque	A ix 615 Desidiae cordi
1041.	53 dare dicta	A ii 790 dicta dedit and vi 628 vii 471 541 x 633 xii 81 441 A v 852 dicta dabat and ix 431 A x 600 Dicta dabas
1042.	54 Atque omnem	A vii 74 Atque omnem
1043.	57 Foedere sint	A i 62 foedere certo
1044.	61 Nec posse *d*urare per aevom	A i 38 Nec posse and ii 177 G ii 100 *d*urare per annos
1045.	63 quem *v*ita reliquit	A vi 735 lumine *v*ita reliquit G iii 547 vitam . . . *r*elinquunt A x 819 vita . . . Concessit . . . corpusque *r*eliquit A v 517 vitamque reliquit
1046.	68 terram caelum mare sidera solem Lunaique globum	A vi 724 caelum ac terras camposque liquentis Lucentemque globum Lunae Titaniaque astra
	mare sidera and 115 453	A xii 197 mare sidera
1047.	73 divom metus insinuarit Pectora	A ii 228 per pectora cunctis Insinuat pavor
1048.	75 simulacraque divom	A ii 517 divom . . . simulacra
1049.	77 vi flectat	G i 169 vi flexa
1050.	86 Rursus in and vi 62 871 antiquas . . . religiones	G i 98 Rursus in and A ii 655 xii 784 A ii 188 antiqua . . . religione
1051.	91 *p*lura moremur vi 245 *p*lura morabor	A v 381 *p*lura moratus
1052.	92 maria ac terras caelumque 592 maria ac terras . . . caelumque	A i 58 maria ac terras caelumque

	Lucretius V	Virgil
1053.	95 dies dabit exitio *m*ultosque per annos	G iii 480 genus omne neci . . . dedit G iv 208 *m*ultosque per annos and A i 31 G iii 47 *p*er annos A ii 363 multos . . . *p*er annos and 715 ix 85
1054.	96 ruet moles et machina *m*undi	E iv 50 nutantem pondere *m*undum
1055.	97 Nec me animi fallit . . . quam	G iii 289 Nec sum animi dubius . . . Quam
1056.	99 quam difficile id mihi sit pervincere dictis	G iii 289 verbis ea vincere magnum
1057.	105 Forsitan et and 610	A ii 506 Forsitan et
1058.	109 horrisono . . . fragore	A ix 54 clamore . . . fremituque
1059.	113 Multa tibi expediam doctis . . . dictis	A i 334 Multa tibi A iii 379 Expediam dictis A vi 759 Expediam dictis
1060.	118 Pendere eos poenas . . . pro scelere *o*mnis	A vi 20 pendere poenas A vii 595 pendetis . . . poenas A x 669 expendere poenas A xi 258 scelerum poenas expendimus *o*mnes A i 347 scelere . . . *o*mnis
1061.	134 Quid si	E v 9 Quid si and A v 410
1062.	142 Putribus in glebis	G i 44 putris se gleba resolvit
1063.	150 tactum suffugit	A ii 12 luctuque refugit A x 804 diffugit arator
1064.	160 Nec fas	A ix 208 Nec fas and xi 181
1065.	163 ab imo evertere	A ii 625 ex imo verti
1066.	168 (immortales) ante *q*uietos	A iv 379 ea cura *q*uietos
1067.	173 amorem accendere	A iv 54 inflammavit amore
1068.	178 retinebit blanda *v*oluptas	G iii 130 nota voluptas Sollicitat
1069.	181 *e*t ipsa and vi 510	G ii 356 *e*t ipsa and A v 407
1070.	186 dedit specimen *n*atura creandi	G ii 241 dabit specimen G ii 9 *n*atura creandis
1071.	190 omnia pertemptare	G iii 250 pertemptet equorum
1072.	201 montes *s*ilvaeque ferarum	E ii 5 Montibus et silvis E v 28 montesque feri silvaeque A iii 646 silvis . . . ferarum
1073.	202 Possedere tenent rupes vastaeque paludes	G ii 144 Inplevere tenent A i 162 vastae rupes A xii 745 vasta palus

Lucretius V	Virgil
1074. 203 Et mare quod	A viii 149 Et mare quod
1075. 207 Sentibus obducat ni vis humana	G ii 411 obducunt sentibus G i 198 ni vis humana
1076. 209 Ingemere et terram pressis proscindere aratris Si non fecundas vertentes vomere glebas	G i 45 aratro Ingemere G i 45 depresso . . . aratro G i 44 gleba resolvit G i 97 proscisso quae suscitat aequore terga G ii 237 terram proscindere G ii 354 diducere terram G ii 356 presso exercere solum sub vomere
1077. 212 Sponte sua nequeant liquidas existere in auras	G ii 47 Sponte sua quae se tollunt in luminis oras G i 404 liquido . . . in aere
1078. 213 *m*agno quaesita labore	G i 197 *m*ulto spectata labore G i 134 sulcis frumenti quaereret herbam
1079. 215 nimiis . . . fervoribus	G iii 154 mediis fervoribus
1080. 216 *g*elidaeque pruinae and vi 529	G i 43 gelidus canis cum montibus humor G ii 263 *g*elidaeque pruinae
1081. 217 turbine vexant	G i 320 turbine nigro
1082. 225 Nixibus . . . profudit	G iv 199 nixibus edunt
1083. 226 Vagituque locum . . . complet	A iii 313 Inplevit clamore locum
1084. 227 Cui tantum	A vi 502 Cui tantum
1085. 230 infracta *l*oquella	A v 842 ore *l*oquelas
1086. 231 tempore caeli	G iv 100 caeli tempore
1087. 232 *m*oenibus altis	A i 95 *m*oenibus altis and iii 322 ix 805 x 469 A xii 705 alta . . . Moenia
1088. 253 Pulveris exhalat nebulam nubesque volantis	G ii 217 Quae tenuem exhalat nebulam fumosque volucris A viii 593 Pulveream nubem
1089. 256 Imbribus et ripas radentia flumina rodunt	A viii 62 flumina cernis Stringentem ripas et pinguia culta secantem
1090. 259 Omniparens . . . terra	A vi 595 Terrae omnipotentis
1091. 262 decursus aquarum	G iv 136 cursus . . . aquarum
1092. 265 Tollitur in and vi 507	A xi 745 Tollitur in and xii 462

	Lucretius V	Virgil
1093.	266 verrentes *aequora* venti and 388 vi 624	A i 43 *aequora* ventis A v 763 *aequora* venti A iii 668 Verrimus . . . *aequora* A iii 208 caerula verrunt A viii 674 Aequora verrebant G iii 201 simul *aequora* verrens
1094.	267 radiisque retexens and 389	A iv 119 radiisque retexerit and v 65
1095.	269 retroque remanat	G i 200 ac retro sublapsa referri
1096.	270 *caput* amnibus omnis and vi 636	G iv 319 caput adstitit amnis
	v 293 lucis caput	A viii 65 caput urbibus
1097.	271 *fluit* agmine dulci	G i 322 *venit* agmen aquarum A ii 782 leni fluit agmine
1098.	272 Qua via secta and vi 638	A vi 899 viam secat A x 307 retrahitque pedem . . . unda G i 238 via secta
1099.	274 *in* horas	E x 73 *in* horas
1100.	279 cessat gigni	E ii 59 gemere . . . cessabit
1101.	281 liquidi fons luminis	G ii 200 liquidi . . . fontes G iv 18 liquidi fontes G ii 376 liquidos . . . fontes G iii 529 fontes liquidi
1102.	295 pendentes lychni	A i 726 dependent lychni
1103.	296 pingues multa caligine taedae	E vii 49 taedae pingues . . . adsidua fuligine A vi 214 pingues taedis
1104.	304 Et primum	A v 220 Et primum and v 540
1105.	310 Posse neque	A xi 703 Posse neque
1106.	318 circum supraque	A vii 32 circumque supraque
1107.	319 Continet amplexu	A ii 490 Amplexaeque tenent
1108.	327 Non alias	G i 487 Non alias
1109.	329 famae monimentis	A iii 102 monumenta virorum
1110.	331 exordia cepit	G iv 316 experientia cepit
1111.	337 Nunc ego	E vi 6 Nunc ego
1112.	339 Sed periisse	A ix 140 Sed periisse
1113.	341 ex imbribus adsiduis exisse rapaces Per terras amnes	G i 322 inmensum caelo venit agmen aquarum G i 115 amnis abundans Exit A ii 496 spumeus amnis Exiit G iii 142 fluvios . . . *rapacis*

	Lucretius V	Virgil
1114.	350 Atque illi	A x 572 Atque illi and xii 710 G iii 170 Atque illis
1115.	373 leti praeclusast *i*anua caelo	A ii 661 patet isti *i*anua leto
1116.	375 immani et vasto respectat *h*iatu	A vi 237 vastoque inmanis *h*iatu
1117.	381 pio . . . bello	A vi 612 arma . . . Impia
1118.	383 dari finem	A i 241 das finem A i 199 dabit . . . finem
	vapor omnis	A v 698 vapor omnis
1119.	385 neque adhuc	A i 547 neque adhuc and x 855
1120.	387 ex alto gurgite ponti	A vi 310 gurgite ab alto and vii 704 A xii 114 alto . . . gurgite E vi 76 gurgite in alto
1121.	388 verrentes aequora (see no. 1093)	A iii 208 caerula verrunt
1122.	395 umor regnarit	G ii 307 (ignis) regnat
1123.	396 Ignis . . . superavit 394 superantior ignis	A ii 311 Volcano superante
1124.	397 solis equorum	A xii 115 Solis equi
1125.	398 *p*er omnis and 784	G i 482 *p*er omnis and iv 221 A ii 498 viii 26 ix 38 438 498 xi 422
1126.	399 At pater omnipotens	A vi 592 At pater omnipotens A vii 770 Tum Pater omnipotens A ii 687 At pater and v 545 700 vi 679 xii 697 A vii 141 Hic pater omnipotens G ii 325 Tum pater omnipotens and A x 100 A xii 178 Et pater omnipotens A i 60 Sed pater omnipotens A iv 25 Vel pater omnipotens A viii 398 Nec pater omnipotens
1127.	402 aeternam . . . lampada mundi	A ii 154 aeterni ignes
1128.	403 equos iunxit	A i 568 equos . . . iungit G iii 114 Iungere equos A v 817 Iungit equos A vii 724 iungit . . . equos A xii 735 iunctos . . . equos
1129.	427 *v*olgata per aevom	A i 457 *v*olgata per orbem A viii 554 *v*olgata per urbem

	Lucretius V	Virgil
1130.	431 maris et caeli	A v 802 caelique marisque and vii 301 x 695
1131.	433 Altivolans	G iii 107 volat . . . axis
1132.	438 discludere mundum	E vi 35 discludere Nerea ponto
1133.	449 sq.	E vi 31 sq.
1134.	452 quanto magis . . . Tam magis	G iii 309 Quam magis . . . Laeta magis
1135.	461 Aurea . . . lumina solis	G iv 51 sol aureus
1136.	462 rubent . . . lumina solis	A xii 77 Aurora rubebit
1137.	463 Exhalantque lacus nebulam	G ii 217 Quae tenuem exhalat nebulam
1138.	466 subtexunt nubila caelum vi 482 subtexit caerula nimbis	A iii 582 caelum subtexere fumo
1139.	467 levis . . . aether	G i 406 levem . . . aethera and 409
1140.	473 maximus *a*ether	A viii 239 maximus . . . *a*ether
1141.	474 Quod neque	G iv 198 Quod neque
1142.	481 ponti plaga	A vii 226 oceano . . . plagarum
1143.	487 salsus de corpore sudor	A ii 173 salsusque per artus Sudor
1144.	488 *c*amposque natantis and vi 405 1142 vi 267 *c*amposque natare	A vi 724 *c*amposque liquentis G i 372 Rura natant G iii 198 *c*ampique natantes
1145.	500 liquidissimus aether	G i 404 liquido . . . in aere A vii 65 liquidum trans aera
1146.	503 *o*mnia verti	A vii 309 *o*mnia verti
1147.	504 turbare procellis	G iii 259 turbata procellis
1148.	514 sidera mundi	G i 232 mundi . . . astra
1149.	518 *s*igna ferantur	A viii 212 *s*igna ferebant A viii 498 Signaque ferre A vi 198 Signa ferant
1150.	519 rapidi . . . *a*estus	E ii 10 rapido . . . *a*estu
1151.	520 *e*t ignes and vi 200	A i 743 *e*t ignes
1152.	525 per caelum pascentes	E i 60 pascentur in aethere
1153.	529 plurisque . . . disponere causas	A iii 32 causas . . . temptare latentes
1154.	548 *o*rigine mundi	G ii 336 *o*rigine mundi
1155.	559 saltu . . . corpus	A xii 287 corpora saltu
1156.	576 iactat de corpore lucem	A vii 527 lucem sub nubila iactant
1157.	595 exigua . . . parte	A x 128 partem exiguam
1158.	598 fontem . . . erumpere lumen	G iv 368 caput . . . erumpit Enipeus

	Lucretius V	Virgil
1159.	600 Undique conveniunt	A ix 720 Undique conveniunt
1160.	604 *ab* igni and vi 968	G i 234 *ab* igni
1161.	610 sol . . . lampade lucens	A iv 6 Phoebeia lustrabat lampade
1162.	631 *t*endere cursum	A i 410 gressum . . . tendit A xii 909 ex*t*endere cursus A v 834 cursum contendere
1163.	641 reiciat gelidis a frigoris *um*bris	G iii 357 pallentis . . . discutit *um*bras A xi 210 dimoverat umbram E ii 8 umbras et frigora
1164.	648 aetheris *o*rbis	G i 337 caeli . . . *o*rbis A viii 137 aetherios . . . *o*rbis
1165.	650 obruit . . . *c*aligine terras	A vi 267 *c*aligine mersas
1166.	651 Aut ubi and 1066 vi 114 longo cursu and vi 179	G i 445 Aut ubi and ii 107 iv 49 A xi 737 xii 523 A iii 116 longo . . . cursu
1167.	652 *e*fflavit languidus ignis	A vii 786 *e*fflantem faucibus ignis
1168.	656 *p*er oras	A x 477 *p*er oras
1169.	657 Aetheris auroram	A vi 535 Aurora . . . aetheris cursu
1170.	673 inpubem molli pubescere veste	A viii 160 genas vestibat flore iuventa
1171.	682 sol . . . currens	A ii 694 Stella . . . cucurrit
1172.	689 medio *c*ursu flatus	A iv 184 Nocte volat caeli medio terraeque
1173.	690 aequato . . . discrimine	A v 154 aequo discrimine
1174.	692 *t*empora serpens	E viii 12 tempora circum . . . serpere
1175.	696 certis in partibus	G i 231 certis . . . partibus
1176.	697 Sub terris	G i 182 Sub terris
1177.	699 noctes hiberno tempore longae Cessant	G ii 482 Hiberni vel quae tardis mora noctibus obstet
1178.	712 *p*er orbem	E viii 9 *p*er orbem and G i 505 A i 457 602 x 783 xi 257 694
1179.	719 Nec potis cassum lumine and 757 cassum . . . lumine	A iii 671 Nec potis A ii 85 cassum lumine
1180.	735 Difficilest ratione docere et vincere verbis	G iii 289 verbis ea vincere magnum Quam sit
1181.	742 Pulverulenta Ceres	G i 66 Pulverulenta coquat

	Lucretius V	Virgil
1182.	751 Solis item quoque defectus lunaeque latebras	G ii 478 Defectus solis varios lunaeque labores
1183.	762 vicissim Lumine et oppressum solem	A iv 80 lumenque obscura vicissim Luna premit
1184.	764 Menstrua	G i 353 menstrua Luna
1185.	781 in luminis oras Tollere	G ii 47 tollunt in luminis oras
1186.	782. incertis crerint committere ventis	G ii 332 se gramina tuto Credere A x 69 committere ventis A xi 560 dubiis committere auris
1187.	786 Arboribus datumst variis exinde per auras Crescendi magnum inmissis certamen habenis	G ii 363 se laetus ad auras Palmes agit laxis inmissis habenis A viii 95 variisque . . . Arboribus A v 662 inmissis . . . habenis A vi 1 inmittit habenas
1188.	793 de caelo cecidisse	G i 487 caelo ceciderunt
1189.	794 salsis . . . lacunis	G iii 365 totae . . . lacunae
1190.	802 Ova relinquebant	G iii 438 ova relinquens
1191.	806 umor superabat in arvis	G ii 331 superat tener omnibus humor
1192.	809 Quos ubi	A iii 347 Quos ubi
1193.	818 novitas mundi	G ii 336 prima . . . origine mundi
1194.	822 Terra . . . animal . . . fudit Omne	E iv 19 tellus . . . fundet acantho G i 13 Fudit equum A viii 139 vertice fudit
1195.	823 animal . . . in magnis bacchatur montibu' passim	E vi 40 per ignaros errent animalia montis
1196.	835 terram status excipit alter	G ii 345 excipiunt caeli indulgentia terras
1197.	840 Orba pedum manuum viduata	G iv 310 Trunca pedum G iv 518 numquam viduata pruinis
1198.	851 genitalia . . . Semina	G ii 324 genitalia semina
1199.	857 vesci vitalibus auris	A i 387 auras Vitalis carpis
1199a.	858 Aut dolus aut virtus	A i 546 si vescitur aura Aetheria
1199b.	862 genus acre leonum saevaque saecla	A iii 339 vescitur aura A ii 390 dolus an virtus G ii 167 genus acre virum
1199c.	866 Lanigeraeque . . . pecudes	G iii 264 genus acre luporum G ii 151 saeva leonum semina G iii 287 Lanigeros . . . greges
1200.	867 Omnia sunt	A x 516 Omnia sunt
1201.	868 pacemque secuta	A x 66 Bella sequi

Lucretius V	Virgil
1202. 875 praedae . . . iacebant	A ix 485 praeda . . . iaces
1203. 883 tribus actis	G iii 190 tribus exactis
1204. 888 Tum demum	G iii 205 Tum demum and A vi 330 573 ix 815 xii 6
florente iuventas Occipit et . . . vestit *l*anugine malas	A viii 160 prima genas vestibat flore iuventas A vii 162 primaevo flore iuventus A x 324 prima *l*anugine malas
1205. 892 rabidis canibus succinctas . . . Scyllas	E vi 75 succinctam latrantibus inguina monstris A i 200 Scyllaeam rabiem A iii 432 Scyllam et caeruleis canibus
1206. 901 corpora *f*ulva leonum	G iv 408 fulva cervice leaena A iv 159 fulvum . . . leonem A viii 552 *f*ulva leonis A ii 722 fulvique . . . leonis
1207. 905 Prima leo media ipsa Chimaera Ore foras . . . flaret . . . flammam	A iii 426 Prima hominis facies G ii 297 media ipsa A vi 288 flammisque armata Chimaera
1208. 906 acrem . . . flammam	G iv 409 acrem flammae
1209. 911 Aurea . . . flumina . . . Fluxisse	G ii 165 rivos . . . auro plurima fluxit
1210. 914 maria alta	G ii 479 maria alta and A x 197
1211. 915 Et manibus and vi 795 1210	G iv 15 Et manibus
1212. 917 tellus animalia fudit	E iv 19 tellus Mixtaque . . . fundet G i 13 Fudit equum . . . tellus G ii 460 Fundit . . . tellus
1213. 925 At genus humanum . . . Durius	G iv 208 At genus and A iii 675 G i 63 homines nati durum genus
1214. 926 tellus quod dura creasset	G ii 341 virumque Ferrea progenies duris caput extulit arvis
1215. 933 Nec robustus erat curvi moderator *a*ratri Quisquam and vi 1253	A viii 316 Quis neque mos neque cultus erat nec iungere tauros E iii 42 curvus arator E iv 41 Robustus . . . tauris iuga solvet arator G i 494 Agricola incurvo terram molitus *a*ratro G i 170 curvi . . . *a*ratri G ii 189 curvis . . . *a*ratris

	Lucretius V	Virgil
1216.	934 scibat ferro molirier arva	A vii 157 fossa Moliturque locum G i 494 above
1217.	935 nova . . . virgulta	G ii 2 silvestria . . . Virgulta
1218.	937 Quod sol atque imbres dederant quod terra crearat Sponte sua	G ii 500 Quos rami ructus quos ipsa volentia rura Sponte tulere sua
1219.	939 Glandiferas . . . quercus	G i 8 Chaoniam . . . glandem G i 148 glandes atque arbuta
1220.	942 Plurima . . . tellus . . . *f*erebat vi 663 tellus . . . fert	G i 127 tellus Omnia liberius . . . *f*erebat E iv 39 feret . . . tellus A iii 95 tulit tellus
1221.	944 *m*iseris mortalibus ampla iii 60 miseros homines	G iii 66 *m*iseris mortalibus aevi
1222.	945 sedare sitim fluvii fontesque vocabant	G iii 529 Pocula sunt fontes liquidi atque . . . Flumina
1223.	947 Claru' citat	A vii 141 Clarus ab alto Intonuit
1224.	948 silvestria *t*empla tenebant Nympharum	E iii 9 Et quo sed faciles Nymphae risere sacello A i 168 Nympharum domus G iii 16 templumque tenebit
1225.	951 viridi stillantia musco	G iv 18 stagna virentia musco
1226.	955 cavos montis	G ii 186 cava montis convalle
1227.	958 Nec commune bonum poterant spectare neque ullis	A viii 316 Quis neque mos neque cultus erat nec iungere tauros
1228.	959 *n*ec legibus uti	A vii 203 *n*ec legibus aequam
1229.	962 *i*ungebat corpora amantum	A viii 485 *i*ungebat corpora vivis
1230.	969 Saetigeris . . . subus and vi 974 saetigeris subus	A xii 170 Saetigerae . . . suis A vii 17 Saetigeraeque sues A xi 198 Saetigerosque sues
1231.	972 plangore . . . magno *p*er agros and 1102 1366 vi 642	A iv 668 magnis plangoribus G i 81 *p*er agros and ii 54 346 iv 522 A iv 163 vii 551
1232.	980 terras aeterna *t*eneret Nox	A iv 461 nox . . . terras obscura *t*eneret G i 468 aeternam . . . noctem and A x 746 xii 310
1233.	984 saxea tecta	A iv 163 diversa . . . Tecta
1234.	985 Spumigeri suis adventu validique leonis	A iv 158 Spumantemque . . . aprum aut fulvum . . . leonem

Lucretius V	Virgil
1235. 986 intempesta cedebant nocte	G i 247 intempesta . . . nox A iii 587 nox intempesta and xii 846 G iii 228 excessit
1236. 987 instrata cubilia fronde	G iii 230 instrato saxa cubili
1237. 989 Dulcia linquebant . . . lumina	A iii 140 Linquebant dulcis animas
1238. 992 Et nemora silvasque *r*eplebat	G ii 208 Et nemora A ii 679 omne *r*eplebat
1239. 1000 Una dies dabat exitio nec turbida ponti Aequora	G iii 480 neci . . . dedit A v 696 Turbidus imber aqua G i 130 pontumque moveri
1240. 1001 *v*irosque	A ii 797 *v*irosque and vi 336 ix 796 xii 688
1241. 1004 placidi pellacia ponti	A vi 848 salis placidi voltum
1242. 1005 in fraudem	A x 72 in fraudem
1243. 1007 penuria . . . cibi . . . dabat leto . . . dabat	A vii 113 penuria adegit edendi A v 806 daret leto A xi 172 dat . . . leto and xii 328
1244. 1012 coniuncta viro	E viii 32 coniuncta viro
1245. 1014 Tum genus	A v 737 Tum genus
1246. 1017 puerique parentum	A xi 216 puerique parentibus
1247. 1022 Vocibus et and 1044	A i 671 Vocibus et
1248. 1045 Tempore eodem	G i 483 tempore eodem
1249. 1046 *v*ocibus usi	A i 64 *v*ocibus usa est
1250. 1048 *p*rima potestas	A x 100 *p*rima potestas
1251. 1051 Non poterat	A xii 776 Non poterat
1252. 1057 Si genus humanum	A i 542 Si genus humanum
1253. 1064 duros nudantia dentes	G iii 514 nudis . . . dentibus artus G ii 378 durique . . . Dentes G i 261 durum . . . dentem
1254. 1074 florenti aetate	E vii 4 florentes aetatibus
1255. 1075 Pinnigeri . . . amoris saevit . . . fremitum . . . naribus edit	A i 663 aligerum . . . Amorem G iii 85 fremens volvit sub naribus
1256. 1076 patulis . . . naribus	G i 376 patulis . . . naribus
1257. 1080 Fluctibus in salso	A v 237 salsos . . . in fluctus and 775
1258. 1081 (volucres) iaciunt voces	G i 410 corvi . . . voces . . . ingeminant
1259. 1084 Raucisonos cantus	A ix 125 Rauca sonans

	Lucretius V	Virgil
1260.	1085 Corvorumque greges aquam dicuntur et imbres Poscere	G i 382 Corvorum . . . exercitus G i 388 cornix plena pluviam vocat
1261.	1088 varias . . . voces	A vii 90 varias . . . voces
1262.	1092 detulit in terram	A ix 19 Detulit in terras
1263.	1096 Et ramosa	E vii 30 Et ramosa
1264.	1098 *v*iribus ignis	G iii 99 *v*iribus ignis
1265.	1106 *e*t igni and vi 395	A ii 210 *e*t igni and vii 577
1266.	1107 corde vigebant	G i 123 mortalia corda
1267.	1108 Condere . . . urbis	A i 5 conderet urbem A i 522 condere . . . urbem
	*a*rcemque locare	A ii 33 *a*rce locari A xi 246 urbem . . . condebat
1268.	1123 ad summum succedere honorem	A xii 235 Succedet fama vivusque per ora feretur
1269.	1125 fulmen deicit ictos	G i 333 Ceraunia . . . Deiicit A vi 581 Fulmine deiecti
1270.	1128 regere imperio res	A vi 851 regere imperio populos A i 230 regis imperiis
	*r*egna tenere	A vii 735 *r*egna teneret
1271.	1129 sanguine sudent	A ii 582 sudant sanguine
1272.	1130 Angustum per iter	G i 380 Angustum . . . terens iter A ii 332 angusta viarum
1273.	1137 soliorum et sceptra	A x 852 solio sceptrisque
1274.	1144 Iuraque constituere	A i 426 Iura . . . legunt
1275.	1149 *l*egibus aequis	A vii 203 *l*egibus aequam
1276.	1150 homines . . . colere aevom	G ii 532 veteres vitam coluere
1277.	1167 festis . . . celebrare *d*iebus	G i 268 festis . . . exercere *d*iebus G ii 527 dies agitat festos A vi 70 festosque dies
1278.	1175 Aeternamque dabant vitam	A xii 879 vitam dedit aeternam
1279.	1177 Et tamen omnino	A ix 248 Non tamen omnino
1280.	1188 sedes . . . *l*ocarunt	A i 247 sedesque *l*ocavit A ii 525 sede *l*ocavit
1281.	1190 Luna dies et nox et noctis signa severa Noctivagaeque faces caeli	A x 215 dies . . . almaque curru Noctivago Phoebe A vii 138 noctisque orientia signa
1282.	1197 minoribu' nostris	A i 733 nostros . . . minores
1283.	1198 velatum	A iii 405 velare comas

	Lucretius V	Virgil
1284. 1199	Vertier ad lapidem accedere ad aras	G i 274 lapidemque revertens A iv 56 delubra adeunt
1285. 1200	pandere *p*almas	A iii 263 passis . . . *p*almis
1286. 1205	stellisque micantibus aethera fixum	A i 90 micat ignibus aether A vi 797 stellis ardentibus aptum
1287. 1206	Et venit	A v 504 Et venit and ix 412
1288. 1207	in *p*ectora cura	A i 227 *p*ectore curas and iv 448 v 701 A vi 85 *p*ectore curam
1289. 1210	*s*idera verset	A ix 93 torquet . . . *s*idera mundi
1290. 1211	*r*ationis egestas	A viii 299 *r*ationis egentem
1291. 1212	mundi genitalis origo	G ii 336 crescentis origine mundi
1292. 1214	*p*ossint ferre laborem	G ii 343 *p*ossent perferre laborem A iii 459 *f*erasque laborem A v 617 *p*erferre laborem and 769 A vi 892 *f*eratque laborem A xii 177 *p*otui perferre labores A xii 635 *f*erre labores
1293. 1220	tellus Contremit et magnum percurrunt *m*urmura caelum	G i 330 Terra tremit A iv 160 magno . . . *m*urmure caelum A ix 111 caelum transcurrere
1294. 1222	populi gentesque	A vi 706 gentes populique
1295. 1224	Ne quid	A iv 415 Ne quid
1296. 1227	*a*equora verrit	A iii 290 *a*equora verrunt and v 778 A iv 583 *c*aerula verrunt A viii 674 Aequora verrebant
1297. 1229	divom pacem votis adit ac prece	A iii 370 Exorat pacem divom A xi 157 deorum Vota precesque A vi 51 vota precesque
1298. 1230	Ventorum . . . paces	G i 318 ventorum . . . proelia
1299. 1231	turbine . . . Correptus	A i 45 Turbine corripuit
1300. 1242	argenti pondus	A i 359 argenti pondus
1301. 1243	Ignis ubi	G ii 528 Ignis ubi
1302. 1245	bellum . . . *g*erentes	A i 48 Bella *g*ero A i 263 Bellum . . . geret A vii 455 Bella . . . gero A vii 444 bella *g*erenda A ix 279 bella geram A xi 113 bellum . . . gero

	Lucretius V	Virgil
1303.	1248 agros pinguis	E v 33 pinguibus arvis G iv 118 pinguis hortos G ii 274 pinguis agros
1304.	1251 saepire plagis saltum canibusque ciere	E x 57 canibus circumdare saltus and G i 140
1305.	1255 Manabat . . . argenti rivus et auri Aeris	G ii 165 argenti rivos aerisque A viii 445 Fluit aes rivis aurique
1306.	1262 *li*quefacta calore	G iv 36 calor *li*quefacta
1307.	1265 Mucronum duci procudendo	A xii 378 ducto mucrone G i 261 procudit
1308.	1276 *t*empora rerum	A vii 37 *t*empora rerum
1309.	1280 miro . . . honore	A iv 458 miro . . . honore
1310.	1288 facilis . . . natura	G ii 460 facilem victum
1311.	1293 ferreus *e*nsis	G i 507 rigidum . . . *e*nsem
1312.	1294 Versaque in opprobrium species est falcis *a*henae	A vii 635 et falcis honos huc omnis aratri Cessit amor recoquunt patrios fornacibus enses A iv 513 Falcibus . . . *a*enis
1313.	1295 ferro . . . solum proscindere *t*errae	G iii 160 scindere *t*erram G i 50 ferro . . . scindimus aequor G ii 399 solum scindendum
1314.	1297 in equi conscendere costas	A ii 15 equum . . . *c*ostas A xii 736 Conscendebat equos A ii 401 Scandunt . . . equum
1315.	1299 belli temptare pericla	A xi 505 temptare pericula belli
1316.	1309 *in* hostes and 1317 vi 399	A ii 377 *in* hostes and 511 ix 554 x 379 xii 266
1317.	1314 saevi nullo discrimine	A i 574 nullo discrimine and x 108 xii 770 A xii 498 saevam nullo discrimine
1318.	1317 Pectora mulcere	A i 153 pectora mulcet and 197 A v 816 permulsit pectora
1319.	1318 iaciebant corpora saltu	A ii 565 corpora saltu . . . misere A viii 257 iecit saltu
1320.	1319 adversum venientibus	A xii 446 adverso venientis
1321.	1321 *v*olnere victos	A x 842 *v*olnere victum and xii 640
1322.	1322 Morsibus adfixae	G iv 237 Morsibus . . . Adfixae

	Lucretius V	Virgil
1323. 1327	Tela infracta . . . *t*inguentes sanguine tela	A x 731 infractaque tela cruentat G iii 492 *t*inguuntur sanguine cultri A xi 484 Frange . . . telum A xii 8 frangit telum
	saevi	G iii 248 saevus aper
1324. 1331	Iumenta . . . erecta	A x 892 arrectum quadrupes
1325. 1333	gravi *t*erram consternere casu	A xii 543 late *t*erram consternere tergo A iv 444 Consternunt terram
1326. 1336	clamore fuga	A xii 252 clamore fugam
1327. 1345	mundis varia ratione creatis	G ii 9 arboribus varia est natura creandis
1328. 1358	concedere vellent	A xi 111 concedere vellem
1329. 1359	duram . . . laborem	G iv 114 labore . . . duro
1330. 1360	Atque opere durarunt membra manusque	G iii 519 Atque opere G iv 114 manum . . . terat A x 868 Membra manusque
1331. 1368	fructusque feros mansuescere terra . . . colendo	G ii 36 fructusque feros mollite colendo G ii 239 mansuescit arando
1332. 1369	indulgendo	G ii 345 caeli indulgentia
1333. 1372	segetes . . . laeta	G i 1 laetas segetes
1334. 1374	plaga currere posset	A xi 320 plaga pinea montis
1335. 1377	pomis . . . dulcibus	E i 81 mitia poma
1336. 1379	liquidas avium voces	G i 410 liquidas corvi . . . voces
1337. 1383	cavas inflare *c*icutas	E ii 36 septem compacta *c*icutis E v 2 calamos inflare
1338. 1384	minutatim	G iii 485 minutatim
1339. 1386	silvas saltusque reperta Per loca pastorum deserta	G iii 476 desertaque regna Pastorum et longe saltus lateque vacantis G iii 40 silvas saltusque and iv 53 A iv 72 A ii 28 Desertosque . . . locos A xi 569 Pastorum . . . solis . . . montibus
1340. 1391	omnia cordi	A ix 775 carmina . . . cordi
1341. 1392	prostrati in gramine molli	E iii 55 in molli consedimus herba
1342. 1396	Tempora pingebant	E vi 22 tempora pingit
1343. 1398	agrestis . . . musa	E i 2 Silvestrem . . . Musam E vi 8 Agrestem . . . Musam

Lucretius V		Virgil
1344. 1399	Tum caput atque umeros	A ix 332 Tum caput and x 554 A xii 293 In caput inque humeros
1345. 1400	Floribus et foliis	A xii 413 foliis et flore
1346. 1402	terram pede	G iii 499 pede terram
1347. 1406	Ducere multimodis voces	A iv 463 longas . . . ducere voces
1348. 1420	letum . . . gessit	A vii 455 letumque gero
1349. 1424	belloque *f*atigant	A xi 306 fatigant Proelia A vii 582 Martemque *f*atigant
1350. 1427	Terrigenas veste . . . Purpurea atque auro signisque . . . apta	G ii 340 virumque Ferrea progenies A i 648 pallam signis auroque rigentem A iv 139 Aurea purpuream . . . vestem A vi 221 Purpureasque . . . vestes A xi 72 vestes auroque ostroque rigentes
1351. 1429	*d*efendere possit	A xii 627 *d*efendere possint
1352. 1436	mundi . . . annorum tempora verti	G i 6 mundi . . . caelo quae ducitis annum
1353. 1442	Iam mare velivolis	G iii 541 Iam maris A i 224 mare velivolum
1354. 1443	pacto foedere	A x 902 pepigit . . . foedera G iv 158 foedere pacto
1355. 1447	vestigia monstrat	A v 566 vestigia . . . ostentans
1356. 1452	Usus et impigrae simul experientia mentis Paulatim docuit	G i 133 Ut varios usus meditando extunderet artis G ii 22 ipse via sibi repperit usus
1357. 1454	protrahit aetas In medium	A ii 123 Protrahit in medios
1358. 1455	in luminis erigit *o*ras	G ii 47 se tollunt in luminis *o*ras

BOOK VI

	Lucretius	Virgil
1359.	1 *m*ortalibus aegris	G i 237 *m*ortalibus aegris and A ii 268 x 274 xii 850
1360.	3 recreaverunt vitam	A vi 663 vitam excoluere
1361.	24 *p*urgavit pectora dictis	A v 816 *p*ermulsit pectora dictis
1362.	27 viam monstravit	G ii 477 vias . . . monstrent A i 382 monstrante viam
1363.	28 *c*ontendere cursu	A v 291 *c*ontendere cursu A i 157 cursu Contendunt
1364.	34 Volvere curarum fluctus	A viii 19 magno curarum fluctuat aestu A i 86 volvunt fluctus A xii 831 volvis sub pectore fluctus
1365.	42 Quo magis inceptum	A iv 452 Quo magis inceptum
1366.	46 *p*ercipe porro	A ix 190 *p*ercipe porro
1367.	47 insignem . . . *c*urrum	A vii 655 insignem . . . *c*urrum
1368.	51 Mortales pavidis cum pendent mentibu' saepe Et faciunt animos humilis formidine divom	G i 330 mortalia corda Per gentis humilis stravit pavor
1369.	67 errantes caeca	A iii 200 caecis erramus
1370.	75 delubra . . . adibis	A iv 56 delubra adeunt
1371.	93 Currenti spatium	G ii 541 spatiis conficimus
1372.	95 Te duce ut insigni capiam cum *l*aude coronam	E iv 13 Te duce A i 625 insigni laude ferebat A v 355 *l*aude coronam
1373.	97 sublime volantes . . . nubes	G iii 107 volat vi fervidus axis
1374.	99 fit . . . sonitus caeli *d*e parte serena	G iv 79 Fit sonitus and 188 A ii 209 A ix 630 *d*e parte serena A viii 528 caeli in regione *s*erena G i 35 caeli . . . parte and A xii 145
1375.	100 denso sunt agmine nubes	G i 322 inmensum . . . agmen aquarum A ii 450 agmine denso and ix 788 xii 442
1376.	104 *n*ebulae fumique volantes	G ii 217 *n*ebulam fumosque volucris

	Lucretius VI	Virgil
1377.	109 Carbasus . . . Dat crepitum	A xi 775 sinusque crepantes Carbaseos
1378.	111 *p*etulantibus auris	A i 536 *p*rocacibus austris
1379.	112 fragiles sonitus chartarum commeditatur	E viii 82 fragilis . . . laurus G iv 72 fractos sonitus imitatur
1380.	115 venti . . . planguntque	G i 334 vento . . . plangunt
1381.	116 concurrere nubes	G i 318 ventorum concurrere proelia
1382.	117 Frontibus adversis	A xii 716 conversis . . . Frontibus incurrunt
1383.	119 Aridus . . . sonus	G i 357 aridus . . . fragor
1384.	124 Cum subito	A i 509 Cum subito and 535 iii 590
1385.	131 torvum sonitum . . . *r*epente	A vii 399 torvumque *r*epente
1386.	138 Perscindat nubem 180 nubem . . . perscidit 283 Perscindit . . . nubem	A i 587 Scindit se nubes
1387.	140 Hic ubi and 446 524 686 836 in terra . . . alta Arbusta evolvens radicibus haurit ab *i*mis	A ii 608 Hic ubi G i 319 segetem ab radicibus imis Sublimem . . . eruerent G ii 53 stirpibus . . . ab *i*mis A vi 267 alta terra
1388.	142 qui quasi *m*urmur	G i 359 increbescere *m*urmur
1389.	144 cum frangitur aestus	G iv 263 Aestuat . . . ignis
1390.	148 candens ferrum . . . stridit ubi in gelidum . . . demersimus imbrem	G iv 172 stridentia tingunt Aera lacu G iv 262 mare sollicitum stridit
1391.	150 Aridior . . . nubes	G iii 197 arida . . . Nubila
1392.	151 ingenti sonitu and 442	G ii 306 Ingentem . . . sonitum A xi 614 sonitu ingenti
1393.	153 Turbine ventorum	A ii 416 turbine venti and ix 91
1394.	155 Terribili sonitu *f*lamma crepitante crematur	A ix 503 terribilem sonitum G i 85 crepitantibus urere flammis A vii 74 *f*lamma crepitante cremari
1395.	159 nimborum . . . *g*randine mixti	A iv 120 commixta *g*randine nimbum and 161 nimbus
1396.	160 ignis . . . semina	A vi 6 semina flammae
1397.	167 *s*i quem	G iv 6 *s*i quem and A i 181
1398.	168 Ancipiti videas ferro	A vii 525 ferro ancipiti
1399.	169 per aures Det sonitum	A xi 799 sonitum dedit hasta per auras
1400.	170 fulgorem	A viii 524 fulgor Cum sonitu venit

	Lucretius VI	Virgil
1401.	176 cavam . . . nubem 272 cavas nubes	A v 810 Nube cava A i 516 nube cava and x 636 xi 593
1402.	178 plumbea vero Glans . . . liquescit	A ix 588 liquefacto tempora plumbo
1403.	185 densis . . . nubibus and 248	G i 445 densa . . . nubila and A vi 592
1404.	189 Contemplator enim cum	G i 187 Contemplator item cum
1405.	190 *t*ransversa per auras	A vii 543 *c*onversa per auras
1406.	191 Aut ubi	G i 445 Aut ubi
1407.	194 magnas moles	A ix 711 magnis . . . molibus
1408.	195 saxis pendentibus	A i 166 scopulis pendentibus G iv 374 pendentia pumice
1409.	197 magno indignantur murmure clausi . . . minantur	A i 55 indignantes magno cum murmure montis Circum claustra fremunt
1410.	205 *a*ureos ignis	A x 271 *a*ureus ignis
1411.	206 Semina . . . ignis	E vi 32 Semina . . . ignis
1412.	222 *n*eque imbris	G ii 293 *n*eque imbres
1413.	225 Hunc tibi	A viii 514 Hunc tibi
1414.	232 *o*mnia circum and 686	A i 32 *o*mnia circum and 667 viii 310 xi 824
1415.	234 *i*n ipsum	A ii 190 *i*n ipsum
1416.	242 monumenta virum	A viii 312 virum monumenta A viii 356 monumenta virorum
1417.	245 Expediam neque te in promissis plura morabor	A vi 722 Dicam equidem nec te suspensum nate tenebo G ii 45 non hic te . . . per . . . longa exorsa tenebo
1418.	247 caelo . . . *s*ereno	G i 260 caelo . . . *s*ereno and 487 A iii 518
1419.	255 commoliri . . . fulmina	G i 329 Fulmina molitur
1420.	257 *i*n undas and 435 1173	E viii 59 *i*n undas and G i 386 438 iv 235 A v 859 xii 204
1421.	259 tempestatem atque procellis	G i 323 tempestatem imbribus atris
1422.	265 Multa forent	G i 260 Multa forent
1423.	267 Flumina abundare	G i 115 amnis abundans
1424.	283 ferturque coruscis Omnia luminibus lustrans loca percitus ardor	A viii 391 tonitru cum rupta corusco Ignea rima micans percurrit lumine nimbos

	Lucretius VI	Virgil
1425.	285 gravis . . . sonitus	G iv 260 sonus . . . gravior
1426.	287 tremor terras . . . pertemptat	G iii 250 tremor pertemptet equorum Corpora
1427.	291 in imbrem vertier aether Atque . . . praecipitans	G i 324 ruit arduus aether Et pluvia G i 333 densissimus imber . A v 695 ruit aethere toto . . . imber
1428.	297 Quam cum and 436	A viii 703 Quam cum
1429.	301 in spatio	G i 513 Addunt in spatia
1430.	308 ignem concepit	A i 175 Succepitque ignem
1431.	309 *e*xcitet ignem	A viii 410 *s*uscitat ignis
1432.	323 *g*ravis ictus	A v 274 *g*ravis ictu
1433.	329 de tormentis missa	A xii 921 concita . . . Tormento A xi 616 tormento . . . acti
1434.	340 sumere debet Mobilitatem . . . quae crescit *e*undo	A iv 175 Mobilitate viget virisque adquirit *e*undo
1435.	347 incendunt mobilitatem	A v 455 incendit vires
1436.	352 Dissoluit . . . facile aes	G iii 363 Aeraque dissiliunt volgo
1437.	356 nodos omnis et vincla relaxant	A v 510 nodos et vincula linea rupit
1438.	357 *s*tellis fulgentibus apta	A iv 482 *s*tellis ardentibus aptum and A vi 797 xi 202
1439.	362 caeli tempora	G iv 100 caeli tempore
1440.	363 Tum variae	G i 145 Tum variae and 181 A v 822
1441.	366 magnoque *t*umultu	A ii 122 magno . . . *t*umultu A xi 662 magnoque . . . *t*umultu
1442.	376 *t*urbida caelo	A xii 283 *t*urbida caelo
1443.	388 Terrifico quatiunt sonitu	A viii 431 terrificos . . . sonitum A viii 596 sonitu quatit
1444.	391 *f*lammas . . . habent Pectore perfixo	A i 44 exspirantem transfixo pectore *f*lammas
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1446.	395 Turbine . . . correptus	A i 45 Turbine corripuit
1447.	404 In mare and 425 427 433	G iv 373 In mare and A v 175 808 vii 32
1448.	405 camposque natantis	A vi 724 camposque liquentis
1449.	415 cadere imbris	E vi 38 cadant . . . imbres
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1451.	422 Montibus in summis	A ii 626 summis . . . in montibus A x 766 summis . . . montibus A xii 113 summos . . . montes

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1453.	428 Fervescunt . . . spirantibus . . . flabris	G i 327 fervetque fretis spirantibus A vii 753 graviter spirantibus
1454.	429 deprensa . . . Navigia	G iv 421 Deprensis . . . nautis
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1456.	436 prorumpitur in mare	A vii 32 In mare prorumpit
1457.	440 Quam simul	A iv 90 Quam simul
1458.	447 Turbinis immanem	A vi 594 inmani turbine
1458a.	450 caeloque *patenti*	G iv 77 camposque *patentis*
1459.	452 caeli spatio	E iii 105 caeli spatium
1460.	454 comprensa teneri	A xi 723 Conprensamque tenet
1461.	458 tempestas saeva *coortast*	G iii 478 miseranda *coorta* est Tempestas
1462.	459 montis . . . *cacumina*	A iii 274 *cacumina* montis
1463.	461 furvae *nubis* caligine crassa	G ii 309 *crassus* caligine nubem A xii 792 fulva . . . nube
1464.	464 summa cacumina	A vi 678 summa cacumina
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1469.	479 Suffunduntque sua caelum caligine and 482 subtexit caerula nimbis	A iii 582 caelum subtexere fumo A xi 187 caligine caelum
1470.	493 spiracula mundi	A vii 568 spiracula Ditis G i 90 Spiramenta
1471.	496 demissus . . . *imber* and 509 imbris demittere	G i 23 demittitis *imbrem*
1472.	498 Multa simul	A xi 222 Multa simul
1473.	504 vellere lanae	G i 397 lanae . . . vellera
1474.	516 Cera . . . *li*quescat	E viii 80 cera *li*quescit

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1478.	530 *d*uramen aquarum	A ix 604 *d*uramen et undis
1479.	531 fluvios . . . refrenat euntis	G iv 136 cursus frenaret aquarum
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1481.	551 Ferratos . . . rotarum . . . *o*rbes	G iii 173 iunctos . . . *o*rbis G iii 361 ferratos . . . *o*rbis
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1484.	577 causa tremoris	G ii 479 tremor terris
1485.	580 *i*bique	A ix 412 *i*bique
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1496.	658 arripit *a*cer	A x 308 rapit *a*cer
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1499.	674 qui visus	G iv 89 qui visus
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1510.	714 medium per . . . *calorem*	G i 297 medio . . . *aestu*
1511.	717 *et* undas	A iii 413 *et* undas
1512.	719 adverso . . . Flumine	G i 201 adverso . . . flumine
1513.	720 gelidis ab stellis	G iv 509 gelidis . . . sub antris
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1544.	869 *t*erram dimovit obortus	G ii 513 *t*erram dimovit aratro
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1546.	881 *p*er undas	A i 119 *p*er undas and iv 381 v 595 796 vi 370 vii 299 x 247 650
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1610.	1200 proluvie alvi	A iii 216 ventris Proluvies
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1612.	1204 vires corpusque fluebat	G iii 484 abundabat fluidus liquor
1613.	1205 taetri sanguinis	A x 727 taeter . . . cruor
1614.	1212 metus . . . acer	A i 362 metus acer and iii 682
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1616.	1215 humi . . . inhumata . . . corpora	A xi 22 inhumataque corpora terrae
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1625.	1244 Blandaque . . . vox	A i 670 blandisque . . . Vocibus
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		140	1304
		143	195 439
G.	I	145	1440
		147	102 1025
		148	1219
		149	8
		156	520
		158	312
		162	257 444
		167	394
		169	1049
		170	1215
		175	11 803
		176	169
		177	173
		180	679
		181	1440
		182	1176
		187	342 1404
		191	670
		196	432
		197	1078
		198	1075
		200	240 453 842 1095
		201	857 1512
		206	662
		209	848
		219	670
		222	657
		229	258
		231	1175
		232	241 1148
		234	1160
		235	837
		236	587
		237	1359
		238	1098
		243	590
		247	1235
		248	335
		249	146 772
		251	310
		254	457 510
		260	1418 1422
		261	1253 1307
		266	909
		267	257
		268	1277

TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(*Continued*)

G. I 272 1580
274 1284
280 437
286 1519
297 92 1510
301 335
302 945
318 1298 1381
319 160 1387
320 127 1081
322 215 1375 1493
323 819 1421
324 1427
327 1453
328 820
329 1419
330 1293 1368 1480
331 67
333 1269 1427
334 1380
337 1164
350 246
353 1184
355 88
357 1383
359 1388
365 2 373 374
366 373 376 881
367 374
371 163
372 1144 1584
376 1256
378 885
380 1272
382 1260
383 213
385 198
386 1420
388 1260
393 410
395 28
397 1473
400 815 916
404 1077 1145
406 1139
407 371

G. I 409 1139
410 1258 1336
413 111
417 625
418 347
430 670
438 861 1420
440 72
445 1166 1406 1403 1455
450 345
451 511
452 513
455 325 903 1591
458 670
461 792
463 1602
468 17 1232
471 1602
472 1501
474 330
476 895
477 69
482 1125
483 1248
485 259
487 1108 1188 1418
491 932
493 243
494 1215
497 568
503 925
505 90 1178
507 1311
513 1429
II 2 1217
4 163
9 1070 1327
11 104
22 1356
23 721
32 609
33 1599
35 17
36 1331
37 266
45 930 1417

TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(*Continued*)

G. II 46 1551 1566
47 18 104 1077 1185 1358
49 640
52 375
53 1387
54 1231
61 533
65 1500
74 536
75 58
80 1500
83 405
94 1576
97 564
100 1044
103 336 549 654
107 1166
108 279
109 89
118 755
122 224
126 1527
132 521 733
136 549 992
140 893 1031
144 406 1073
149 97
151 649 718 1199b
155 161
157 2
161 102
164 1537
165 626 1209 1305
167 1199b
171 282
175 266
177 366
184 357
186 1226
189 1215
190 1562
200 1101
208 292 1238
209 16
217 1088 1137 1388
220 963

G. II 221 876
237 1076
239 1331
241 829 1070
243 1548
245 243
246 435 1508
247 436 1553
250 147
257 660
259 1557
263 1080
265 670
269 146
274 1303
279 390 395 396 397 512
280 397 401 402 403
281 392 394 398
282 399
283 401
284 525
285 24
286 199
287 391
290 667
293 1412
295 100 760
297 1207
303 390
304 952
305 252
306 137 1392
307 1122
308 125
309 1134 1463 1505
310 882
311 686
312 843
315 1570
324 10 1198
325 112 1126
326 113 533 540 543
327 115 542 545
328 11
329 13
331 243 1191

TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(*Continued*)

G. II 332 1186
336 1154 1193 1291
340 827 1350
341 1214
343 94 203 766 1292
344 93
345 1196 1332
346 29 1231
351 746
353 843
354 1076
356 103 1069 1076
360 443 1489
362 676
363 1187
367 675 1035
376 587 1101
377 1585
378 1253
390 115
391 1038
392 600
397 641
399 102 260 1313
411 1075
412 769
416 438
419 362
420 886
422 170
423 148
424 340
428 491
429 115 410
432 342 845
434 871
437 267 311
453 437
457 1580
460 1212 1310
461 93 318 1003
463 319
464 995
465 507
467 757
470 322 618

G. II 476 263
477 1362
478 1182 1581
479 1210 1484
482 1177
483 42
490 301
491 46 585 593
492 589
493 520
495 768
496 607
500 1218
501 104
503 138
508 1589
510 607
513 1544
516 1600
523 748
524 118
525 119
526 111
527 120 1227 1529
528 1301
529 337
532 1015 1276
534 243
536 953
538 788
541 1371
542 362
III 3 29 524
4 705
10 36
11 66
12 65 268
16 989 1224
40 265 1339
43 1634
47 1053
66 1221
70 814
76 23
83 137
84 684

TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(*Continued*)

G. III 85 1031 1255 1621
90 250 468
97 988
99 1264
103 370 384
104 385
105 623
107 1131 1373
109 352 1561
110 833 1507
111 144
114 1128
123 533
124 117
127 981
130 538 981 1016 1068
136 1019
137 981
142 15 1113
149 1034
154 1079 1127
159 246
161 260
162 120
164 171
170 781 1114
173 1481
178 748
190 1203
195 580
197 125 499 1391 1504
198 1144 1584
199 137
201 1093
203 684
205 1204
210 740 980
212 298
214 107
223 319 884
224 1632
228 1235
230 1236
235 562 677
238 826
241 1507

G. III 243 544
245 649
247 137
248 1323
250 370 1071 1426
251 1560
254 137
255 1029
259 1147
260 309 867
264 195 213 344 351 1199b
268 488
269 14
270 12
271 982
274 632
277 103
280 1465
287 494 1199b
288 263
289 76 77 262 270 1055
1056 1180
290 269 271
291 262 265
292 264 265 266 268
305 634
310 119
311 410
326 119
327 675
339 755
341 1596
343 636
349 447
357 841 1163
358 367
359 1300
361 1481
363 194 1436
364 1020
365 1189
377 1136
382 1362
384 275
385 13
397 687

TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(*Continued*)

G. III 399 846
404 1570
411 277
412 1467
413 1634
419 225
425 641
435 618
436 120 1529
438 1190
439 704
441 145 1578
452 766
454 976
457 146 1598
458 1495
459 142
468 1550
469 531
470 157
472 627
476 1339
478 1461
480 88 1053 1239 1586
482 530
483 1629
484 230 1612
485 562 1338 1605
486 52 57
487 51
488 53
492 1323
495 1609
496 960 1619
497 1604
499 1346
500 418 964
502 1607
503 1602
505 1588
506 1595
507 1596 1611
511 1623
512 417
514 1253
516 684 686

G. III 517 685
518 419
519 1330
520 416 418 420
521 420 422 423 424 919
522 414
523 416
524 1522 1538
525 102
526 420
527 420 659
528 418 421
529 938 1101 1222
530 422
532 687
535 1467
536 151
538 681
539 719
541 4 252 405 464 1353
546 1519
547 1045
548 1627
553 977
554 1580
556 137 1586
559 28
560 196
566 1497 1597
IV 6 1397
9 68 1037
10 425
15 1211
16 500 555
18 1101 1225
25 297
29 450
36 1306
37 886
49 888 892 1166 1532
50 838
51 29 1135
52 84
53 414 1339
54 583
58 241 700

TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(*Continued*)

G.	IV	59	1521	G.	IV	215 533
		61	1547			217 609
		64	476			220 584
		71	761			221 1125
		72	1379			222 155
		73	393			223 88
		74	931			227 183
		76	965			229 446
		77	1458a			235 1420
		78	726			237 1322
		79	1374			238 1620
		80	1522			248 20
		84	175			252 1594 1618
		86	978			255 798
		88	625			256 607
		89	1499			258 107
		100	300 383 1086 1439			260 691 878 1425
		101	273			262 158 262 509 1390
		108	778			1563
		112	132 966			263 1389
		114	769 1329 1330			266 117
		117	1558			270 810
		118	1303			271 641
		120	802			284 31
		121	120			285 715
		134	92			286 334
		136	1091 1479			287 536
		149	122 907			288 1575
		150	334			292 267
		151	487			297 979
		158	1354			298 514 1574
		159	193 904			300 25
		166	6			309 69 146
		172	1390			310 1197
		174	926			311 667
		179	7			314 216
		181	583			316 1110
		187	323			318 717 764
		188	1374			319 762 1096
		189	677			322 1097
		195	1482			330 739
		198	287 1140			333 414 886
		199	1082			345 619
		206	577			349 143
		208	1053 1213			357 121
		210	1500			358 790

TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(*Continued*)

G. IV 360 912
366 422 928
368 993 1158
373 1447
374 1408
379 440 1013
385 368
391 551
394 83
396 1562
398 663
403 225
405 625
407 1029
408 1206
409 137 1208
416 832
417 1579
421 1454
425 989
431 561 863
440 165
443 625
452 236
457 445
460 126 965
465 636
472 798
475 763
477 745 1010
481 596
492 381
496 683
499 678
506 445
509 1513
515 352
518 1197
522 23 508 1231
530 447
531 945
533 245
535 27
544 677
546 601
552 677

G. IV 553 601
556 532
561 781

A. I 5 1267
9 723
15 497
28 544
31 1053
32 1414
35 863
36 489
38 1044
43 311 1093
44 501 1444 1494
45 1299 1446
48 1302
50 637
55 128 1409
58 84 129 155 1052
59 371
60 1126
61 1467
62 212 1043
64 1249
74 180
78 946
83 130
84 1585
86 1364
88 105
90 1286
92 948
93 1588
95 1087
98 672
100 137
114 35
116 964 1445
119 1546
120 849
121 333
124 779
129 306
133 84
135 19
144 856

TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(*Continued*)

A. I 148 776
153 1318
157 1363
158 279
162 1073
166 1408
167 1547
168 1224
175 1430
179 257 745
180 389
181 1397
190 389
194 277
197 611 1318
199 1118
200 1205
205 586
209 707
214 120
221 636
223 362
224 1353
225 377
227 1288
228 1588
230 1270
236 129
238 190
241 759 1118 1529
243 137
246 248
247 233 1280
249 27 187
261 728 997 1562
263 1302
271 229
274 568
280 3 129 155 575
301 1521
302 362
304 614
317 288
331 85 224
334 52 1059
341 1551 1570

A. I 347 1060
349 52
352 986 990
353 70
354 69
362 1614
370 32
372 238 658
375 178
387 667 1199
402 23
405 608
408 990
409 891 987
410 1162
411 285
412 359
417 440
422 150 854
423 961
426 1274
429 958
445 996
447 479
457 1129 1178
464 24 441
465 294
472 1550
485 602
494 228
495 927
502 749
509 1384
513 121
516 1401
522 1267
529 72
530 616
535 1384
536 1378
539 369 650
542 363 1252
546 667 1004 1199
547 1119
567 1587
568 712 1128

TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(*Continued*)

A. I 574 716 1317
580 1455
582 674
587 689 1386
588 514 1024
596 225
598 33 731
602 1178
604 774
608 110
611 837
618 2
620 1549
625 1372
633 410
648 1350
663 1255
667 1414
670 1625
671 1247
678 1483
680 671 866
682 123
683 853
684 486
685 747
686 1026
687 748 1003
691 187 944
722 925
725 343
726 1102
727 196
729 533
731 899
733 1282
737 274
743 223 650 1151
751 944
752 1031
II 12 1063
13 31
14 50
15 1314
18 50
19 331

A. II 26 751
28 1339
33 1267
35 674
49 622
50 136 281
54 733
65 124
73 305
75 723 792
78 317
85 696 844 1179
88 1001
93 737
98 999
102 723
117 279
122 1441
123 361 1357
134 612
138 748
141 581
151 723
154 1127
163 616
169 858
171 1602
173 386 1143 1603
177 1044
180 735
188 1050
189 86
190 1415
192 1628
202 412
207 624
209 1374
210 1265
211 704
214 1035
222 964
228 1047
232 479
248 411
249 480
251 841

TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(*Continued*)

A. II 254 362
255 481 895
262 560
265 73
268 1359
270 35 954
271 91
299 256
305 131
306 126
307 133
310 565
311 1123
325 1500
327 1632
332 1272
336 361
344 789
355 729
363 1053
364 1630
377 1316
390 1199a
397 309 939
401 1314
416 1393
420 881
439 1632
443 936
445 367
450 1375
474 804
475 704
478 1545
490 1003 1107
495 204
496 1113
497 136
498 1125
504 1002
506 1057
511 1316
517 1048
525 1280
531 35
534 766

A. II 540 447
552 837
554 1487
565 1319
567 567
577 834
582 1271
583 479
590 514
595 972
596 578 724
608 812 1387
609 1567
623 361
625 1065
626 1451
635 1467
639 562
641 546
647 925
650 697
651 54
652 636
655 1050
656 448
659 673
661 308 605 1115
679 204 1238
681 52
682 770
683 9
684 368
687 1126
694 1171
701 747
712 345 597
715 292 1053
722 1206
728 1554
732 399
737 276
742 1520
753 912
755 81
761 362
768 146

TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(*Continued*)

A. II 773 35
777 361
781 1520
782 1097 1493
790 1041
792 272
797 1240
III 16 427
27 697
29 643 1559
32 1153
49 633
57 620
62 1500
68 890
69 181 675 677
75 832
86 544
88 284
93 55
95 747 1220
102 1109
111 467 487
112 481
113 469
116 1166
117 224
138 1577
140 701 1237
141 835
150 35
151 342 954
154 153
159 1488
160 1313
175 1596
176 627 961
182 938
185 609
194 762
199 379 1455
200 860 1369
201 314
203 648 1617
204 299
206 1505

A. III 208 1093 1121
210 483
216 922 1610
220 406
221 120
223 427
228 698
232 172
236 120
238 137
239 1602
258 715
263 1285
274 1462
284 292
290 1296
295 480
296 783
298 264
308 620
312 54 389
313 204 1083
315 546 793
322 1087
339 1199
347 1192
348 54 951
363 479
368 723
370 1297
374 778
379 334 1059
388 462
389 294
390 1029
393 1523
405 1283
406 123
408 473
413 1511
424 172
426 985 1207
427 1034
432 1205
433 278
435 217

TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(*Continued*)

A. III 453 1562
458 876
459 85 1292
478 81 296
482 410
483 915
491 735
498 428
508 889
509 426
511 323 944
513 533
515 2
518 1418
519 1602
520 850
537 493
543 442
545 52
552 37
561 942
570 1500
572 630
573 1504
574 1498
578 764
580 501 1494
582 1138 1469
584 137
585 28
586 6
587 1235
590 1384
610 168
630 10
642 391
644 132 738
646 1072
648 399
658 780
660 391
668 1093
670 625
671 1179
672 533 964
675 132 1213

A. III 682 1614
694 764
716 217
718 759 796
767 682
IV 1 22 969
2 489 949 950
3 39
6 1161
18 93
25 1126
27 590
33 748 750
54 1067
56 1284 1370
67 489
71 280
72 414 1339
79 25 887
80 677
83 1534
90 1457
93 44
96 76
99 242
104 120
119 1094
120 1395
132 582 912
139 1350
153 401
156 856
158 1234
159 1206
160 1293
161 1395
163 1231 1233
167 1602
168 770
173 480
175 1434
184 1172
204 52 361
209 379 950
210 72
215 735

TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(*Continued*)

A. IV 219 933
226 371
242 549
245 822
249 223
253 967
254 832
256 84
269 84
277 435
284 82
285 348
286 528
307 880
310 778
323 621
327 1014
329 214 1011
337 1633
340 546
345 179
351 1543
356 211 536
357 371
365 1570
368 253
368 253
374 615
377 536
378 371
379 1066
381 1546
390 552
394 423
409 328
411 35
415 1295
422 875
444 463 1325
445 667
448 797 1288
451 1622
452 20 693 1365
453 412
458 1309
461 1232

A. IV 463 1347
464 169
466 954
470 836
482 1438
489 853
490 901
491 590
492 11
500 766
511 48
512 988 1568
513 1312
525 406
526 550
529 447
532 645
533 637
550 655
551 1017
561 185
564 645
572 627 961
581 138
583 1296
584 350 362
596 47
607 1516
609 480
613 81
614 45
616 599
622 88
630 277
636 1007
654 735
668 1231
680 915
689 489
695 535
701 513
702 762
704 295
V 5 680
10 762
14 723

TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(*Continued*)

A.	V	27	840	A.	V 355 1372
		29	32		357 114
		30	75 519		362 677
		35	1466		368 136 833
		43	182		372 1034
		47	1027		376 926 929
		54	1013		381 1051
		56	361		392 460
		64	278		401 297
		65	1094		407 1069
		72	268		410 1061
		83	880		428 338
		84	804		435 137
		88	1477		445 635
		89	513		453 447
		102	120 291 529 1529		455 1433
		109	35		458 833
		110	989		476 333
		111	516		482 176
		124	825		502 846
		139	137 675		503 356
		144	157		504 1287
		146	547		510 612 1437
		154	1173		517 1045
		156	735		520 237 356
		175	1447		523 851
		182	1018		524 59 632
		220	1104		527 373 376
		226	1009		528 373 374 376
		231	656		540 1104
		237	52 1257		545 1126
		246	268		556 355
		268	567		566 1355
		274	1432		569 486
		276	706		578 1602
		291	1363		583 813
		304	597		585 326 397
		306	935		586 735
		308	560		595 1546
		319	378		606 560
		326	999		617 766 1292
		327	724		623 315
		332	58		628 311 777
		334	766		631 1583
		340	805 806 1508		655 981
		341	352 965		660 206

TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(*Continued*)

A. V 662 1187
674 326
691 1450
695 1427
696 1239
698 533 1118
700 1126
701 348 1288
706 234
737 4 1245
740 678
748 674
763 509 1093
766 314
769 766 1292
775 1257
778 1296
782 277
786 460
789 860
790 155
796 29 1546
802 1130
806 1243
808 1447
810 594 1401
816 1318 1361
817 1128
822 1440
834 1162
836 187 944
839 841
842 26 1085
844 1579
848 458 1241
849 457
850 457
852 1041
859 1420
864 567
866 152
867 787
868 53 860
VI 1 1187
6 1396
11 43

A. VI 13 319
14 764
16 700
19 1521
20 1060
31 1535
50 289
51 1297
55 602
64 1500
69 1026
70 1277
76 800
82 104 371
85 1288
106 1525
108 1508
124 933
127 314
133 96
136 124
148 444
153 601
157 637
159 580
167 956
175 527
185 637
191 1520
194 371
197 415
198 840 1149
200 914
201 675
206 114
210 831
212 410
214 1103
221 1350
223 1635
237 1116
239 1520
240 773
242 1518
246 745
255 5

TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(*Continued*)

A.	VI	256 590	A.	VI	471 209
		265 868			475 410
		267 1165 1387 1486 1541			477 387 778
		268 881			486 837
		269 699			494 617
		273 773			502 1084
		276 593 603			514 81
		278 504			516 190
		282 989			526 164
		284 702			535 1169
		285 169			538 665
		286 921			545 454
		288 501 1207			550 12 140 745
		289 1030			551 137
		293 807			566 314
		294 356			573 1204
		296 64			576 855
		297 773			580 576
		306 763			581 1269
		308 745 1010			592 1126 1403
		310 1120			593 647
		319 723			594 1458
		329 832			595 502 1090
		330 1204			596 764
		331 415			598 493
		336 1240			600 283
		339 860			608 666
		356 1608			612 1117
		363 581			628 1041
		368 361			633 343
		370 1546			639 354 586
		373 983			640 588
		374 1036			656 120 837
		378 480			661 666
		391 527			663 936 1360
		417 1030			671 12
		426 1500			675 598
		428 546 604			677 912
		434 611			678 1464
		435 610			679 1126
		436 726			680 1542
		437 249 769			689 891
		462 900			693 316
		464 766			700 272
		467 1034			706 1294
		470 638			707 583

TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(*Continued*)

A. VI 712 215
714 294
717 925
718 20
721 346 983
722 1417
724 84 1046 1144 1448
726 386
728 555 962
729 8 72
733 506
735 208 1045
736 191 766
737 81
738 69
746 595
748 292
756 122 186
759 334 1059
761 667
772 482 754
785 469 471 480
786 467
797 1286 1438
804 905
818 768
828 109 722
833 210
842 781
849 71
851 1270
865 58
882 381
887 1516
892 1292
894 918
897 591
899 1098
VII 3 735
9 852
13 1530
15 644
17 1230
19 865
32 213 406 1106 1447
1456

A. VII 33 407
35 808
37 122 1308
40 334
51 923
58 515
60 292
65 1145
71 1013
74 1042 1394
89 69 156 811 920
90 1261
100 928
102 234
104 480
108 118 322
109 120
113 1243
114 874
118 887
130 5
131 1039
138 1281
141 1126 1223
157 1216
162 1204
176 859
177 146
179 574
183 169
185 40
192 984
196 544
203 1228 1275
204 104
215 380
226 1142
281 1031
291 769 917
292 572 947
298 1601
299 146 1546
301 994 1130
302 226
309 1146
363 447

TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(*Continued*)

A.	VII	379 461
		380 769
		385 146
		399 1385
		407 61
		420 35
		421 573
		437 455
		443 1622
		444 1302
		445 1533
		446 684
		448 908
		455 1302 1348
		459 1556
		464 1564
		466 1631
		471 1041
		480 910
		493 505
		499 699
		502 204
		515 1038
		519 1602
		525 1398
		527 1156 1552
		531 443
		534 1589
		540 839
		541 1041
		543 371 1405
		548 345
		551 1231
		557 667
		563 132
		564 224
		567 139
		568 1470
		571 84
		572 410
		573 1628
		575 821
		577 1265
		580 351
		582 1349
		584 361
A.	VII	591 625
		595 1060
		596 315
		604 934
		609 444
		635 1312
		643 397
		644 541
		655 1367
		660 18 475
		674 1466
		692 38
		693 925
		703 303
		704 1120
		724 1128
		735 1270
		740 246
		753 1453
		767 510
		770 1126
		771 109
		775 702
		778 466
		781 771
		786 773 1167 1501
		787 207
		795 215
		804 864
	VIII	2 477
		3 856
		4 730
		8 1582
		19 1364
		20 348
		21 528
		22 830
		25 319
		26 1125
		30 944
		39 1562
		42 47
		47 146 1027
		50 200
		58 857
		62 1089

TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(*Continued*)

A. VIII 65 1096
68 5 786
74 1517
82 1379
94 314
95 1187
98 367
107 1475
111 784
114 785
129 50
131 78
137 1164
139 1194
143 936
149 1074
160 1170 1204
161 1590
183 859
184 940
199 227
202 1030
207 1574
212 1149
213 1008
215 417
235 16
236 857
238 697
239 1140
251 725
253 648 867
257 1319
258 1468
298 880
299 872 1290
300 1028
304 1031
310 1414
311 492
312 1416
314 893
315 444
316 1215 1227
321 132
323 224

A. VIII 325 27
330 1034
356 1416
378 573 1126
389 1495
391 1424
394 22
399 292
400 646 735
401 174
402 710
406 866
407 675
409 577
410 1431
415 937
423 1452
431 1443
440 973
445 1305
446 1501
452 926
465 410
485 146 1229
498 1149
508 177
514 1413
523 1602
524 1400
525 877
526 883
528 1374
535 371
540 381
542 239
545 327
546 1526
548 624
552 1206
554 1129
557 816
561 443
567 137
571 1583
576 167
577 79

TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(*Continued*)

A.	VIII	581 1
		585 567
		587 775 813
		588 989
		593 1088
		596 402
		600 764
		607 323
		628 4
		633 23
		636 805
		640 52
		651 612
		655 913
		660 18
		672 510
		674 1093 1296
		675 989
		676 313
		677 325
		686 54
		687 636
		689 171
		692 132 966 1467
		694 280
		703 1428
		709 741
		718 355
		719 52
		726 426
	IX	1 839
		2 560
		19 818 1262
		31 1575
		36 1505
		38 1125 1634
		40 711
		44 934
		52 1540
		54 1058
		60 223
		63 940
		80 360 474
		85 1053
		89 767
		91 1393

A.	IX	93 241 1289
		110 1500
		111 1293
		112 371
		113 215
		115 483
		125 477 1259
		126 447
		140 1112
		141 4
		145 902
		149 869
		157 29 33 323
		164 120 1529
		185 983
		187 783
		190 1366
		191 674
		194 275
		197 263
		201 192
		208 1064
		225 945
		226 50
		230 295
		248 766 1279 1617
		252 1021
		267 783
		277 277
		279 1302
		281 753
		301 365
		302 626
		314 881
		316 120 1529
		321 917
		332 1344
		341 55
		342 551
		349 255 1536
		362 140
		368 313
		373 881
		374 1476
		377 32 840
		385 276

TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(*Continued*)

A. IX 409 371
410 167
411 841
412 1287 1485
414 413
426 447 766
431 629 1041
432 644
438 1125
442 434
447 753
459 350
475 620
482 220
485 1202
488 314
492 731
498 1125
503 1394
509 157
510 87
512 943
515 1631
516 138
531 1009
534 699
538 537
539 388
554 1316
557 558
588 1402
595 443
604 1478
609 460
611 1593
614 451
615 1040
622 964
627 52
630 1374
633 699 1606
641 74
644 880
651 330
667 137
670 113

A. IX 671 1455
677 837
680 968
687 1620
689 362
690 934
699 101 352
711 1407
717 21
720 1159
722 159 628
723 85
733 557
741 39
747 447
752 896
757 733
775 782 1340
788 1375
792 649
794 1034
795 840
796 1240
799 146
801 167
802 526
803 560
805 1087
808 1606
811 551
812 1556
815 1204
817 426
X 10 563
21 550
23 963
28 734
39 211
41 480
48 860
49 339
53 1012
63 895
64 613
65 1
66 1201

TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(*Continued*)

A. X 69 1186
72 1242
98 883
100 1126 1250
103 8
108 1317
122 470
125 443
128 664 1157
135 936
145 971
146 189 934
150 723
152 1006
162 731
175 1
177 431
197 1210
201 217
214 863
215 1281
217 944
233 612
235 137 1012
247 1546
249 743 813
253 469
254 946
265 822 823 1602
271 227 1410
274 1359
275 9
280 930
283 652
291 862
306 456
307 1098
308 1496
320 134
323 434
324 1204
332 2
340 906
355 58 536 1594
363 133
366 286

A. X 379 1316
383 302
393 91
394 30
410 167
426 447
465 54
468 639 1502
469 1087
477 1168
484 106
488 137 330 970
500 472
502 975
509 247
510 1631
516 1200
522 57
538 51
543 232
552 784
554 1344
570 293
572 1114
581 1031
600 1041
633 1041
634 371
636 1401
640 137
641 429 764 799
642 1000
650 1546
664 373
665 311
669 1060
674 735
679 68 1037
680 348
695 1130
707 132
717 277
720 36
726 668
727 1613
731 1323

TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(*Continued*)

A. X 746 1232
756 327
766 1451
772 924
783 1178
787 484
802 202
804 1063
805 219
807 1491
812 795
816 302
819 371 1045
821 1508
822 69
825 755
829 364
832 49
833 294
842 1321
852 1273
855 1119
864 162
868 1330
873 915
876 934
883 813
888 675
891 1606
892 1324 1503
898 14
899 688
902 1354
908 672
XI 3 646
15 29
19 123
22 1616
30 738 1509
39 1508
40 489
49 735
50 1013
71 566
72 1350
74 491

A. XI 78 169
81 601
90 261
99 912
111 1328
113 1302
131 1507
139 362
148 447
157 1297
160 100
172 1243
176 462
181 1064
183 759
185 1626
187 1469
191 539
198 1230
200 752
202 1438
203 410
210 1163
216 1246
222 1472
246 1267
257 1178
258 1060
271 211
274 352
303 93 353
306 1349
311 35 341
314 674 907
315 29 334 548
320 1334
344 870
357 81 180
358 536
363 738
371 941
374 608
377 602
379 708
396 709
397 246

TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(*Continued*)

A.	XI	401	62		
		403	249		
		404	249		
		413	218		
		422	1125		
		424	684		
		432	449		
		434	96		
		450	1515		
		451	478		
		453	137		
		458	137		
		474	1602		
		475	470		
		484	1323 1590		
		487	567		
		488	995		
		495	496		
		505	1315		
		508	579		
		509	98		
		512	401		
		513	402		
		523	132		
		526	1466		
		528	837		
		529	137		
		530	276		
		538	423 919		
		550	636		
		558	371 580		
		560	1186		
		562	12		
		565	123		
		569	1012 1339		
		573	171		
		593	1401		
		595	371		
		613	565		
		614	137 1392		
		615	664		
		616	1433		
		617	1539		
		627	1506		
		634	703		
		637	253		
A.	XI	638	959		
		650	735		
		662	1441		
		665	780		
		676	873		
		683	510		
		694	1178		
		703	1105		
		705	582		
		709	917		
		721	665 720 1531		
		723	1460		
		725	447		
		736	447		
		737	1166		
		741	551		
		745	1092		
		775	1377		
		780	934		
		795	694		
		799	137 873 1399		
		802	523		
		810	1467		
		824	1414		
		829	244 713		
		831	758		
		836	473		
		840	602		
		843	1570		
		845	766		
		847	67		
		848	1624		
		861	111		
		872	303		
		875	402		
		876	1505		
		878	964		
		881	58 254 536 736 1594		
		884	162		
		887	35		
		893	444		
		912	344		
	XII	5	489		
		6	1204		
		8	1323		
		9	188		

TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(*Continued*)

A. XII 20 690
28 1
30 612
39 756
43 332
62 693
67 324
77 1136
81 1041
96 154
101 887
102 642
107 410
113 350 1451
114 1120
115 1124
118 989
127 544
129 1602
132 367
145 1374
170 1230
172 5
177 1292
178 1126
188 99
197 626 1046
202 381 753
204 732 1420
210 995
216 611
217 337
235 1268
236 556
239 661
245 1602
252 1326
253 371
254 695
257 1178
262 964
266 1316
267 137
268 533 1634
283 819 1442
287 1155

A. XII 293 1344
305 443
310 1232
314 533
315 955
318 879
328 1243
335 821
344 327
345 934
355 1572
370 485
378 1307
383 839
398 1034
413 1345
421 503
430 995
438 676
441 1041
442 1375
445 399
446 1320
453 137 565
462 964 1092
468 625
476 735
480 934
498 1317
523 132 1166
524 136 137
525 1633
527 644
530 4
543 1325
546 1562
553 833
556 673
575 800
582 381
591 911 1592
598 934
601 939
615 1572
621 1022
627 1351

TABLE OF VIRGILIAN PASSAGES—(*Concluded*)

A.	XII	628	963		
		632	936		
		634	735		
		635	1292		
		638	35 915		
		640	1321		
		646	175		
		669	841		
		670	669		
		676	747		
		678	934		
		682	699		
		685	135		
		688	1240		
		697	1126		
		704	533		
		705	1087		
		708	553		
		709	111		
		710	771 1114		
		714	167		
		716	1382		
		718	55		
		728	617		
		735	764 1128		
		736	1314		
		742	771		
		743	735		
		745	1073		
		746	410		
		755	744		
		756	408		
		763	396		
		770	1317		
A.	XII	776	1251		
		784	1050		
		787	697		
		792	1463		
		794	870		
		801	880		
		804	189		
		815	455		
		818	735		
		821	957		
		831	645 1364		
		834	251		
		846	1235		
		850	1359		
		860	55		
		862	423		
		875	747		
		879	1278		
		883	1486		
		889	571		
		894	572		
		900	1492		
		903	549 1615		
		906	184 358 371		
		908	865		
		909	1162		
		912	879		
		920	617		
		921	1433		
		926	302		
		935	844 847		
		940	362		
		951	948		
		952	758		

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PARALLELISMS AND COINCIDENCES IN LUCRETIUS AND ENNIUS

BY
W. A. MERRILL

		Lucretius	Ennius
I.	1	Aeneadum genetrix hominum divomque voluptas *	A 52 Venus et genetrix A 249 divomque hominumque and 580 581
	2	caeli . . . signa *	Sc 242 signa in caelo
	3	terras frugiferentis	A 489 terrai frugiferai
	5	*l*umina solis *	A 283 *l*umina solis
	7	daedala	I 46 daedala
	8	*a*equora ponti *	A 137 *a*equora campi A 478 per aequora cana Sc 367 aequora salsa
	9	nitet . . . caelum	Sc 151 caelum nitescere
	11	reserata	A 217 reserare
	22	*i*n luminis oras *	A 131 *i*n luminis oras A 114 *i*ntra luminis oras
	25	pangere conor	A 279 pangit melos
	28	da dictis . . . 103 victus dictis ii 987 doctis . . . dictis	A 216 dicti studiosus A 529 memorare . . . cata dicta
	32	mortalis * Mavors	A 23 mortales * A 104 Mavortis
	33	armipotens	Ennian ?
	34	vulnere amoris	Sc 254 amore saevo saucia
	35	cervice reposta	A 472 cervice I 23 reposta
	36	visus	?

* means that the word or phrase is repeated. Many of the repetitions may be found above, page 135.

	Lucretius	Ennius
I.	38 corpore sancto	A 93 corpora sancta
	40 petens . . . pacem	Sc 40 pacem petens
	41 Nam neque *	Sc 106 Nam neque
	42 propago	?
	50 vacuas auris	?
	58 genitalia	A 115 dis genitalibus
	60 eadem usurpare *	Sc 156 nomen . . . usurpat
	62 humana vita *	Sc 365 humana vita
	66 Graius homo	A 177 Graius homo
	68 minitanti murmure compressit caelum	?
	70 arta . . . portarum claustra	?
	74 mente animoque *	Sc 237 mentem atque animum
	81 elementa *	?
	83 scelerosa	?
	84 quo pacto *	Sc 163 ullo . . . pacto
	aram . . . turparunt sanguine	Sc 99 aram sanguine turpari
	86 ductores	?
	delecti	Sc 250 delecti viri
	87 comptus	?
	92 terram genibus	A 351 terram genibus
	95 tremibunda	Sat 32 tremibundi
	96 sollemni	?
	98 inceste	?
	99 hostia	Sc 39 hostiis
	100 felix faustus	?
	101 tantum . . . suadere malorum	A 243 malum . . . suadet
	102 vatum and 109	Sc 319 superstitiosi vates
		A 214 vatesque canebant
	103 terriloquis . . . dictis	?
	105 somnia	Sc 42 sortes somnium
	106 fortunasque tuas	A 538 fortunasque suas
	108 aerumnarum	A 45 gerendae aerumnae
	iii 50 omnibus aerumnis	A 55 aerumnas tetulisti
	iv 1069 aerumna gravescit	Sc 102 quantis cum aerumnis
	114 Et simul *	A 91 Et simul and 128 352
	115 tenebras Orci	Sc 109 leti . . . tenebris
	vastasque lacunas	Sc 193 inferum vastos specus
	116 divinitus . . . insinuet se	A 11 venit divinitus pullis . . . anima
	150 gigni divinitus *	
	117 Ennius and 121	
	119 per gentis clara clueret	A 3 poemata nostra cluebant
		Sc 366 per gentes cluebat
	120 Acherusia templa	Sc 107 Acherusia templa

* means that the word or phrase is repeated.

	Lucretius	Ennius
I. 122	Quo neque permaneant animae neque corpora nostra sed quaedam simulacra modis pallentia miris unde sibi exortam semper florentis Homeri commemorat speciem lacrimas effundere salsas coepisse et rerum naturam expandere dictis	A 6 visus Homerus adesse poeta
133	somnoque sepultis *	A 292 somnoque sepulti
135	tellus amplectitur ossa	?
141	efferre laborem iii 999 sufferre laborem *	A 425 sufferre laborem
142	noctes . . . serenas	A 396 in nocte serena
147	lucida tela diei	?
149	exordia sumet	Sc 248 exordium coepisset
151	mortales . . . omnes	A 560 Omnes mortales
162	squamigerum genus	?
184	usus *	?
190	genus servant	A 81 servat genus
191	grandescere	?
193	laetificos	A 574 laetificum Sc 152 laetificae
207	aeris in teneras . . . auras *	A 21 per teneras . . . auras
212	terraique solum and v 211 ii 592 sola terrae	A 455 sola terrarum
214	multo . . . meliora	Sc 56 multo . . . melior
217	Nam si *	Sc 318 Nam si
233	aetas consumpse . . . diesque	A 413 dies confecerit aetas
240	Inter se *	A 539 Inter se
250	pater aether	?
251	in gremium matris terrai	?
255	laetas urbis . . . florere	?
256	frondiferas . . . silvas	?
257	pabula laeta	?
261	mentis perculsa	Sc 37 mentis . . . perculsus
271	venti vis verberat	?
272	ruit navis	?
275	silvifragis vexat flabris perfurit	? A 594 furentibus ventis
276	cum fremitu saevitque minaci murmure	?
278	mare . . . verrunt	A 384 verrunt . . . mare

* means that the word or phrase is repeated.

	Lucretius	Ennius
I.	285 aquai vim	A 379 aquae vis
	287 validis cum viribus *	A 300 validis cum viribus
	288 sonitu magno	A 485 sonitu magno
	290 venti flamina	A 444 aquilo suo cum flamine
	293 vertice torto	?
	301 usurpare	Sc 156 usurpat
	308 fluctifrago	?
	311 solis redeuntibus annis	?
	326 vesco sale saxa peresa	?
	328 *ge*rit res	A 268 vi *ge*ritur res
	340 maria ac terras sublimaque caeli *	Sc 285 mare terram caelum
	351 fetus . . . fundunt	?
	372 squamigeris *	?
	402 animo . . . vestigia parva *sa*gaci	A 341 nare *sa*gaci
	404 montivagae . . . naribus	?
	414 tarda . . . senectus	Sc 348 tarda in senectute
	415 vitai claustra	?
	416 Quam tibi *	Sc 306 Quam tibi
	418 coeptum pertexere	Sc 248 exordium coepisset
	429 paulo ante *	Sc 55 paulo ante
	434 augmine	?
	449 cluent *	A 4 cluebant Sc 366 cluebat
	467 saecla hominum	?
	474 gliscens	?
	476 Pergama partu . . . equos	Sc 76 equus . . . suo partu ardua perdat Pergama
	478 res gestas	A 547 res bene gesta V 2 res tuas gestas
	489 saepta domorum *	Sc 92 domus saeptum . . . templum
	525 naviter	?
	541 Antehac	A 203 Antehac
	557 longa diei infinita aetas	A 413 longinqua dies confecerit aetas
	564 aevi contingere florem	?
	576 validas . . . vires *	A 300 validis . . . viribus
	589 variae . . . volucres *	?
	611 Non ex *	A 611 Non ex
	612 pollentia	?
	619 escit	A 494 superescit
	631 partibus aucta	?
	643 tangere . . . auris	Sc 230 tetigit aures
	644 fucata sonore	?
	651 disque sipatis	(A 381 de me horitatur)

* means that the word or phrase is repeated.

Lucretius	Ennius
I. 665 potesse	A 222 potesset
672 ollis *	A 306 ollis
707 Et qui	A 157 Et qui
713 aera iungentes igni terramque liquori	V 47 aqua terra anima sol
720 rapidum mare dividit undis	A 302 rapax ubi dividit unda
722 Hic est	V 19 Hic est
728 *v*irum vi *	A 276 *v*irum vis
731 divini pectoris	A 19 divinum pectus
732 praeclara reperta	?
736 Quamquam multa	A 49 Quamquam multa
747 fragori	?
751 non quis	Sc 273 non quit
784 imbrem . . . terram . . . aera . . . calorem	A 522 imber et ignis spiritus et gravis terra V 55 aerem . . . imber postea, atque ex imbri frigus, ventus post fit, aer denuo
789 ullo . . . pacto *	Sc 163 ullo . . . pacto
820 caelum mare terras	A 543 terram mare caelum Sc 285 mare terram caelum
831 Graii memorant . . . lingua	A 356 Graios memorare . . . lingua
849 multumque laborant	A 406 multumque laborat
850 Et pereunt	A 520 Et pereunte
866 sanieque et sanguine	A 363 sanie et sanguine
882 *m*ittere signum	A 84 *m*ittere signum
887 lanigerae *	Sat 66 lanigerum
900 flammai . . . flore	(A 323 florebant flammis)
923 *m*eum cor	A 382 *m*eum cor
931 magnis de rebus *	A 555 magnis de rebus
933 pango carmina	A 299 pangit melos
945 *s*uaviloquenti	A 303 *s*uaviloquenti
954 evolvamus	A 174 evolvere
971 validis . . . contortum viribus	A 486 magna contorsit . . . vi
987 sub caeli tegmine	?
1003 clara . . . fulmina	A 542 fulmine claro
1004 aevi labentia tractu	?
1014 caeli lucida templa *	A 49 caeli caerula templa A 65 in caerula caeli temple Sc 380 templa caeli
1015 *c*orpora sancta	A 93 *c*orpora sancta
1029 magnos . . . annos *	Sc 64 multos annos
1032 vapore	?
1033 gens animantum floreat	?

* means that the word or phrase is repeated.

	Lucretius	Ennius
I.	1045 queatur	?
	1050 suppetere	Sc 170 suppetit
		Sc 355 suppetebat
	1067 agitare diebus	A 307 aevum agitabant
	1077 Nec quisquam *	A 218 Nec quisquam
	1089 tremere aethera signis	?
	1090 Cf. 1014	
	1092 arboribus . . . frondescere	Sc 151 arbores frondescere
	1093 cibatum	?
	1107 ruinas	A 254 ruinas
	1157 accendent lumina	Sc 399 lumina accendat
II.	1 mari magno	Sc 65 mari magno and A 445
		V 27 mari . . . magno
	aequora ventis	Sc 367 aequora . . . ventis
	2 magnum . . . laborem	I 7 maximo labore
	6 belli certamina	?
	12 noctes atque dies *	A 334 noctesque diesque
	niti . . . labore	A 446 labore nixi
	13 rerumque potiri	Sc 416 pacis potiri
	16 degitur hoc aevi	A 115 aevum degit
	iii 509 aetatem degere	
	17 naturam latrare	A 584 animus . . . latrat
	28 laqueata aurataque tecta	Sc 95 tectis caelatis laqueatis auro ebore instructam
	31 corpora curant *	A 368 vino curatos
	32 tempestas arridet	?
	anni tempora	?
	40 tuas legiones	A 136 tuas . . . legiones
	46 curaque solutum	?
	49 sonitus armorum	A 415 sonitum . . . arma dederunt
	fera tela	A 183 feroque . . . ferro
	50 rerumque potentis	?
	92 sine fine modoque	Sat 1 sine modo
	103 fera ferri	A 183 feroque . . . ferro
	109 per inane vagantur	A 531 per aethera vagit
	114 lumina . . . fundunt	A 600 funduntque . . . lucem
	119 dare pausam	V 10 pausam dedit
	125 animum te advertere *	Sc 2 animum advertite
		Sc 397 advortere animum
	131 nunc huc nunc illuc	Sc 240 imus huc hinc illuc
	144 spargit lumine	?
	174 genus humanum *	Sc 317 sed eos non curare opinor
	quorum omnia causa constituisse deos cum fingunt	quid agat humanum genus

* means that the word or phrase is repeated.

	Lucretius	Ennius
II.	182 Quae tibi	Sc 207 Quae tibi
	191 Nec cum	A 359 Nec cum
	194 missus . . . sanguis	Sc 20 misso sanguine
	198 vi magna	A 232 vi magna
		A 486 magna . . . vi
	203 per auras *	A 21 per . . . auras
	206 faces caeli	Sc 280 caelo . . . facem
	211 lumine conserit arva	?
	265 mens avet	Sc 47 animus . . . avent
	325 ad caelum . . . tollit	A 65 tolles in caerula caeli
		A 442 tollitur in caelum
	328 sidera mundi	?
	330 quatientes impete campos	A 277 quatit ungula terram
	344 laetantia quae loca aquarum concelebrant	?
	346 pervolgant nemora avia	?
	353 turicremas	?
	359 frondiferum nemus	?
	365 curaque levare	A 335 curamve levasso
	369 Balantum pecudes	A 186 Balantum pecudes
	375 pingere telluris gremium	?
	376 pavit aequor harenam	?
	383 fuat *	Sc 177 fuat
	408 bona . . . et mala tactu	A 240 malaque et bona dictu
	420 lacrimareque cogunt	A 171 cogebant hostes lacrimantes
	434 pro divina numina	Sat 18 pro divum fidem
	500 barbaricae vestes	Sc 94 ope barbarica
	517 calor ac frigus	V 46 frigori miscet calorem
	537 anguimanus *	?
	539 tanta . . . vis	Sc 351 tanta vis
	552 Sed quasi *	Sc 104 Sed quasi
	554 tonsas	A 227 tonsas and 231
		A 230 tonsis
		V 27 tonsam
	555 aplustra *	A 602 aplustria
	570 sepelire salutem	?
	597 montivago generi . . . ferarum	?
	608 Quo nunc	Sc 276 Quo nunc
	609 horrifice	?
	610 antiquo more	Sc 315 More antiquo
		A 500 moribus antiquis
	619 raucisono	A 520 raucum sonus
	629 armata manus	Sc 275 armatae manus
	630 quos memorant	A 2 quas memorant

* means that the word or phrase is repeated.

	Lucretius	Ennius
		A 178 uti memorant
II.	665 mores . . . imitantur	A 248 mores . . . tenentem
	705 flammam . . . spirantis	Sc 184 flammam halitantes
	709 conservare genus	A 81 servat genus
	741 Nam cum *	Sc 200 Nam cum
	766 magni commorunt aequora venti	Sc 367 aequora salsa veges ingentibus ventis
	767 canos . . . fluctus	A 478 aequora cana
	878 pennipotentum	?
	917 leti vias	?
	950 vitalis animai nodos a corpore solvit	?
	960 leti . . . limine	?
	962 siet *	A 281 siet and Sc 289
	968 *ex* se	A 30 *ex* se
	991 semine *o*riundi	A 113 dis *o*riundum
		A 220 Sarra *o*riundos
		A 290 Didone *o*riundos
	993 *t*erra recepit	A 34 *t*erra recepit
	1000 *a*etheris oris *	Sat 4 *a*etheris oras
	1081 montivagum	?
	1083 squamigerum	?
	1089 quam genus	Sc 354 quam genus
	1094 degunt aevum	A 115 aevum degit
	1096 indu *	A 238 indu and 445
	potis est	A 429 potis sunt
		Sc 163 potis est
	1097 caelos . . . convertere	A 29 caelum versat
		A 211 vertitur . . . caelum
	1100 caelique serena concutiat sonitu	Sc 380 templa caeli . . . sonitu concutit
	1110 caeli domus	A 575 divom domus altisonum cael
	1122 hilaro grandescere adauctu	?
	1127 dispendi faciant	A 14 dispendi facit
	1150 Iamque *	A 282 Iamque and 593 Sc 65
	1160 Quae nunc *	A 336 Quae nunc and Sc 233
III.	7 tremulis . . . artubus	A 35 tremulis . . . artubus
	8 fortis *e*qui vis *	A 374 fortis equus
		A 486 *e*quos vi
	11 floriferis . . . libant	A 308 flos delibatus
	13 dignissima vita	A 622 vita . . . dignus
	38 humanam . . . vitam	Sc 365 humana vita
	49 foedati	Sc 174 foedati

* means that the word or phrase is repeated.

	Lucretius	Ennius
III.	50 aerumnis	A 46 aerumnae
	60 miseros homines	A 138 miserum . . . homonem
	70 rem conflant	?
	78 statuarum et nominis	A 411 statuas . . . quaerunt aedificant nomen
	95 regimen	A 423 regimen and Sc 224
	99 habitum . . . vitalem	Sc 347 vitalem habitum
	105 *e*rrare videntur	A 41 *e*rrare videbar
	112 molli . . . somno	A 368 somnus . . . mollissimus
	132 alto delatum	A 365 alte delata
	139 animum mentemque *	Sc 237 mentem atque animum
	140 media regione *	A 505 media regione
		A 481 mediis regionibus
	146 Cum neque	A 215 Cum neque
	170 vis horrida teli	?
	178 rationem reddere	?
	188 momine *	A 595 momine
	211 leti secura quies	?
	259 aventem	Sc 47 avent
	289 ex oculis micat	A 473 micant oculi
	296 vis . . . violenta	?
	324 corporis . . . custos	Sc 255 custos corporis
	339 Non enim	A 371 Non enim
	346 reposta and 857 posta 871 posto	I 23 repostus
	356 dimissa anima corpus	A 210 animam de corpore mitto
	420 digna . . . vita	A 622 vita . . . dignus
	460 durumque dolorem	A 345 duri . . . laboris
	463 morbis in . . . errat animus	Sc 241 errat animus
		Sc 392 animus aeger . . . errat
	489 Concidit et	A 415 Concidit et
	spumas agit	A 518 spumas agit
	493 aequore salso	Sc 367 aequora salsa
		A 142 mare salsum
	521 animus . . . aegrescit	Sc 392 animus aeger
	529 post inde	A 11 post inde
	542 lumina qui linquunt *	A 149 lumina . . . reliquit
	554 non quit *	Sc 273 non quit
	587 Perque *	A 556 Perque
	659 partes discidere *ferro*	A 404 corpus discerpere *ferro*
	661 conspergere tabo	Sc 363 spargere tabo
	681 Tum cum	A 175 Tum cum
	730 *l*aborent *	A 406 *l*aborat
	784 *in* alto *	A 378 *in* alto and 80
	835 horrida contremuere	A 310 tremit horrida

* means that the word or phrase is repeated.

	Lucretius	Ennius
III.	983 *c*uique ferat fors	A 197 *q*uidve ferat fors
	996 saevasque secures *	?
	999 durum . . . laborem *	A 345 duri . . . laboris
	1002 *a*equora campi	A 137 *a*equora campi
	1010 potestur	A 611 potestur
	1014 pro male factis	Sc 226 pro malefactis
		V 20 pro factis
	1025 Lumina sis oculis etiam bonus Anc*u*' reliquit	A 149 Postquam lumina sis oculis bonus Ancus reliquit
	1027 reges rerumque potentes	?
	1028 magnis . . . gentibus	A 151 magnae gentes
	1029 ipse viam qui quondam per mare magnum stravit	A 378 isque Hellesponto pontem contendit in alto
	1030 *p*er altum	A 616 *p*er altum
	1031 salsas . . . lacunas	A 606 salsas lamas
	v 794 salsis . . . lacunis	
	1033 animam . . . corpore fudit	A 210 animam de corpore mitto
	1035 *f*amul infimus esset	A 313 *f*amul infimus esset
	1044 exortus . . . *s*ol	A 92 exoritur *s*ol
		V 21 sole exoriente
	1057 vitam agerent	Sc 261 aetatem agerent
	1058 quid . . . velit nescire *	Sc 238 nescit quid velit
	1064 auxilium . . . ferre	Sc 29 fer . . . auxilium
	1076 dubiis . . . periclis	?
	1079 pote	A 174 pote
	1086 quidve ferat	A 197 quidve ferat
	1090 condere saecla	?
IV.	38 umbras inter vivos volitare	V 18 volito vivos per ora virum
	73 ex alto *	A 91 ex alto and Sc 79 310
	97 in promptu . . . locata	Sat 57 in promptum situm
	125 tristia centaurea	Sat 12 triste . . . sinapi
	134 mundi speciem	V 9 mundus caeli
	136 aera mulcentes	A 225 mulserat . . . navem
	147 aspera saxa	Sc 430 aspera saxa
		Sc 362 saxis . . . asperis
	168 liquidissima caeli tempestas	A 457 tempestatesque serenae
	171 caeli complesse cavernas	A 545 complere cohum . . . caeli
	223 contra . . . tuimur	A 463 contra tueri
	248 Isque	A 141 Isque
	276 dextra laevaque 430 dextera laevis	?
	330 Omnia per	A 543 Omnia per
	334 inde . . . redit	A 301 inde redit

* means that the word or phrase is repeated.

	Lucretius	Ennius
IV.	369 perhibere iv 650 vi 702 perhibemus iii 597 perhibetur	A 218 perhibetur A 148 perhibent A 409 perhibentur
	375 lumina fundunt	A 600 fundunt . . . lucem
	409 cursus quingentos saepe veruti	A 353 cursus quingentos saepe veruti
	410 immania ponti aequora	?
	411 ingentibus oris	A 174 ingentis oras
	417 caeli patet altus hiatus	V 24 caeli maxima porta patet
	433 condere lumen	A 139 condebat membra
	450 bina lucernarum florentia lumina flammis	A 323 <florebant flammis> lychnorum lumina bis sex
	453 suavi devinxit membra sopore somnus 1027 somno devincti	A 5 somno leni . . . revinctus
	456 caligine caeca	?
	460 severa silentia noctis	?
	461 undique cum constent	V 9 mundus caeli vastus constitit silentio
	462 mirande	?
	487 arguet	Sc 225 arguor
	506 nixatur vita salusque	?
	538 ab exoriente nitore	V 21 a sole exoriente
	543 tuba . . . mugit	I 7 tibicina . . . mugit
	546 raucum . . . bombum	A 520 raucum sonus I 50 bombum
	548 liquidam tollunt lugubri voce querelam	?
	571 frustratur	Sat 60 frustratur and 62
	582 noctivago strepitu ludoque iocanti	?
	583 taciturna silentia rumpi	?
	584 dulcisque querelas	?
	612 dum transit	A 364 dum transit
	637 Ut quod	Sc 309 Ut quod
	710 explaudentibus alis	Sc 220 plausuque premunt alas
	711 voce vocare	A 50 voce vocabam
	734 quorum morte obita tellus amplectitur ossa	?
	749 haec . . . memoro	A 314 haec memoro
	819 fuit ante	A 377 fuimus ante
	825 proferre . . . passus *	Sc 213 gradum proferre pedum
	880 percipe dicta	A 198 accipe dictum
	908 curas e pectore solvat	?
	909 suavidicis	A 303 suaviloquenti
	912 mihi da . . . auris	Sc 315 auris tibi . . . dabo

* means that the word or phrase is repeated.

	Lucretius	Ennius
IV.	917 eiecta recessit	?
	924 aeterno corpus perfusum frigore leti	?
	965 In somnis *	A 219 In somnis
		Sc 36 visa est in somnis
	967 Induperatores v 1227 Imperatorem	A 347 Induperator
	968 *d*uellum ?	A 559 *d*uellis
	970 exponere *c*hartis	A 564 edere *c*hartis
	973 dederunt operas	A 78 dant operam
	1009 somno in leni	A 5 somno leni
	1014 tollunt clamorem	A 5 Tollitur . . . clamor
	1017 clamoribus omnia complent *	?
	1022 exterruntur . . . ex somno	A 36 exterrita somno
	1048 saucia amore	Sc 254 amore . . . saucia
	1136 agere aetatem	A 380 aetate in agunda
		Sc 261 aetatem agerent
	1138 cupido . . . cordi	Sc 279 cupido corde
	1213 vulta	A 464 vulta
	1282 degere vitam	A 115 aevum degit
V.	1 Quis potis	A 174 Quis potis
	pollenti	?
	10 appellatur sapientia	A 218 sapientia quae perhibetur
	18 puro pectore	Sc 302 pectus purum
	20 magnas . . . gentes *	A 151 magnae gentes
	33 asper acerba tuens immani corpore serpens	?
	63 quem vita reliquit	?
	82 deos securum agere aevum	Sc 317 eos non curare opinor quid agat humanum genus
	104 dictis dabit	Sc 306 dictis dedit
	109 horrisono . . . fragore	?
	113 doctis . . . dictis	A 270 doctis dictis
	121 immortalia mortali sermone notantes	?
	212 liquidas . . . auras	Sat 4 liquidas . . . aetheris oras
	214 omnia florent	Sc 154 florere omnia
	226 ut aequumst	Sc 160 aequum est
	230 blanda . . . loquela	A 50 blanda voce
	252 pulsata pedum vi	A 1 pedibus . . . pulsatis
	262 Semper abundare latices perennis	A 405 Semper abundantes
		V 12 amnes perennes
	265 Tollitur in *	A 442 Tollitur in

* means that the word or phrase is repeated.

Lucretius	Ennius
V. 266 verrentes aequora *	A 384 Verrunt . . . mare
271 fluit *ag*mine dulci	A 173 leni fluit *ag*mine flumen
301 origine flammae	Sc 27 flamma oritur
318 iam tuere hoc	Sc 345 aspice hoc
319 continet . . . terram	Sc 285 terram . . . contines
331 exordia cepit	Sc 248 exordium cepisset
341 rapaces . . . amnes	A 302 rapax . . . unda
347 darent . . . cladem magnasque ruinas	A 254 reddit . . . ruinas
359 fit copia *	A 407 fit copia
373 leti . . . ianua caelo	A 614 porta . . . caeli
392 aequo certamine bellum	A 167 bellum aequis manibus
415 Constiterunt imbres	V 12 Constitere amnes
432 solis rota *	A 558 radiis rota
433 altivolans	A 81 altivolantum
437 inde loci	A 530 inde loci and Sat 4
462 rubent . . . lumina	A 435 rubra . . . aethra
463 fluviique perennes	V 12 amnes perennes
481 ponti plaga caerula	Sat 65 marinas . . . plagas
	A 143 caerula plaga
	A 384 caeruleum spumat
482 salso gurgite	A 142 mare salsum
487 de corpore sudor	A 418 corpore sudor
	A 406 sudor habet corpus
	A 418 manat . . . sudor
488 manando camposque *n*atantes *	A 596 fluctusque *n*atantes
490 caeli . . . fulgentia templa	A 29 stellis fulgentibus and 159
	A 49 caeli . . . templa and Sc 380
500 liquidissimus aether	Sat 4 liquidas . . . aetheris oras
514 volvenda	A 531 volvendus
micant aeterni sidera mundi	?
551 concutit . . . motu	Sc 380 summa sonitu concutit
572 plus aut minus	A 501 plus aut minus
598 fontem scatere	Sc 155 fontes scatere
600 Undique conveniunt	A 401 Undique conveniunt
697 iubar	A 557 iubar
705 radiis percussa	A 90 radiis . . . icta
743 inde autumnus adit	A 424 aestatem autumnus sequitur
745 altitonans	A 541 altitonantis
auster fulmine pollens	?
747 hiemps sequitur	A 424 post acer hiemps it
783–1457	???
787 magnum inmissis certamen habenis	?

* means that the word or phrase is repeated.

	Lucretius	Ennius
V.	789 pennipotentum	?
	809 Quos ubi	A 421 Quos ubi
	820 robora sumunt *	?
	857 vesci vitalibus auris	?
	885 ubera . . . lactantia	A 264 lactantes ubere toto
	956 condebant . . . membra	A 139 condebat membra
	976 face sol inferret lumina caelo	Sc 280 sol in caelo sublimat facem
	986 intempesta . . . nocte	A 102 nox intempesta and 167
	996 horriferis accibant vocibus Orcum	?
	1007 leto . . . dabat	Sc 334 leto dati
	1080 in salso victum vitamque petentes	A 145 mari quaesentibus vitam
	1084 raucisonos	A 520 raucum sonus
	1108 condere . . . urbes arcemque	A 502 condita Roma Sc 88 arce et urbe
	1111 pro . . . viribus	Sc 145 pro viribus
	1114 dempsit honorem *	?
	1200 pandere palmas	A 350 passis palmis
	1210 candida sidera	A 156 candida lumina
	1214 ferre *l*aborem	A 425 sufferre *l*aborem
	1228 cum . . . legionibus *a*tque elephantis	A 565 cum legionibus A 232 *a*tque elephantis
	1245 bellum . . . gerentes	Sc 81 bellum gerentes
	1302 boves lucas . . . taetras	A 607 tetros elephantos
	1305 discordia tristis	A 266 discordia taetra
	1306 *i*n armis	A 222 *i*n armis
	1372 prata . . . laeta	A 516 laetaque prata
	1429 *d*efendere possit	A 525 *d*efendere possit
	1436 mundi magnum . . . templum	A 541 templum magnum Iovis
	1440 degebant . . . aevum	A 115 aevum degit
	1442 velivolis . . . <navibus>	A 388 navibus veliovolis Sc 79 naves velivolas
VI.	27 viam monstravit	Sc 321 monstrant viam Sc 398 monstrat viam
	58 deos securum agere aevom	Sc 317 eos <deos> non curare
	84 fulmina clara	A 542 fulmine claro
	108 dant . . . sonitum	A 415 sonitum . . . dederunt A 459 sonitum dare
	140 alta arbusta	A 187 arbusta per alta
	148 ferrum . . . stridit	A 363 ferri stridit acumen
	155 terribili sonitu	A 140 terribili sonitu

* means that the word or phrase is repeated.

	Lucretius	Ennius
VI.	162 lapis aut ferrum	Sc 104 ferrum aut lapis
		A 398 ferroque lapique
	167 caedere . . . ferro	A 127 caedimus ferro
	195 speluncasque velut saxis pendentibu' structas	?
	197 magno indignantur murmure clausi	?
	231 vasis . . . vina	A 536 vas vini
	288 fere tum	A 332 fere tum
	314 ferro cum caedimus	A 127 caedimus ferro
	328 volat impete *	A 386 volat super impetus
	357 *s*tellis fulgentibus apta	A 29 *s*tellis fulgentibus aptum and 159
		A 339 *s*tellis ardentibus apta
	358 concutitur caeli domus	Sc 380 caeli . . . concutit
		A 575 domus altisonum cael
	371 calor . . . cum frigore mixtus	V 46 frigori miscet calorem
	373 hiemes . . . acres	A 424 acer hiemps
	388 quatiunt sonitu caelestia templa	Sc 380 templa caeli summa sonitu concutit
	391 flammas . . . halent	Sc 184 flammam halitantes
	392 pectore perfixo	A 336 in pectore fixa
	401 sonitusque profudit	A 530 sonitus effudit
	405 camposque natantes	A 596 *f*luctusque natantes
	509 *m*ittere certant	A 485 *p*ermittere certant
	517 imber fit	A 284 fit . . . imber
	583 simul altam	A 517 simul altam
	672 tetulerunt	A 55 tetulisti
	685 ventus . . . furens	A 594 furentibus ventis
	708 *v*incere possis	A 179 *v*incere posse
	723 media . . . regione	A 105 media regione
	728 *i*mpetus undis	A 386 *i*mpetus undis
	747 Cumas apud	V 39 aput Cumas
	819 mortiferam	Sc 314 mortiferum
	824 Quo cum	A 242 Quocum
	856 Cum superum	A 102 Cum superum
	890 fons . . . scatit	Sc 155 fontes scatere
	894 intervomit undas	A 142 flumen vomit
	944 manat . . . e toto *c*orpore sudor	A 418 manat ex omni *c*orpore sudor
	954 caeli lorica	Sc 216 caeli clipeo
	1041 iam semel	A 535 iam semel
	1076 Non si	A 561 Non si
	1104 procul a patria	Sc 260 patria procul

* means that the word or phrase is repeated.

Lucretius	Ennius
VI. 1140 vastavitque vias	?
1142 permensus	A 71 permensa
1160 noctem . . . diemque	A 334 noctesque diesque
1169 flagrabat . . . flamma	Sc 90 flamma deflagrata
1182 signa dabantur	A 146 dedit . . . signum
1222 fida canum vis	?
1229 exitio letumque parabat	Sc 167 exitium parat
1244 blanda . . . vox	A 50 blanda voce
1251 temptaret tempore tali	?

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NOTES ON LUCRETIUS

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THESE NOTES ARE ADDITIONAL TO THE INTRODUCTION AND COMMENTARY CONTAINED IN THE EDITION OF 1907

INTRODUCTION

Page 10. Ov. M. xv 64 quae natura negabat visibus humanis, oculis ea pectoris haurit.

11. Isidor. Chron. 69 Poeta quoque Lucretius nascitur [anno mundi 5110] qui postea se furore amatorio interfecit.—In Donatus' life read evenitque eo ipso die.

12. "Ut alii opinantur": so Petrarch, Rem. Utr. Fort. ii 121.—On the Borgian Vita see Radinger, Academy, June 23, 1894.

14. The name Lucretius is common in inscriptions in Italy, Gallia Narbonensis, Illyricum, and Africa: Otto, Jahrb. Suppl. xxiv 894.

15. J. W. Beach in School Review xii 377 suggests from i 323–332, v 564–591 that Lucretius was near-sighted, and from i 120–135, iv 26–41, 722–748, v 1161–1178 that waking visions may have been due to eyestrain that may have finally resulted in insanity.

16. He was a victim of alternating or circular delirium: Ferrero, Rome, i 274.—See Ellis, Littell's Living Age, 279, 454.

17. The letter Valerius Rufino etc. is attributed to Walter Map, and may be found in Wright's edition by the Camden Society, Vol. 50, p. 149.—Tolkiehn, Woch. Klass, Phil. xxix 1356, thinks that Suetonius' De viris illustr. was not known to Arnobius and Lactantius, and that Jerome's account is credible. Pichon, Journ. des Savants, 1900, 70, suspects the entire account.

18. On the relation of Ennius to Lucretius and Cicero see Wreschniok, Wratislaw dissertation 1907.—Cic. 2 Verr. iv 87 opus est non solum ingenio sed artificio quodam singulari.—Digest xlvi 3, 31 inter artifices longa differentia est et ingenii et naturae et doctrinae et institutionis.—Maguire's article is in Hermathena iv 419. For tamen 'after all,' see Ashmore on Terence Andr. 94. See also Tyrrel in Herm. ix 171.—Masson maintains that ars means 'science': "Lucretius" ii 186; Strong, Cl. R. xxviii 142, that it means 'method,' 'treatise.' —In my paper on Cicero's Knowledge of Lucretius' Poem (Vol. ii 42 of this series) I express a doubt as to whether Cicero ever read the poem.—Simylus in Stob. Fl. ii 352, *οὔτε φύσις ἱκανὴ γίγνεται, τέχνης ἄτερ πρὸς οὐδὲν ἐπιτήδευμα παράπαν οὐδενί.*—Litchfield, Harv. Stud. xxiv 156, connects the story with the tradition of insanity.

19. The word poemata suggests appearance in parts to Garrod, Journ. Phil. xxxi 77. It may mean 'verses' only: Blass, Hermes xxx 314.—Cic. Imp. Pomp. 1 perfectum ingenio, elaboratum industria. Prop. ii 24, 23 contendat mecum ingenio, contendat et arte. Tac. Hist. i 5 arte magis . . . quam suo ingenio. Castellani 8 makes artis = praeceptionis. See also my note in Class. Phil. x 217.—For Cicero's attitude towards Epicureanism see Fam. xiii 1, 2.

20. Garrod, J. Phil. xxxi 61, thinks that Q fell out before the word Cicero and that Q. Cicero emended the poem in Britain; cf. Q. F. iii 6 and Fam. vii 12. Tyrrel, Cicero's Correspondence ii 106, says Cicero's philosophical works undoubtedly show acquaintance with the De Rerum Natura. See also Brieger in Phil. lxvii 279—Bücheler, Q. Cicero Rel. 23: certe nihil amplius quam extremis ea digitis attigit . . . emendatorem Marcum fuisse.—In Amer. J. Phil. xxxiv 496 I incline to Tiro as the editor.

23. Sonnenburg, Rh. M. lxii 44, thinks that all the prooemia were written after the books were composed, and that each one embraced the arguments of the preceding and following books.—Pichon, Lactance 61, shows that the De Opificio Dei is an attack on Epicurean pessimism. Arneth, Class. Heiden. u. Christ. Relig. i 198, finds the pessimistic principle of painlessness in Diog. Laert. x 139 128 131 144 and in Cic. Fin. i 37.

25. Bachman, Sokrates 1915, 27, maintains that Book iii was written after Book iv.—Giri, Bull. Fil. Cl. xvii 182, considers the general public as well as Memmius addressed from the first.—Curcio, De conversationibus L. confuses the address to the reader with the address to Memmius; he would have Memmius addressed everywhere. In Am. Ph. Ass. 35 lxii, I

suggested that the dedication to Memmius was an afterthought and that the text was changed accordingly.

26. Hirzel, according to Merbach, De Epicuri canonica 7, was wrong in making Φυσιολογία include the entire system.

29. The developments and modifications of the Atomic Theory in recent years are summarized in Cox, Beyond the Atom, which contains a bibliography.

30. Seneca Dial. ix 2, 3 ego tranquillitatem voco.

31. St. Ambrose, De Abraham ii 85: Epicurei traxerunt summum bonum voluptatem esse, sed eam corporis magis inquinamento quam sobrietate mentis aestimaverunt.

32. Lucretius' attitude was anti-clerical.

33. Hadzits, Worship and Prayer among the Epicureans, Amer. Phil. Ass. xxxix 73.

34. Isidorus, Etym. viii 6, 15: Epicurei dicti ab Epicuro quodam philosopho amatore vanitatis, non sapientiae.

38. Lactantius quotes Lucretius 62 times according to Brandt's index.—See Pichon, Lactance 162.

39. It was a nephew of Lemaire who states that he knew of but one MS. of Lucretius in Paris.

40. Swinborne, Giordano Bruno, makes Bruno meet Lucretius in the next world.—See Jobst, Ueber das Verhältniss zwischen L. und Empedocles, 1907.

41. Gleichen-Russworm, Epikur's Lehre, 1909, has a good sketch of modern Epicureanism.—For Lucretius and Virgil see my collection of parallel passages in this series, Vol. iii 135, and for Lucretius and Ennius, id. 249. Wreschniok, De Cicerone Lucret. Enn. imit., 1907. Thume, Die Quellen des L., Reichenberg 1907.—Guendel, De Ciceronis Poetae arte, 1907, 51, argues that L. does not imitate Cicero at all, but that Ennius is their common source.

44. Hartmann, Das Verhältniss L. C. zur Musik, Phil. lxviii 529.—Biese, Naturgefühls bei Römern 21. Bertrand, Lucrèce—Un peintre de la Nature.

46. See Sylla, Qua ratione poetae veteres Romani in hex. sensus interstit. collocaverunt, Wratislaw 1906.—Hultgren, Jahrb. 107, 749, finds spondees in all four feet, 57.4%; dactyls 42.6%. First foot, dactyls 60.7%; spondees 39.3%; an advance over Cicero and Ennius; second foot, dactyls 50%, spondees 50%; third foot, dactyls 37%, spondees 63%; fourth foot, dactyls 22.7%, spondees 77.3%.

47. Details of incompletion in Brieger, Phil. lxvii 279.—Pascal, Riv. Fil. xxxiv 257, gives some citations from the ancients that belong (as he thinks) to a lost continuation of the poem.

49. Aristotle refused the name of poet to Empedocles: Saintsbury, Criticism, i 32.

50. There are many quotations in Isidorus: 14 in the Origines.—C. I. L. vi 27383 = Anth. ii 1061, was probably influenced by L.: Woch. Klass. Phil. xxix 1245.—Petronius, Fragm. xxvii xxix xxx are imitations of L.: Collignon 56.—See my paper on the Influence of L. on Horace in this series, i 111.—Against Lucretian influence on Catullus, Bignone, Riv. Fil. xli 230, 234.—For Lactantius see Pichon, Lact. 238.—For Vitruvius and L. see my paper in Am. Phil. Ass. 35 xvi.—Woll, De Poetis Latinis Lucreti Imitatoribus, Freiburg diss. 1907.

51. On Lucretius in the early middle ages see Manitius, Gesch. Litt. 296. Isidorus did not know him at first hand; Aldheim quotes a verse; Hrabanus knew him.—Regel, De Vergilio Poetarum imitatore Testimonia, Gött. 1907, 39: Virgil did not borrow any one entire verse unchanged. See my paper on Lucretius and Virgil in this series, iii 135. Petrarch's knowledge was limited to quotations in Macrobius: Nolhac, P. et L'Humanisme 134.—For Boccacio see Hortis, Stud. 392 and Novati, Gior. stor. x 120.

52. Rösch, Manilius and Lucrez, Kiel 1911.

54. My reconstruction of the Archetype in this series, ii 227.—Hosius, Zur Ital. Ueberlief. d. L.: Rh. M. lxix 109.—My list of corruptions in the Oblongus and Quadratus, in this series ii 237.

55. Paulson, Index Lucretianus, Gotob. 1911.

56. Ernout has published an excellent edition of Book iv in Rev. Phil. xxxix 82 and also separately; see Class. Phil. xi 479. I have lately printed a new text of the poem in Vol. iv of this series, reprinting the capitula and marking off the stages of the argumentation with some modification of the text.—See Munro, J. Class. and Sacred Phil. iv 121, on Mrs. Hutchinson's translation. An excellent prose translation was published in 1910 at Oxford by Cyril Bailey.—Baring's translation is called The Scheme of Epicurus.—A metrical translation that surpasses all other English verse translations was issued by W. E. Leonard in 1916 at London: see Class. Phil. xiii 105, A. J. P. xxxix 81.

58. Diogenes of Oenoanda, ed. William, Berlin 1907.

59. Jenkin, Lucretius and the Atomic Theory, North Brit. Rev. = Papers Literary and Scientific, i 177.

60. Masson, Lucretius, 1907.

61. Santayana, Three Philosophical Poets, 1910.

NOTES. BOOK I

General. Sonnenburg, Rh. M. lxii 39: Epicurus freed men (Proem. i) which made men happy (ii); this doctrine he gave to all (iii), which L. published (iv); by these merits the divine Epicurus surpassed others (v), for he completed the desire of men for the happy life (vi).—Balsamo, Riv. F. xxxv 502, thinks that the prooemia are patchwork due to an editor. Giri, Riv. F. xl 87, discusses them at length.—Mussehl, De L. libri primi condicione ac retractatione, Tempelhof 1912; see Class. Phil. ix 216.—The prooemium was translated into Greek by Munro, Translations into Greek and Latin Verse 22 (also contains a portrait of Munro).

Verse 1. Cf. Statius Sil. i 2, 183; Virg. G. i 5–7, 27, 40.—Cut of Venus Genetrix in Clarac, Musee, Plates iii 339.—The Mars and Venus of L. are not moral forces, incompatible with the mechanism of atoms; they are the mechanism itself in so far as it now produces and now destroys life: Santayana 40.—Many examples of the genitive in -om in Nonius 495 M.; Nonius calls the form accusative.—Hadsitzs, Cl. Phil. ii 187, sees here a genuine Epicurean prayer.—Pliny Jr. viii 4, 5 iure vatum invocatis deis.—Giri, Riv. xliii 37, makes Venus equal Natura.—Venus was originally the goddess of kitchen gardens, a function not shared by Aphrodite: Aust, Rel. d. Rom. 144.

2. The Basis Capitolina may be found in Gruter's Inscriptions, p. 251. For Laevius, see Le Ville de Mirmont, Anc. Poes. Lat. 302 for various readings.

4. Concelebare = commovere, Nonius 274, 32.—MS. O has temperas as a gloss on concelebras.—The Ponticon is printed in Anth. L. ii 176 R.

6. Apul. M. vi 6, aves melleis modulis suave resonantes adventum deae praenuntiant. Cedunt nubes et caelum filiae panditur et summus aether cum gaudio suscipit deam.

7. This is paraphrased by Thackeray, Newcomes, ch. 22.—Aen. xii 900 hominum producit corpora tellus.

10. " 'Tis advertised in the sky that spring has come," Masson, Lucr. 259.

11. Anth. i p. 101, 35, 1 R.: genitalibus auris.

14. Cf. Hor. Ep. i 13, 8.—Laeta means *schwellen*, Schmidt, Berl. Ph. W. 1909, 917.

25. Cic. Fam. xvi 18, 3, pango aliquid Sophocleum; Gell. xxi 1, versum pangis aut orationem solutam struis.—Conor, think, begin, in Prop. i 3, 12 conor adire; Germ. Phaen. 15 Latiis conor praedicere musis (*alii* cogor).

26. Ad is postpositive after noun with no adjective, only in ii 776, iv 294, vi 1265.

27. Adjective and substantive at the ends of the verse occur in only three cases in the first 900 lines: Norden, Verg. 382.

28. For da Reid, Harv. Stud. xxii 1, would write des, but cf. vi 93.

29. Cf. 25.—Varro Sat. 224, 225, fera militia munera belli.—Exon, Herm. xiii 61, would have viai = viajji, like eiius. The i of the ending -ai is always omitted in MS. O.

35. Chaucer, Book of the Duchesse 945: Hir throte as I have now memoire Seemed a round towr of yvoire Of goode gretenesse and nought too grete.

36. Apul. M. v 23, prona in eum . . . inhians.—Reposianus is in Anth. Lat. i p. 202 R.

37. For eque cf. Stat. Sil. iii 3, 214: Rutil. Nam. i 57; C. E. 1347, 29 eque tuo semper dilectus pendeat ore, and Friedr. Catull. 341.

43. "1–43 a reliquis proemii seiungamus" Mussehl 141.—Communi saluti deerat, Caesar B. G. v 33, 2.

50. Quod superest either indicates degree, or adds something: it means quod addendum est or id quod plus valet. It indicates degree in ii 491, iv 195, ii 39 546; in all other cases it indicates transition, being equivalent to porro: Mussehl, 149.

55. Statistics of incipio in Löfstedt, Per. Aeth. 286. For incipio in periphrasis see Rothstein, Prop. Vol. ii 26.

58. Materies and mater are doubtless connected in the poet's thought.—Ov. M. xv 239 genitalia corpora.

62. Sonnenburg, Rh. M. lxii 37, thinks also that the original prooemium began here.

63. Isid. Etym. viii 3, 7 Lucretius autem superstitionem dicit superstantium rerum, id est caelestium et divinorum quae super nos stant; sed male dicit. Cic. N. D. i 117, non modo superstitionem tollunt in qua inest timor inanis deorum, sed etiam religionem quae deorum cultu pio continetur. Otto, Relig.wissensch. xii 533, makes religio mean 'gottesdienst,'

superstitio, δεισιδαιμονία; Cicero's derivation is accepted. "Religion is the feeling of awe and anxiety about that which is mysterious and unknown," Fowler, Religious Experience of Roman People, 223.

68. In Prop. ii 19, 10 codd. have fama, Hertzberg fana.

71. For cuperet see this series, ii 95.

74. Sen. D. viii 5, 6 cogitatio nostra caeli munimenta perrupit; see Reid, Harv. St. xxii 2. Apul. De Mundo, Praef.: peregrinari ausi per caeli plagas. Paulinus of Nola, Ep. xvi 10, cum se frustra caelo terraque regionibus pervagata cogitatione distraxerit.

90. Cf. variant in v 301.

92. Bergk read petivit.

98. Read casta inceste.

102. Giri, Bull. Fil. Cl. xvii 206: tutemet means in opposition to any other reader: persino tu, cioè tu che vai bello di tutti i pregi e hai virtù singolare.—On iam see this series iii 1.—Ov. Am. iii 6, 17 prodigiosa loquor veterum mendacia vatum. The word suggests "preachers."

103. Desciscere of philosophical revolt; see Cic. Acad. ii 46 and Reid l.c. 3.

104. Quippe occurs 45 times in L.: W. K. P. xxvii 1121.—Bergk reads tibimet . . . possis.—The emendation should start from me: Havet Crit. Verb. §1334.

111. I support timendum in this series, ii 95. Marouzeau, Mem. Soc. Ling. xv 232, says that usage approves servos bonust but not servost bonus. Diehl, De m finali epigraphica, 118, says that no example of -umst is found in the inscriptions. Servius quotes without the st.

113. Read vi-|surine.

122. Matius, Iliad Fr. 4: an maneat specie simulacrum in nocte silentum.—Quo in 42 other places means "whither"; there is no case of quo local. Cf. vi 751.

126. I propose pandere in this series, iii 2.

132. Mussehl, 141, thinks this was written first in Book iv.

135. Reid would put 136–145 after 79.

136. For elision of se cf. iii 77, iv 804 961 1115.

139. Elision of dative -ae in vi 331. See Havet, l.c. §993.

140. Giri, Bull. Fil. Cl. xvii 182: "hoped for satisfaction of sweet friendship."

141. Sufferre was first read by Faber. Lachmann proposed it in his Propertius, 1816, p. 317. Friedrich, Catull. 302, explains "bis zu ende ertragen."

145. Convisere is not used after L. See C. I. L. vi 27, 383.

149. Sonnenburg, Rh. M. lxii 40, refers cuius to 59.

165–168. Reid places after 173, H. S. xxii 3.

167. Cic. Rosc. Am. 52 quippe; qui.

175. St. Ambr. Hex. iii 51, 15: reciduntur <sarmenta vitis> quae inani effusione luxuriant. Gell. xix 12, 7: suboles vitium e radicibus caudicum super terram fusas. St. Hilary, Comm. Matt. xiv 12: inesse uvas vitibus et uvis vina diffundi.—Bergk read suoque in.

181. Capit. Verus 5: alieni temporis floribus.

182. Bergk reads qui.

184. For usus see Schoell, Archiv ii 207.

185. Giussani is opposed by Reid, H. S. xxii 4.—Hey, Semas. Stud. 154, coetum; but cf. semine coire iii 393–395.—Sil. Ital. x 601 si ad.

189. The solecism is accepted by Mussehl, 93.

197. Elementa means alimenta according to Birt, Archiv xv 153.

199. L. has parere in i 220, iv 1255, not parire.

200. Per occurs 313 times according to Paulson's Index.

203. Reddita occurs 17 times, *id.*

205. Read "the argument of 208 is" etc.

207. For possent see this series, ii 96.

219. Reid would have nullam vim.—Enim occurs 179 times: in the second place in the verse 112 times, in third 44, fourth 7 but the second word after a pause; fifth 6 times but thrice the second word; in the sixth twice, both times the second word; seventh but once.

230. Firm. Matern. 28, fontes ingenuos . . . puros liquores. The contrast is almost between 'inside' fountains and 'outside' rivers.—Reid approves aeternaque and large.

231. Reid denies that suppeditant is transitive; cf. v 261.

240. For nexus see this series, ii 96.

242. Quippe ubi, "in a world in which": Hardie Cl. Q. v 104.

257. Pinguis is defended in this series, ii 96.

271. Cf. v 957 verbera ventorum.—I proposed fluctus in this series, iii 2. But incitacortus may point to incitat ortus.

276. Pontus may be supported by v 1003.

277. Venti is probably genitive.—Numerum occurs 32 times according to Paulson.

279. Vulg. Ierem. xiii 24, stipulam quae vento raptatur.

281. MS. O has the gloss ac on et.

292. Se is inserted by the gloss of O.

294. Rapide is read by Bailey and rapido approved by Paulson, Lund, 22. Rotantes was read by Marullus.

295. Etiam atque etiam occurs 14 times by Paulson.

304. Just. Inst. ii 2, 1, corporales eae sunt quae sui natura tangi possunt, from Gaius.

306. Cf. ii 1126, vi 472.

309. O has humor here; in O humor occurs 4 times, umor 65.

312. Sulpicius is in the Anthology, 648.

313. The first four words are quoted by Seneca N. Q. iv 3, 4. Cf. Bion xv.

314. Isidorus quotes also with arvo, but L. does not use either occulto or arvo.—The first attempt quoted by Lachmann is by Bergk.

315. Q has vulgum in ii 920 and vulgo in iii 266.

321. Cf. 270 295 300 310 324. Speciem videndi means 'sight' with reference to the etymology.—Atoms are actually the smallest parts that Nature uses, not theoretically: Gilbert, Meteorologischen Theorien 207.—St. Hilary Tract. in Psalm. lv 5, naturam videndi caecis ab utero. Macrob. vii 14, 3, videndi naturam . . . introspexit Epicurus.

326. On vescus see Gronov. on Livy xxix 48, 7, and Gell. xvi 5, 7.

331. Cic. Rep. i 45, quos cum cognosse sapientis est, tum vero . . . .

334. The Saxon (or Irish) hand did the most valuable part of the correcting in O.

349. Havet, Rev. d. Phil. 1891 8, maintains that līquidus means clear and liquidus liquid; but cf. iv 1257 and Rev. Phil. 1896 78.

352. Lamb. wrote tota . . . vel.

356. Quod means 'which sort of thing,' Reid, H. S. xxii 6. See Friedrich, Catull. 107.

360. Garrod, J. Phil. xxxi 81, would read lanae in glomeramine previously suggested by Quicherat and approved by Reid, 7. L. does not use glomeramen analogously to lanae.

363. Sil. Ital. xii 116. Weyman in Archiv xv 382.

367. Read 449 for 339.

373. Quia occurs 113 times, twice with subjunctive—here and in i 392.

378. O has a gloss 'ad quem locum.'

384. Plaut. Most. 697, non bonust somnus de prandio.

393. Sylla, Wratislaw diss. 1906, thinks that the punctuation after first foot marks Lucretius' scorn.

398. Reid makes multa object of moreris.

404. Ov. H. iv. 42, A. A. iii 427.

405. Bährens, F. L. P. 289, attributes it to Laevius, Ino. Cf. De la Ville de Mirmont, Poesie Latine 173 273. See notes in Keil Gram. Lat. vi 383.

409. Cf. *ἀνάπαυλα*, Reid.

411. "As an amateur and not as an expert," Reid, Companion to Latin Studies 332. "Outside of the tribunal," Dig. xlviii 5, 11, 6. Pro tribunali, non de plano, Dig. xlviii 16, 8. Non solum pro tribunali sed et de plano audiri possunt, Dig. xlviii 18, 10.—Cf. iv. 778 and corr., vi 269.

424. Epic. 38 *ἐφ' ὃ ἀνάξομεν.*

434. Mussehl, 53, makes no transfer.

442. Can ut be locative? Cf. Cic. Arat. 236.

447. *οὔτ' αἰσθητὸν οὔτε νοητόν.*

453. There is no other case of saxis, dat., in L. Q has aquai; O aquae, O corr. aquai. For datives in -ai see Kuehner i 258 and Garrod, Cl. R. xxviii 265.

465. Cf. Plato Tim. 38, Plutarch Moralia 1116 *b*.

466. Dig. 50, 16, 123, cum ita loquimur Troia capta est; non enim ad praesentis facti demonstrationem refertur is sermo, sed ad praeteritum.

469. I proposed per res, this series, iii 3. Reid, hesitatingly, bellantibus and aliter . . . aliter; he thinks that 469–470 should precede 467 with erat for erit. Postgate, Camb. Phil. Proc. 1887, 21, agrees with Stürenberg. Dunbarton, Cl. Q. xi 135, agrees with Everett; cf. Aen. i 460.

470. Eventus is usually masculine: Nonius 204, 4.

473. Formae . . . amore is due to the Itali .

476. Reid denies that clam is a preposition here.

478. Paulson has funditus omnis 20 times.

479. For ita cf. i 539.

481. Merito is not moral, Prop. ii 12, 9.

491. Fere by Preiger is approved by Reid. Ferventia is by Pius. Reid would keep ferventi. I proposed fere ferventi in this series, iii 3.

492. For the retention of cum, this series, iii 3.—Rigor, "frosty nature," Reid.

512. Circum, round about the void. Cf. iii 814.

515. Nisi means "except": Bailey.—This verse is no part of the conclusion: Mussehl, 69.

517. Tectum is by Marullus.

519. Potest, i.e. ut in aeternum manere possit: Valk, Mussehl, 69.

531. Ostendimus = pronuntiavimus, Mussehl, 34.

538. Solida is conditional, Mussehl, 69.

539. Haec sc. primordia, Mussehl, 69.

541. Redisset, Reid H. S. xxii 10.

554. In this text a occurs 73 times: before c 10, f 6, gn 1, m 6, n 8, p 12, s 2, t 12, v 15, l 1; ab 103 times: before d 3, h 3, l 1, n 7, r 24, s 21; before a vowel 44 times.

555. Summum . . . florem is by Marullus. Lotze's suggestion is approved by Reid. See this series, iii 4. Conceptum summam . . . pervadere finem, Susemihl, app. Mussehl, 68.

566. Reid approves Munro's reading.

568. Lamb. has genantur.

570. Reid would have mollia before rerum.

571. Silices is usually feminine: Nonius 235, 19.

577. Si = etiam si, Mussehl, 70.

585. See this series ii 96, and cf. Juv. vii 59, Lucr. i 257 ii 577, 909 iii 532 817 v 142 vi 40; Roby Latin Gram. ii lxxviii.

589. Claud. Ep. Seren. 3 picturatae volucres.

591. The primordia are aeterna, Mussehl, 70.

598. Motus = motus animi, Reid.

599. See "Epikur's Lehre von Minimum," by Arnim, Wien 1907; W. T. L. in Cl. R. xxii 261, and this series, iii 4.

600. Cf. iv 317, 113.—Mussehl, 69, proposes corporibus minus hoc quod.

608. See this series, iii 5.

611. Illorum is supported by Reid; see also this series, ii 96.—Harum is found in O Q in iv 118 where horum is due to Nonius.

615. Parvissima occurs also in Caelius Aurel. Acut. Morb. ii 37 fin.

626. Constent is due to Marullus; see this series. iii 6.

628. Si is read by Giussani.

631. Nullis is read by Giussani.

632. See Pascal, Graecia Capta 50.

634. Cf. also ii 727. Quos is read by the Itali and Wakefield. See this series, iii 6.

635. Quapropter refers to all the teachings de atomis from 483 to 634: Mussehl, 96.

646. Cf. 691, ii 782 777.

655. Cf. Reid, l. c.

657. Mire, Bignone, Riv. F. xxxviii 402. Mussant is approved by Mussehl, 73 (cf. Aen. xi 345); mutant, Reid; in usu, Palmer, Herm. iv 264; sumi, Mooney, Herm. xv 162. I had thought of quae sint; cf. iv 509.

660. Rursum is continuative: Reid 37.

665. Marull. ulla. See this series, iii 6.

666. Cf. v 992, vi 290.—See Schmidt B. P. W. 1909, 918.

678. Reid writes ut: H. S. xxii 12.

680. Discedere is the reading of O corr. and Marullus. See this series, iii 6.

683. Id. ii 97.

703. Ignem is the reading of O corr.; aliam of Q corr.; id. iii 7.

708. Auson. Lud. Sept. Sap. Thales: aquam qui principem Rebus creandis dixi. See this series, iii 7.

711. Id. ii 97 and Gronov. Diatr. i 316.—Cf. iv 1176.

714. The Lucilian passage is 787, Marx, who reads adfuerit for ad superat.

723. Drak. on Sil. Ital. vii 355 reads rursus sui colligat iras . . . sive evomet iras.

724. Bignone, Riv. F. xliii 96, reads ut eiat.

725. In Q que is frequently joined to ad but corrected—Fulgura flammae, vi 182.

739. Tripode in v 112.

744. Aer, sol, ignis are never grouped together in L. Paleographically solem for rorem is unexampled. See this series, iii 7.—Reid, 7, keeps solem; cf. 820–821.

747. See this series, ii 97.

748. A good abstract of Giussani's discussion of the cacumen is in Cl. R. xxii 261; see also xxiii 62.—L. does not have quire or nequire.—Quicquam at the end of the verse in i 23, ii 1028, iii 225, i 487, iii 985, vi 331; cf. i 1072, iii 243.

752. Bignone, Riv. xxxviii 404, demum. I proposed posse in this series, iii 7.—C. B., in Cl. R. xxiii 62, says quod is parallel to 750.

758. Reid, H. S. xxii 13, habeto; cf. ii 465.

759. Reid, venenum, and editor in this series, iii 8. S. Ambrose De Noe 49 venena mentis, 57 venena serpentum.

761. Cf. this series, iii 8.

772. Cf. 677, 686, 768.

774. Q has animas in iii 573.

775. Cf. this series, ii 98.

777. Id. iii 9.

778. Oportet of logical necessity; Madvig Emend. Liv. 100.—Cf. Prop. iii 7, 72.

780. Demineat OQ; emineat vulg., but there is no case of omission or insertion of initial d; should deveniat be written?—Q has nequit; O has t before q except in vi 1136.

784. Catull. lxii 7, and see this series, ii 98.

806. Id. id. iii 9.

834. Id. id. 10.

835. O corr. has e

837. Charisius, 90 K., quotes sanguem (if the reading is correct).

841. Ignis is a true plural: Mussehl, 157.

843. Ulla parte idem is read by Niccoli and Bergk. See this series, l. c.

846. Supra refers to 705–721; Mussehl, 35.

853. Ossa occurs at the end of the line in i 135 355 860, iv 732, vi 1168. See this series, iii 10.

858. Testor refers to i 149–264; Mussehl.—Cic. Q. F. i 3, 2, sed testor omnes deos me hac una voce a morte esse revocatum.

860. See this series, iii 11.

864. Arist. Ethics 1118 *b* 10, *ξηρᾶς ἢ ὑγρᾶς τροφῆς.*

866. See this series, l. c.—Reid, H S. xxii 15, mixto; OQ corr. mixti; Q mixta in iii 566.

870. Item = enim, Reid.

873. Reid, propterea.—Mussehl, 96, would have no lacuna.

874. Mussehl follows Lachmann. See this series, iii 11. Reid: quae lignis cumque oriuntur.

882. Paulson, Lund, i 23, si lapidem in lapide teramus, ut ex lapide trito manet velut cruor, expectare licere apparet. P. keeps to the MSS. in 882; in robore saxi = in duro saxo. Mussehl, 94, retains cum in. Saxum is mortar and pestle to Kelsey, Am. Phil. Assn. 40 li; cf. Moretum 92.

884. Mussehl, 53, 94, would make no transfer; cf. ii 560, v 297.—Mussehl, 95, makes herbis dative with decet.—Reid keeps MS. order and inserts atque oleas ratione pari persaepe decebat.

885. Reid has herbas.

887. Fay, Cl. Ph. ii 461, makes lanigerae dative.—Reid: quales <guttae> sunt lanigerae <in> ubere lactis.

890. For inter cf. v. 649. Reid, intus terra.

906. See this series, iii 12.

911. Mutata = mota, Gronov.; cf. ii 488.

918. Reid would transfer to follow 921.

921. Lachenbacher, Wien. Stud. xxxii 208, maintains that the prooemium of Book iv was written first; also Mussehl, 139.—Against Lachenbacher's general position see Moricca, Riv. F. xli 106.

927. Cf. Manil. i 13.

935. Paulson has ratione 223 times, ratio 47, ratione 144.

936. Halm reads in Quintilian inspergunt after Haupt.—Cf. also Jerome Epist. 123, 1030 M., 128, 961; Lact. Inst. v 1, Phoebadius p. 39 M.; Ausonius Paulinus xi 7, Diog. in Orelli Sent. ii 60, 10.

942. He has pacto 34 times; quo 20, ullo 2, tali 2, hoc 3, nullo 3, alio 2, eodem 1, iam 1.—Potu has been conjectured.

944. The number of real adherents of Epicurus was small: Reid.

948. Tibi = tuum; cf. Catull. lxiii 6 and Friedrich there.

951. Lachenbacher, Wien. Stud. xxxii 208, thinks that this section was taken from Book ii, and that it originally followed ii 332 and preceded ii 1050.

952. Reid, perpetuom; cf. v 161, i 1004.

954. Friedrich, Catull. 386, would have evoluamus. The only verse with five dactyls is iii 470.

958. Maguire, Herm. iv 417, keeps the MS. order.—Mussehl, 81: omne, omne quod est = summa atomorum et inanis spatii. Spatium = locus extentus. Inane = spatium quatenus qualitates. Locus = spatium quatenus rebus praebet ubi versentur.

961. Fay, Cl. Ph. ii 461, makes ut concessive.

962. See Reid, H. S. xxii 18.

967. Dunbarton, Cl. Q. v 135, would have infinitum the subject.

969. Cf. Diog. Oen., ed. William, 77.

971. Invalidis is impossible.

974. Fatearis for fateare is the only occurrence in the poem. The only other instances of this termination are iacteris quam ii 36, and moreris Esse i 398–399.

977. I would now read officiatque.

978. Parté is the reading of O corr. at v 511, vi 694 721; párti i 1111, iii 611, iv 515; but pártĕ in vi 604 is the correction of O; in v 734, pártĕ, there are no variants.

995. Reid would have enim for in.

996. Reid translates "in all directions." The preposition e is omitted in i 217 669, iii 1001, iv 91 157 325, v 833 1278, vi 201. E occurs with partbus in i 217 664, ii 159 485, iii 545, v 615 637 645.—Cf. forte et vi 318, et indè v 1040, et nisi i 805 809, et unde i 157, ii 1109, iii 77 874 1053, iv 720 926, v 1040 1046, atque unde iii 718, v 1151.—Leo, Archiv x 431, denied that infernus is Lucretian, but cf. v 647; Reid H. S. xxii 19.

1012. Against the lacuna see this series, iii 12.

1014. Cf. also C. E. 1109, 28.

1021. Read consilio.

1025. Q has finita.

1026. Omne genus was originally an appositive: Schmalz B. P. W. 1908, 496; Löfstedt, Per. Aeth. 293.

1033. Submittere is used by L. of flores, lumen, vim, poplites, Iphigenia, corpora, fetus, but not of animals. Reid suppleta.

1041. Reid, aliquo regione; and viarum in Masson, 'Lucr.' ii 188.—Cf. ii 480, v 81 160.

1048. Paulson has a and ab 180 times.

1058. Sint is the reading of the Bodl. MS. Cf. i 442, ii 615 765 814 979, iv 496, vi 244.

1061. Cf. for simili ratione ii 857, iv 542, v 897 1260.

1070. In my text edition of 1917 the comma after constant should be removed.

1072 sq. Mussehl, 84, objects to some of the words in Munro's stop-gap.

1076. Reid approves Lohmann's reading. See for aequis this series, ii 98.

1082. There is no example in O and Q of -um preceding initial m as a corruption of -om.—Lachmann reads vectae. I now read victae: this series, ii 98. In iv 1202, O has vi^{a}xit.

1091. OQ sibi, vulg. ibi, Wakef. se ibi; see this series, ii 98.

1094. See Mussehl, 87, 89.

1105. Tonitralis, *βρονταῖος* C. G. L. iii 290, 18.—See Reid, and this series, ii 99, iii 13.

1106. Bailey takes omnis with ruinas, Munro with terra.

1108. Abeat goes back to Basil. 1531.

1114. See this series, iii 13.—Cic. N. D. ii 48, pisciculi parvi.

1115. For nec cf. Cat. lxvi 73.

BOOK II

Verse 1. Calverley has a good translation of this prooemium.—Markland, maris.—Gnomolog. Vat. in Wien St. xi 199 from Plato Rep. 496 *d*, *ἐν εὐδίᾳ ἐστὼς βλέπειν ἄλλους χειμαζομένους*. Caec. Stat. Syn. 199, in amore suave est . . . Cic. Fam. xvi 9, 4, mare magnum et difficile; Pliny Ep. xxiii 10, magno mari . . . amplissimo.

4. Cf. Cic. Fin. i 62.

5, 6. See this series, iii 14.

8. For edita Reid would have tutaque, but cf. v 1132, vi 460 562.

9. Cf. Hor. C. iii 4, 37, Ov. M. xiv 147, Ciris 14, Cons. Liv. 61, Sen. Thy. 365, Sil. Ital. xv 106, Sid. Ap. ii 173, Claud. Pan. Th. 6, Carlyle, Reminiscences, ed. Irving, 227.

14. Caeca is the opposite of purgatum v 43: Reid, H. S. xxii 22.

16. For the infinitive see Anderson, Cl. J. ix 71.

17. Cf. Diog. Oen. 88 W.

18. See this series, iii 14, and Sommer, Krit. Erl. 92. The e in tempore is not elided in ii 263.

20. "Few things I own—and yet am satisfied For Nature gives to beggars as to kings," Dorothy M. Lees "Compensations," Littell's Living Age, 259, 578.

22. Reid would remove the stop after dolorem and read cuique and possit, gratis, with a pause after interdum.—Democ. Frag. Mor. ed Orelli, 124 No. 162, *ὁ κατὰ φύσιν πλοῦτος ἄρτῳ καὶ ὕδατι καὶ τῇ τυχούσῃ τοῦ σώματος, σκέπῃ συμπεπλήρωται · ὁ δὲ περιττὸς καὶ ψυχὴν ἀπέραντον ἔχει καὶ τῆς ἐπιθυμίας βάσανον.* 163, *ὅσα μὲν ἐπὶ γῆ φύσει πάντες ἐσμὲν πλούσιοι · ὅσα δὲ ἐφ' ἡμῖν, πάντες πένητες.*

23. Cf. vi 1043.

28. For the confusion of c and p see Friedrich, Catull. lxiv 75 and Garrod, J. Phil. xxxi 81.

32. Cf. 363, v 1393, i 138, vi 859.

41. Capit. Max. Duo vi 2, simulacra bellorum agere.

42. Garrod, Oxford Book of Latin Verse, improbably, Epidauri. Reid, equitum vi. See this series, iii 14.

43. Reid, spectes pariterque and ornatusque. Bignone, Bull. Fil. Cl. xvi 60, ornatasque armis per aquas. Garrod, improbably, stlattas.—Liv. xliv 29, 6, lemborum passim per Cycladas atque Aegaeum vagantium mare.

43*b*. Bignone compares Herod. vii 44.—Reid thinks that classem refers to cavalry.

45. Cf. v 973.

46. See this series, ii 99.

85. Cum is omitted in iii 411 854.

88. See this series, iii 15.

98–99. This is the only place in the poem where pars takes a plural verb.—Aen. xii 278, pars stringunt.—Democ. 20 M. ἐκ μεγάλων διαστημάτων, Reid.

105–106. Bignone, Riv. xxxv 95, keeps the MS. reading. Cf. Reid, and this series, iii 16.—Cf. vi 304–305.

112. See this series, ii 99, iii 16.

114. Reid would have se olim for solis. I proposed seque in this series, iii 16.—Manilius has fundo absolute, e.g ii 232.

159. See Reid.

160. For connexa see this series, ii 99. Primordia connexa corresponds to corpuscula complexa.

165. Mussehl, 107, makes primordia subject.

167. See my 1917 text.

168. Reid, reddunt. See this series, iii 17.

178. Ausis occurs four times, ausim twice.

181. Cf. Sallust Jug. xxxi 22 and Reid; also this series, iii 17.

189. Pascal, Atti Cong. Intern. 1903 vol. ii 346, shows that Aristotle De Plantis ii 1 and elsewhere infers three δυνάμεις to plants: earth, air, and fire.

193. See Reid and this series, ii 99, iii 17.

197. The perfect of urgeo is râre: once in Claud. Quad. and once in Cic. Q. F. iii 9, 1. There are only five occurrences in all Latinity: Schmalz, Asin. Pollio 12.

198. Reid would have moliti and recta.

199. Revomit is by Naug.

205. Cf. v 1047 and ii 477. Reid, descendere.

210. There is a lacuna before dissipat in O.

215. Vergitur "poured out," cf. v 1010: Reid.

218. Reid also inserts se.

249. Reid, quoquam: H. S. xxii 20, 32.

252. Reid inserts porro.

257. Reid approves potestas.—For the confusion of voluntas and voluptas see Keller Epil. Horat. i 94. In Juv. xiii 208, P has voluptas for voluntas.

268. See this series, ii 97.

272. See Reid.

279. Reid, nobis.

281. Arbitrium is constant in St. Augustine and the Latin Fathers for "will."

289. For res see this series, ii 100.

299. For posthac see i 603 and this series, iii 17.

300. Consuerint is fut. pf.

305. Bernays read est umquam.

308–332. Against Giussani's transposition see Reid.

310. In iambic verse there is no change of word accent; cf. Plaut. Most. 603–606.

313. For ipsum see this series, ii 100.

325. Iliad xix 362 sq., is a close parallel.—See this series, ii 100.

335. Reid also, quom.

336. Forma occurs 44 times, figura 59.

339. Mussehl thinks docui refers to i 1008–1051.

342. Praetere in OQ vi 991, praetera O vi 476, praetere Q v 1183, O vi 102. Propterea for praeterea in O vi 406, in Q i 178, iv 526 763. Corruption in Nonius 202. Reid would have propterea with lacuna.

343. See this series, ii 101. Reid supplies atque iterum quidvis eadem de forma animantum.

347. See this series, ii 101.

348. Cf. 514, iv 647 686.

350. Reid postulates a lacuna.

353–357 are discussed by Bertrand, Lucrèce un Peintre de la Nature, 259. It is imitated by Virg. Catalecta ii a 14, 15. See Sara Coleridge, Phantasmion, Ch. 39 (Miles, Poets of Century, vii 139).—Sil. Ital. xii 458, amisso tigris concita fetu.

356. Maguire, Herm. iv 417, retains linquit. The cow uses sight, not smell. Mooney,Cl. R. xxi 71, nancit, cf. Priscian i 5, 13.—Sen. Dial. vi 7, 2, ferae cum vestigia catulorum consectatae sunt et silvas pervagatae cum saepe ad cubilia expilata redierint rabiem . . . exstinguunt. St. Ambrose Ex. vi 4, 25 inter multa agniculorum milia solum filium novit—illa fetum suum discernit et—recognoscit—nescit errare.—See this series, iii 18, for concit.

359. Apul. M. v 28, propter adsistens. Pliny N. H. viii 5, elephas—subsistere ab olfactu <hominis>.

362. Illa, "there where she is," Reid.

363. Reid, saevam.—For subitus cf. Mart. vii 36, 3, subitos imbres, Stat. Sil. iii 2, 36, subitis qui perdidit inguina monstris, Theb. i 354, subita face rumpitur aether; Aen. vii 95, subita ex alto vox, 479 subitam canibus rabiem. Cf. note on i 286.

371. "Any class of cereal is not all through its members uniform, whatever the class of cereal may be," Reid. Frumentum is used of a single grain in Aen. iv 406.

381. Mussehl, 108, would have no lacuna. Reid approves Munro's reading. Cf. i 425 448, iii 161, iv 384.

382. Ubicumque autem fulmen ceciderit sulpuris odorem emittit, Isid. N. R. xxx 45.

383. Read iv 637.—For the corruption, cf. iv 1057, v 841 850 1088 1203.

408. Cf. Rothstein on Prop. iii 1, 1.

415. Cadavera is made an accusative by Wardle, who would read torquent: Camb. Phil. Soc. Pr. 1901, 10.

422. Manet res, Reid.

423. Note the number of rare words in this and the following lines. Reid would have principiorum, H. S. xxii 35.

437. Gell. xix 2, 3 gustus et tactus, id est libidines in cibos atque in Venerem prodigae, solae sunt hominibus communes cum beluis.

448. Elsewhere in L. acies is always used of the eye.

454. Reid, actus—For the MS. reading see this series, iii 18.

455. Procursus (not elsewhere in the poem) is supported by Reid.

458. See Bährens, Glotta v 85, and cf. Cic. Att. iv 1, 7.

460. Reid supports ad ossa.

462. Mussehl, 108, with no lacuna would read sensibus esse malum.—Ad Herenn. ii 48: res . . . vetustate sedari; "something which the senses have to make an effort to overcome," Reid.

464. Fluids and smoke are so near alike that change is unnecessary, Reid.

465. See this series, iii 19.

477. Cf. v 1146.

483. Reid would have eadem atque una. I proposed haec in this series, iii 19.

499. Reid opposes Giussani here.

501. Reid supports tecta, cf. ii 729. For tincta cf. 736 747 776. L. uses tincta and contacta, but not tacta. Cf. ii 694 for the corruption.

515. I proposed brumae in this series, ii 20. Reid, spatium.

517. Cf. v 383 and Reid.

521. Infesta, "to be dreaded," Reid; cf. v 983 1124.

529. Mussehl, 106, approves the stopgap. See this series, iii 20.

531. "Ab assiduo telorum iactu," Donatus on Terence Ph. 213.

533. See this series, ii 102.

536. Id. id.

538. See Reid.

543. Reid, non siet orbi.

547. Reid, sumam hoc aevom finita per omnem. I proposed in this series, iii 20, quoque uti sumam hoc. Cic. Tusc. v 68, sumatur enim nobis quidam praestans vir . . . isque . . . fingatur.

579. Bergk also read acris. Cf. iii 934 905.

586. Marullus anticipated Purmann. I defended quaecumque in this series, ii 102.

593. Furit ex seems impossible. Cf. Apul. ii 10, voluptatis eximiae. —Impetus, "mass heaving," Reid.

600. Garrod, Oxford Book of Latin Verse, prints in curru biiugos agitare leones Hanc veteres Graium docti cecinere poetae. Pascal, Riv. F. xxxvi 59, thinks that Servius on Aen. iii 113 agrees with L., both drawing from a Stoic source.—Reid approves sedibus in currus. The painting by Lebrun is reproduced in Clarac, Mus.—See also C. E. 809 and the discussion in this series, iii 20.

623. The only case of menti for mentis is at vi 382; there is no case of -e for -i. Cf. ii 168 sine numine, 154 fieri divino numine.

624. Cum = ex quo, Reid.

627. Largifica = larga: Friedr. Catull. 394.

629. Hic "in this ceremony," Reid, who writes Corybantes.

630. I propose crepantes in this series, ii 21, and defend fleti in 631.

631. Numerum, "in right number," Reid, who has foedi. Wyttenbach in Lobeck, Aglaoph. i 657, read catenas lidunt.

640. I now follow O.

643. Bock. reads patrent.—Cf. Sall. J. xix 1, Sen. Dial. vi 17, 1, Elter, Donarem Pateras, 64.

647. Tert. Marc. 25, quod beatum et incorruptibile sit neque sibi neque alii molestias praestet.

648. Cf. Prop. iii 1, 57.

661. Cf. Diog. Oen. 80 W.

671. Reid notes that porro occurs five times in i 507–529.

674. I suggested tractant in this series, iii 22. Reid, praebent.

681. I now approve poma; see this series, iii 22.

684. Q has seorsum in iii 796, iv 495. Both O and Q have sorsum in iii 631 632 637 660, v 447.

692. Currat = intercurrat, Reid.

694. O has constet; the only case of omission of n with change of vowel.

696. Verum is in an impossible position; 20 times elsewhere. Read mixta, and see this series, iii 23.

708. Genetrice = materia, Reid.

710. Certa ratione is "fixed law."—See Fay, Amer. Ph. Ass. xxvii 12, and Friedrich on Catullus 243. Cf. factust Plaut. Aul. 582, necessust Cist. 626, molestust Amphit. 793, verust Rud. 387.

716. Intus occurs 15 times at the end of the verse. Reid, autem.

717. Reid, motu.

719. Ratio quaedam, Cic. Tusc. iii 56.

734. Reid defends induta.

742. See this series, ii 103.

743. Id. id. iii 23, for transfer.

748. Mussehl, 107, demands a lacuna; Reid not.

759. See this series, ii 103.

760. Id. id. 104.

763. Commod. Instr. i 16, 13, rationem reddere possint.

765. See this series, ii 104.

767. Cic. Arat. 71, canos marmore fluctus.

779. For corruption cf. v 117 142, ii 305.

791. Lambinus has de. In vi 320 ex stands for ea, ii 932 ea for ex; many examples of a for x in Gronov. Observ. iv. 4.—Iliad xiv 472 κακῶν ἐξ at close of verse.—Pradel, Glotta ii 69, e nigris, cf. i 159, vi 924.—Reid inserts seminibus quae saepe inter se conciliantur.

797. "How true it is that," Reid, who compares Ov. Tr. i 1, 5.

802. See Reid.

804. Bignone, Riv. xxxv 100 and xli 121, reads flexu, comparing inclinatio, Sen. N. Q. i 5, 6, and Nero, Frag. P. R., Bährens 368; or vorsu = "movimento." Reid defends quodam sensu.

806. Bignone, Riv. xli 106, and this series, ii 104.—Cic. N. D. ii 49 terras larga luce conpleverint.

814. See this series, ii 105.

815. Id. id.

831. Reid, discerpitur.

845. Reid, sonitus suci.

847. Cf. Heidel, Frag. Pre-Socrat. 708 and Kelsey, Am. Ph. Ass. 40 li.

850. See this series, ii 106.

854. Id. iii 23, propterea tandem.

859. Cf. i 456, vi 50 527 1085, and Catullus, Friedr. 449.

869. See Reid on Cic. Acad. ii 139.

873. Cf. ii 929, vi 1102.

886. Reid approves Munro's punctuation. The only other instance is at iv 265.

887. See Reid, Harv. Stud. xxii 44.

889. Lapides is defended by Reid and Bignone, Riv. F. xxxv 105.

902. Bern. sensilibus.

903. Mortalia cuncta fatentur, Reid, for ex . . . suetis.—See this series, iii 24.

905. Reid agrees with Frerichs.

906. Constituunt mortali corpore creta, Norreri.

909. See this series, ii 106.

911. Norreri, Studi L., keeps the MS. reading, supplying pars and omnis. Bignone, Riv. xxxv 107, membrorum mens tenet omnis, comparing Epic. ad Herod, 65 and Lucr. iii 548 550; or mens regit or mens ciet, cf. iii 151 160. Bailey, Cl. R. xxiv 120, namque ad nos sensus . . . respicit. See this series, iii 24. Reid suspects the whole line.

919. Animalibu' mortalibus: this series, iii 24.

926. Quo . . . fugimus, Reid. Sumpsimus: this series, iii 25.

929. Id. ii 107.

933. Quod proditur extra is by Pont. and Gifanius.

941. Read semel: this series iii 25.

942. Cf. iv 762–763, 507, i 694.—Cf. iii 550.

958. Noctem, Palmer, Herm. viii 192.

975. Propriatim, Reid.—Cf. v 322. For auctus de see Reid, and cf. Ov. M. xi 314, iii 260.

991. Dieterich, Mutter Erde 40, quotes Aeschylus Danaids Fr. 44, that he thinks was Lucretius' source here.

1000. Missust: this series, ii 107.

1004. Ov. F. 683, effice . . . colamus.—There is no case in L. of ita = ita ut fit with subjunctive, and no case of efficit without ut, and of ita for ut.

1005. Reid keeps ita.

1011. Fluitare generally refers to the surface in L.

1013–1104. Mussehl, 106, disapproves of bracketing.

1015. Mussehl retains.

1017. Si with sunt occurs seven times, with sint not at all.

1020. L. never has viae in this collocation.

1024. Cf. Friedrich, Catull. 234.

1025. Cf. the reading of O in v 609.

1029. Reid defends minuant. Cf. Friedr. Cat. 391, and this series, ii 107.

1030. Reid perspicito.

1033. Read extent.—For essent see this series, iii 25.

1038. Cf. vi 801 803.—Reid, quin.

1047. Cic. Sest. 115, vester in me animorum oculorumque coniectus.

1048. Cf. Diog. Oen. 83 W.

1061. Gronov. concrerint; Lamb. coluerint, appr. Reid.—Dig. xli 1, 2 arbor coaluerit . . . ubi coaluit.

1062. Gronov. fuerunt.

1067. Cf. Diog. Oen. 83.

1072. Que is not omitted after vis elsewhere; et omitted in vi 281 after vis, in iv 755 after -em (-um).

1080. Reid defends the MSS. comparing i 402–403. I proposed iudicio sunt in this series, iii 26.

1082. Cf. ii 977, v 856 1013.

1086–1087. Reid postulates a lacuna.

1089. Quidem: this series, iii 26. Reid prolis or stirpis abundans.

1091. On Cicero's knowledge of Lucretius see this series, ii 35.

1102. Id., ii 108.

1113. Gronov. recedunt.

1116. See this series, ii 109, iii 26.

1120. The Delphin editor had hic. Hic is usually read for his in iv 1244.—Creta: this series, iii 27.

1135. For modo see Löfstedt, Per. Aeth. 242. In Prop. iii 25, 13 a stirpe and ii 14 a speculo. Statistics in Meusel, Jahrb. 131, 407.

1147–1148. Reid postulates a lacuna.

1161. For Conterimusque cf. Posteraque iii 1085. See this series, iii 27.

1162. Reid suspects this line. Pius had suppediati before Ellis.

1163. "Bring scanty returns," Müller, Glotta ii 172.

1165. I support magnos in this series, iii 27.

1168. Caducae, id. 28.

1169. Saeclumque, id. id.—Cf. Aen. i 280 and Boissier, Fin. Pag. ii 304.

1170. Pietate replet occurs in C. E. 402, 2.

1174. For scopulum see this series, iii 28.

BOOK III

Verse 1 sq. There is a good translation in the Oxford Book of Latin Verse 1444, by D. A. Slater.

4. Pedum vestigia occurs in Vulg. Isa. lx 14, Ezek. xliii 7, Esther xiii 13, Job xiii 27. Val. Max. ix 1, ext. 7 vestigia pedum ponerent.

7. There were two kinds of swans: cycnus musicus, the whistling swan, and c. olor, the mute swan. C. musicus was probably unknown in Italy: Keller in Sandys, Handbook 58.

9. For the difference between patrius and paternus see Tegge, Syn. 70, Menge, Syn. 217; patrius means belonging to a father, paternus, coming from a father.

11. I proposed rimant in this series, iii 29.

14. Arist. Met. A 4 784 b 32 ψελλίζονται of Empedocles.

15. For coortam see this series, iii 29. Mallock after Lamb. reads coactam.

22. For ridet cf. ii 32, v 1395, vi 669.

28. Ibi = tum; cf. ii 44, iv 666–667, v 346. Gronov. on Livy xxvi 7, 8 supports it.

40. Cf. Diog. Oen. 99.

42. See Dig. iii 2, 1.—Apul. De deo Socr. 129, terrae tartara.

44 (46). Fera, Itali, sera Paulmier. Vetiti, Itali and Gronov.

50. Saintsbury thinks that Quintilian objected to the "grunt of the um"; Hist. Crit. i 297.

52. S is dropped in verbs by Plautus: sapi' Most. 1173, rapi' Trin. 680.

58. Q. Curt. iv 6, 6 non spes elicit vocem.—I proposed homini re in this series, iii 30; cf. 645. Garrod approves mala re.

59. Cf. Markland on Stat. Silv. ii 1, 214.

65. "Poverty and humiliation are a diminution of our being," Shorey, Cl. Phil. vii 354.

75. See Meader, Latin Pronouns 100.

77. For the emphatic ipsi see Vahlen, Monatsb. Berlin Akad. 1881, 344, and cf. Aen. iv 607 and una in Prop. ii 16, 12, uno in Hor. Ep. ii 2, 159.

78. For statues see Elter, Donarem pateras 15.

80. Porfirius xxiv 28, quia lis onerosa caduco dicta sit humano.—Moralizing on station and fortune in Stob. Serm. lv from Eusebius, in Orelli, Sent. ii 382, 63.

84. Claret, Sonnenburg, Rh. M. lxii 42 sq., cf. vi 937; suapte, Ammon, Berl. Phil. W. 1908, 243. I suggested suesse in this series, iii 30.— Sonnenburg refers hunc to timorem.

85. Penates, Markland, Statius p. 377.

94. For quem see this series, ii 109.

95. Cf. Diog. Oen. 98.

96. Sen N. Q. ii 3 pars est nostri oculus manus ossa nervi.

110. Sall. Cat. lix 4, pedibus aeger; Gell. xix 10, pedes . . . aegrum; Cod. Just. ii 4, 27, sanum mente licet aegrum corpore.

146. For ulla see this series, iii 30.

150. C. E. 961, 2, ex Epicureio gaudivi gente choro.

159. Vis animi occurs 10 times with vis thrice at end of verse; vi animi does not occur. Vi is added in Q by a very late hand.

168. In Plato Theat. first: Reid, Harv. Stud. xxii 7.

171. Cf. vi 23.

173. I proposed brutus in this series, iii 31.

198. Cic. Att. iv 3, 2, domus fracta coniectu lapidum ex area nostra. —See this series, iii 31.—Ov. M. i 117 has three spondees, Catull. lxviii 47 has five.

216. Cf. iv 1229.

217. The Juvencus passage is ii 660 and redivivo should be read.

221. Cf. Clemens Alex. Protr. p. 7. and Hertzberg on Prop. iii 16, 4.

224. For nil see this series, iii 32.

227. For corpore referring to a plural cf. i 297, iv 31 43 157 308, v 238; there are no examples with toto.

232. Cf. Wisdom ii 3, Sen. Tr. 394.

235. Tert. Marc. ii 8, aura vento rarior.

238. Satis always is before a vowel.

239. C. G. L. ii 307, 51 *ἐπιδέχομαι* admitto, recipio; id. ii 394, 30 *παραδέχομαι* recipio.

240. Quoscunque, this series, iii 32. Quidam quod mente volutant, Paulson, Lund i 28; proquam quae elementa volutat, Wick; nedum quaequae ipsa, Bignone, Riv. F. xliii 263; quom rem quis mente or quaedam qui mente, Stampini, Riv. xliii 274.

244. Lachmann reads et . . . ex. I now read e . . . et . . . ex (O has et); this series, iii 33.

260. Sermonis patrii, Q. Curtius vi 10, 22.—See Dedouvres, Les Latins 347.

261. Quint. xii 9, 1 pauca . . . attingam.

273. "Soul-atoms are combined in quartettes": Wardle, Camb. Phil. Soc. Pr. 1901, 10.

288. See this series, iii 33.

289. I now read acribus; id. id.

293. I now keep fit qui; id. id.

304. I now read umbra; id. 34.

306. I proposed ita sunt, id. id.

316. I find ego six times and nos, nom., 19, acc. 27; tu, 20 times.

317. Nec = quod non; Fried. Catull. 122.

319. Plaut. Most. 146 video me sarciri; edd. videor. Videor is not found in L. I proposed fido in this series, iii 34.

321. Cf. vi 80.

323. Cf. Diog. Oen. 97.

325. Cf. Cic. Acad. ii 122.

330. See Friedr. Cat. 386.

335. See this series, iii 35.

339. I now follow Woltjer; id. id.

346. Virgil has repostum, Aen. i 26.

358. I now follow Munro; this series, iii 35.

361. For ducat, id. id.

365. Qui, id. 36.

385. Wardle interprets of the skin of spiders; cf. iii 614, iv 61 58; Cambridge Phil. Soc. 1901, 10.

386. Paul. Fest. 220 M.; pappi, carduorum flores, quoting this line.

392. Postgate, Cl. Phil. x 29, reads 391, 393, 392, 394, with punctuation ciendum semina, corporibus.

394. I propose quam illa his; this series, iii 36.—Cf. vi 1171, v 1301.

396. Cf. ii 334 497 678 1081, iii 32, iv 27 427, v 1032; Barret, Am. Ph. Ass. 40 xix.

401. Nemes. i 49, mortali frigore.

402. Apul. M. viii 6, remansit in vita.

405. Equos for equus is in i 477.

410. S. Ambrose De Noe vii 18, orbem oculorum . . . acie . . . pupilla.

416. Foedera naturae is a term of politics to refer to the Stoic state or to that of bees: Hirzel, Themis 227 398.

419. Cf. ii 425 squalore repertast, where there is an ablative also.

421. Subiungas, this series, iii 36.

431. MSS. iv 949 altae, vi 157 altae, vi 157 altae, vi 185 alti, all for alte; vi 767 vere for vera.

432. Altaria is always acc. in L. In St. Cyprian ara is pagan, altaria Christian; Bayard, 190.

453. Delirat in this sense is not found before L.: Friedr. Catull. 398, who would read cadit, cf. v 409, Mart. vii 18, 12. Vagat, Palmer, Herm. iv 265.

458. Fatisci = dissolvi, Mussehl, 36; cf. 425–444.

465. Cael. Aurel. Acut. 23 of lethargy: lacessiti . . . vel titillati non exaudiunt. Exaudit, of a dying person, Stat. Sil. ii 1, 152.

479. Cic. Pro Gallo: partim ex vino vacillantes.

492. See this series, iii 36 and cf. Sen. N. Q. iii 18, 3.

504. Quasi <se> evigilans, Garrod J. Ph. xxxi 81. I proposed homo titubans in this series, iii 36.

522. There are four other cases with uti with no corruption. Here e is expuncted in O.

526. Cf. Tac. Ann. xv 70, Stat. Sil. ii 2, 217.

531. Atque, this series, iii 37.

535. Diducere, id. id.

551. Cf. iv 491.

553. Cf. vi 516.—Q has linguuntur. I now read tabi.

571. Movere is defended in this series, iii 37.

586. Animaque, id. id. 38.

596. Id. id.

598. Marcellus xx 132 quos subito linquit animus et quibus mens alienatur aut vertigo est.

609. Superas is by Q corr.—Cf. vi 697.

617. Corporis, this series, iii 39.

619. Ubi is equivalent to in quibus.

620. Perdoctis, this series, l. c.

629. Saeculum is for saepculum, 'corral,'; Rothstein, Prop. i p. 100.

633. Haud ita tum, this series, iii 39, cf. ii 39.

649. Mart. vii 51, 7, tenet . . . libellos. Cic. Or. i 18, tenenda praeterea est omnis antiquitas . . . neque . . . scientia negligenda est.

658. Both ends of the snake are chopped from the long body.

662. Arnob. vii 44, partem sui postremam conatibus prioris adducit <serpens>.

663. Cf. vi 514 solis super icta calore, ii 198 pressimus (tigna trabesque). Note priorem in 662.

672. Cf. iii 609.

676. I now read longius here and in 789.—See Stowasser, Dunkle Wörter, 30.

685. See Berl. Ph. W. 1096, 339. For afluat, cf. Plaut. Mil. 1332, Pseud. 191; Apul. De Deo Socr. xvii 158; Laevius apud Prisc. x 3; Havet, Crit. Verb. 155.

693. Cf. iii 472 492, vi 1139 1207 1250.

694. Expressus is by Creech. Subito de, Pradel, Glotta ii 71, Gassendi, Creech; frictis, Valk, Cl. R. xxvi 123, subsit, Clark, id. xxv 74.

702. For enim cf. iii 756–757, iv 274–275. There is no case in L. of ergo followed by enim; one of nam in i 620.

710. For tunc see this series, ii 111.

715. Cf. i 620, ii 827 859, iii 738, v 604 979.

717. Sinceris may mean "whole"; anima is coexistent with all the members of the body; so a ghost has all its members. Membris is abl. abs. in iii 403, iv 1105.—"Sinceris = iam mere corporeis, has no soul in it any more," Housman, Cl. Q. iii 65, taking membris as corpore; but cf. 532. He denies that sincera ex can mean illibata.

732. For algo see this series, ii 111.

734. Read contagi; id. iii 40.

736. Cui, id. id.

738. See id. id.

740. For consensu, id. ii 112.

743. Read cervos, and cf. v 863.

746. Cf. i 189 and v 6 60, iv 1228.

750. Cf. the Thesaurus article 'canis.'

760. Read sic animas si hominum; this series, iii 40.

775. Obruo is absolute in Aen. v 692.

776. Cf. Tert. De anima 25.—Hellems, Univ. Colo. Stud. iii 127, compares Haeckel's scornful suggestion that the soul might be liquefied by high pressure at low temperature (WR. 135).

790. Read iam; this series, iii 41.

800. Cic. Off. i 120 tamquam ipsa mortalis cum immortali natura pugnare videatur.

806–818. Mussehl, 35, thinks interpolated.

810. The reference is to i 483–484; Mussehl.

819. Magis is not found elsewhere in L. with a gerundive.

821. 'Gender' is a misprint for 'genitive.' In the text read quia.

824. See Roby L. G. i p. 264.

829. Markland read pigras.

830. Cf. C. E. 800, 3.

835. O has auris, Q auras.

836. Plaut. Mil. 803, non potuit reperire, si ipsi soli quaerendas dare, lepidiores.

852. Susemihl and Bock. approve ut.

853. There is no case of neque iam elsewhere; read nil iam; this series, iii 41.

856. I defend multimodi, id. ii 113.

870. Cf. Diog. Oen. 83.

871. Ov. A. A. iii 740, hoc faciet positae te mihi terra levem.

876. Et unde at end of verse in ii 1109, iii 177 1055, iv 722 929, with following subjunctive. Persius iii 68, et unde? For abunde see this series, iii 42.

886. Cui, id. id.

889. C. E. i 362, ut acerbo es deditus fato. Non aevo exsacto vitai es traditus morti, Sed cum te decuit florere aetate iuventa, Intereisti et liquisti in maeroribus matrem.

893. A bruto, this series, iii 42; cf. ii 114.

894. Postgate, Cl. Phil. x 31, transfers 894–911 to follow 912–918.—In Cicero iam iam is used only of a near future: Wesenberg, E. A. 141, quoted by Tyrrel, Cic. Corr. 763, 4.

897. Stat. S. v 2, 65, prolem sine praeside linquens.—Tert. De Test. An. 4, cum alicuius defuncti accordaris misellum vocas eum.

899. Id. id. mortem timeri ut commodum vitae amputandum.

901. Diog. Oen. 104.—I now approve ullum; this series, iii 43.

907. Sidonius vii 536, sollicitudinibus vehementibus exagitaris.

908. O has et for e; no other case.

914. Prop. ii 15, 49 fructum ne desere vitae.

917. Pascal, Riv. xl 441, sees here Orphic influence: the dead are thirsty and relieved by drinking.—Atque arida also in ii 886. Prop. iv 9, 21 torquet O, torrat, inf. Cf. variants in Stat. Th. iv 724, x 45.

919. Wakefield retained requiret.

923. Postgate, Cl. Ph. x 923: the first beginnings are not straying far at the very time of waking.

931. Lactant. Inst. iii 8, quodsi . . . quaerasque ab iis . . . quid aliud respondebunt.

935. Friedr. Cat. 494 sees here an agricultural metaphor.—See this series, ii 43.

938. Stat. S. ii 2, 128, sed abire paratum Ac plenum vitae. Philodemus (Usener, Epic. 269, 19) ὥσπερ θεάματος ἀπιέναι μεστόν.

941. Offensa is common in St. Ambrose, e.g. Exam. vi 9, 74. See this series, ii 114.

948. Read perges; id. iii 43.

950. Pacuv. 130, siquis hac me oratione incilet quid respondeam? St. Jerome, Ep. xxxix 4, scio quid responsurus sis.

952. Sen. De Tranq. Anim. 7, saepe grandis natu senex nullum aliud argumentum quo se probet diu vixisse praeter aetatem, from Athenodorus.

955. Abi hinc, Heinsius on Ov. Am. iii 3, 1.—For blatero see this series, ii 114, iii 44.

959. Cf. vi 170 901, v 1341.

962. Ad manis is defended by Burnam, Cl. J. ii 342, cf. Aen. x 520. Löfstedt, Beiträge 81, defends magnis as 'brave.' Aen. xi 110 vivis concedere. I proposed age nunc annis in this series, iii 44.

970. Alid is a dialectical form used by Catullus and L.: Ernout, Dial. Vocab. Lat. 103.

971. Appendix Sent. Syri 279: fortuna dat multa usu mancipi nihil.

977. Eurip. Fr. 452 *τὸν μὲν φύντα θρηνεῖν εἰς ὅσ' ἔρχεται κακὰ, τὸν δ' αὖ θανόντα καὶ πόνων πεπαυμένον χαίροντας εὐφημοῦντας ἐκπέμπειν δόμων.* Jer. Ep. lx, ut non tam plangendus sit qui hac luce caruerit quam gratulandum ei qui de tantis malis evaserit. Stat. Sil. ii 1, 220, ast hic quem gemimus felix hominesque deosque Et dubios casus et caecae lubrica vitae Effugit, immunis fati.

978. Dieterich, Nekuia 144 thinks L. was refuting Orphic-Pythagorean doctrine.—Read atque in text.

980. Reinach, Cultes etc. 159, thinks this was a misinterpreted picture.

988. Heinsius proposed dispessis, Ov. M. iv 457.

993. Garrod, J. Ph. xxxi 81, proposed in amore licentem quem luctus lacerat or ulcera quem lacerant. I suggest livor in this series, iii 44.—Postgate, Cl. R. xxx 145, makes volucres an adjective, understanding curae.

994. Cf. Anth. L. 636, 21.

1005. Circum . . . redeunt, "come swinging around."—See in general Plato, Gorg. 493 *a* and Norden, Jahrb. Supp. xviii 330.

1009. Roscher, Lex. has a woodcut in which the urns are whole, but the receptacle has water flowing from it; cf. Prop. ii 1, 67.

1011. Ixion is not mentioned in the Homeric catalogues nor in the Culex. See this series, iii 45.

1023. See Norden on Aen. vi 743.

1034. Corippus, Joh. vi 535, duo maxima belli fulmina. Culex 370, Carthaginis horrent.

1037. Quorum unus is poetical; Schmalz, Asin. Poll. 18.

1042. Obit occurs in I. N. 2898.—Cod. Just. v. 1, 2, spatii fine decurso.

1044. On aerius see this series, ii 105.

1050. There is no case of the part. gen. with quod in the poem.

1061. I now read per quem taesumst and remigrat; this series, iii 45.

1063. Prop. iv 7, 83 currens vector.

1068. I now follow Giussani: at quem occurs nowhere else in L.—Emerson, Self Reliance: and there [Naples] beside me is the stern fact, the sad self, unrelenting, identical, that I fled from.

1069. Sen. N. Q. i Prol. 6, multa effugisti, te nondum. For ingratius, see this series, ii 116.

1078. Read equidem, id. iii 46.

1085. Stat. S. ii 1, 224, nos miseri quibus unde dies suprema, quis aevi Exitus, incertum, quibus instet fulmen ab astris.

1094. Jeremy Taylor has many references also in his tract on the Real Presence.

BOOK IV

Verse 1. Mewaldt, Hermes xliii 286, thinks that the prooemium of this book was earlier than the passage in the first book. Sonnenburg, Rh. M. lxii 38, sees a reference in iv 5 to the prooemium of Book iii. Lachenbacher, Wien. St. xxxii 213, views iv 1–321 as a compilation from studienhefte.

26–44. Mewaldt thinks that this a doublet of 45–53 and written after Book iii was interposed.

41. Mart. iv 41, dedere choros.

53. Quint. x 2, illas Epicuri figuras quas e summis corporibus dicit effluere.

62. For vepres, fem. cf. Philarg. on Georg. iii 431.

66. Variant of hiscendi also in Gell. xv 9, 10.

68. Q has -rum for -tem in i 139.

71. Paulson, Lund i 25, has in prima. I proposed iam sunt in this series, iii 47.

72. Gif. tergeri, vulg. iaculari, Lamb. emergere or emergi, Gronov. Observ. 133, invergi. I proposed ad iaculari acies permulta, this series, iii 48.

75. Cichorius, Com. Phil. Ribbeck 427, takes this from Varro De scenicis originibus.

77. Aulaea, Palmer, Herm. viii 193.—I proposed volitata, l. c.

79. I proposed decorem, l. c.

81. Munro reads inclusa. It was shut in like a circus tent; cf. iv 1127, i 985, v 519.

91. I proposed diffuse, l. c.

92. See l. c.

94. Cf. v 1393.

101. Norreri, ex eo.—For elision, cf. i 450, ea invenies.—For eorum see this series, ii 116.

104. Norreri, haud dissimilesque.—Cf. v 154 and this series, l. c.

116. For eorum, this series, iii 50.

117. Integra, l. c.

129. The capitulum esse item maiora is supplemented by simulacra by Lachmann, animalia by Mussehl, 162.—Hardie, Cl. Q. vii 194, compares the selection in wireless telegraphy.

135. Mussehl, 153, 164, 165, approves Giri.

143. For gerantur see this series, ii 117 and cf. vi 760.

146. Laxas, id. iii 51.

166. Gif. quodcumque, Turneb. quoicumque, Lamb. queiscumque.—Lamb. orae or oram. I suggested ocius, l. c.

168–175. Mussehl, 115, thinks is a mere sketch and written later than vi 251–254 (p. 137).

178. I proposed petatur, l.c.

179. Quemcumque is read in some Vatican MSS. and in the Ven. 1495 and Bipont editions.—Mussehl, 153, keeps tendit.

190. Breal, Mem. Soc. Ling. xv 142, separates pro telo, "sans interruption."

195. Mussehl, 166, makes ubi causal, referring to spatium. He makes quod superest = porro, p. 54.

206. For nonne see this series, iii 52.

209. Persius v 105, veri specimen (speciem, Jahn) dinoscere calles, and Conington there.

215. Ora = orsa, "border," Maguire, Herm. v 349.

216–229 was written before vi 921–935: Mussehl, 137.—I now read mitti; see this series, iii 52; cf. Mussehl, 167 and vi 922.

270. Read remmota; id. ii 118. Mussehl, 170, supplies imago.

284. Bock. has itidem and Wakefield kept eum.—For tum see this series, ii 118, iii 52.

290. Mussehl, 170, does not transfer, but supplies cur ultra speculum nobis videatur imago Conduplicatur enim spatium binis simulacris. I proposed si quae illic, l. c. 53.

298. "On its front," cf. vi 117; metaphor from frontal attack.

324. Ut was retained by Bährens, Phil. Supp. xii 412; approved by Schmalz, Berl. Ph. W. xxxiii 693.

325. For mutua see Friedrich on Catull. 124.

327. Birt, Rh. M. lxx 258, reads quinque etiam sex; see this series, iii 54.

331. Read videantur.

332. E speculo, l. c.

320. Ater, id. 53.

321. Quaedam, id. id.

353. Cf. St. August. Contra Acad. iii 26, St. Jerome, Contra Joan. Hier. 445 (Ch. 35).

361. Tuantur; this series, iii 54.

364. Item refers to videri; Mussehl, 171.

376. A modern illustration would be the burning of a fuse.—Read trahantur.

395. Videtur; this series, ii 119.

397. Extant usque, id. iii 55.

406. Read ibi; id. id.

414. Frontinus, Grom. i p 23 L., collectus pluvialis aquae.

416. Cf. Cic. N. D. ii 97, Stat. S. iv 2, 23.

418. On despicere see Mussehl, 172.—See this series, iii 55. Q omits ut. Caeno, Bignone, Riv. xxxviii 406; viva ut, Palmer, Herm. iv 265.

437. Read undas; this series, ii 120.

440. Liquore, id. 121.

453. C. E. 481, 3, devinctus membra sopore.

471. Minuam, Paulmier.

472. Plaut, Curc. 288, qui capite sistat in via. See this series, ii 121.

486. Auris occurs 21 times, aures twice.—See this series, ii 122.

490. Id. id. 123.

497. Diog. Oen. 76.

513. This is paraphrased by Isidor. Orig. xix 18, 2.

526. Id quoque enim occurs 54 times, is quoque enim once, fit quoque enim once, (a)enim (b)quoque, twice, (a)enim quoque once. Cf. 540.

532. For expletis see this series, iii 55. In Marullus' stopgap Avancius read suis for viis. Mart. xi 91, 11, vocis iter.

544. For cita see this series, iii 56. Prop. iii 10, 23, tibia rauca. Bentley read cornua.

545. Maas, Hermes xxxi 392, viridis—torrentibus ex Heliconis. I proposed validi cycni cantu ex oris, this series, iii 87.

553. For illa, id. id. 57.

567. For verbis, id. ii 123.

569. Praeterferre also in Livy xxi 55, 1.

579. For dicta, this series, ii 124.

588. N. H., Cl. R. xxi 234, repeats Bentley's citation of Anth. Gr. iv 12, 474.

594. Avidum probably rhymes with auricularum, Radford, Am. Ph. Ass. 37 xxix. I suggested auscultare in this series, iii 57. Nencini, Riv. F. xxxvi 587, "eager to hear," by metonymy; cf. Hor. C. ii 15, 6, copia narium.

598. For ut see this series, iii 58.

608. I support OQ, id. id.

611. Saepe potest per saepta, id. id.

615. See this series, ii 124, iii 59.

616. Id. id. 59.

617. See Reid, Harv. St. xxii 42.

621. Read per flexa; this series, iii 59.

627. Apul. M. ii 16, inguinum fine.

632. Read umidulum; this series, iii 60.

633. Garrod, J. Ph. xxxi 82, aliis alius cibu' qui sit idoneus usu.

636. See this series, iii 60.

637. Id. id.—Q has alius.

638. I have suggested vescitur; see this series, ii 125, iii 61. Cartault repeated his suggestion in Rev. Ph. 1916, 210.

642. See this series, iii 61.

648. Id. id.

681. There is no case of per for pro in OQ.

689. Cicero always separates non quidquam, Schmalz, As. Poll. 38.

703. See this series, iii 62.

712. For rapidi, id. ii 125.

719. Ollis, abl. occurs once only, vi 687; in illis at the end of the line, four times; ollis, dat. once. I proposed hibus in this series, iii 62.

731. Animi sensus = διάνοια; **Merbach**, 34.

740. I proposed animata in this series, iii 63.

741. OQ have suo in at iv 472.

752. See this series, ii 125, iii 63.

755. R. B. English, Cl. W. vi 108, reads videre.

761. Read concessa; this series, iii 63.

769. Ov. Am. ii 4, 29, numerosaque bracchia ducit; Rem. Am. 754, numeris bracchia nota suis.

772. Lamb. conjectured indu; cf. ii 1096, v 102, ii 436, iii 709, iv 388 396 786 834, v 478 518, vi 193 806.

789. Read mirare for mirari.

790. Heinsius, mutant.

791. See this series, iii 64.

792. Heinsius, artem eadem . . . edocta or et ducta; Lamb. valent.

795. Read quod; this series, iii 64.

802. Id. id. 65.

804. Id. id.

822. Id. 66.

825. Read possimus; id. id.

830. Ex always occurs with utraque, but L. has elsewhere ex parti unless ex is separated from parte; e partibus several times.—Bährens, Phil. Suppl. xii 534, thinks any addition unnecessary.

878. I suggested quareve in this series, iii 67.

896. Sic, id. id.

897. Id. id.

905. Pondere magna is not in L. nor multa pondere magno. Cf. v 540 975 vi 692.

926. Apuleius M. x 6, lapidibus obrutum.

935. O has curio (as Diocletian, Ed. viii 6, 9) but coria in vi 967 969.

952. Cubandi, Bignone, Riv. xxxviii 408.

953. Bignone, avidi for tamen.

959. For parte see this series, iii 68.

961. See id. id.

974. Apul. ix 41, sedulam darent operam.

984. Cf. iv 883.

985. Operati always has present sense; Postgate, J. Ph. xxvi 314.

990. Probst, Archiv xv 212, edere vocem; cf. 992–993 v 1073, Val. Fl. iv 24.—I suggested micare in this series, iii 69.

1011. Molibus, id. id.

1013. See id. id.

1022. See id. ii 126 and Archiv iii 542.

1026. Prop. ii 13, 12 puris O, pueris NFV. Pupi, Palmer, Herm. v 308. I proposed poti in this series, iii 70.—For dolia see Mart. xii 48, Suet. Nero 24. Dureau de la Malle, Econ. Pol. Rom. ii 481, interprets as barrels or tuns sawed in two.

1057. Cita, this series, iii 71.

1058. Nomen, id. id.—Dryden's translation may be found in Scott and Saintsbury's edition, xii 346.

1061. Aves, this series, iii 71.

1071. Varro, Men. 275 Veneri vaga.

1075. Sanis = non amantibus, Friedr. Catull. 507.

1076. Miseris is erotic, id. 494.

1089. Bergk. quo pluria.

1096. Ventus spe, this series, iii 71.

1108. Theocr. xxx 36, Plaut, Ps. 65, Cic. 2 Verr. v 32, Ov. Am. iii 14, 34.

1121. See Friedr. Cat. 199.

1123. Cartault, Rev. Phil. 1916, 210, inverts the order: 1121 1122 1124 1123 1125, and keeps Babylonia which he joins to unguenta.

1125. See this series, iii 72. I proposed sandalia in Cl. Ph. xii 306. Segmenta, Palmer, Herm. iv 266, and Bockemüller. Anth. Graeca vi 254 5 *φαικάδα τ' εὐτάρσοισιν ἐπ' ἀστραγάλοισι γελῶσαν.*

1127. Goetz, Archiv xv 528, thinks thalassina means deep blue. Pichon, Serm. Amat. 17, interprets it of form.

1131. For ludi cf. Q. Curt. v 1, 37, viii 4 29, 6 14.

1132. Aderant unguenta coronae, Cic. Tusc. v 62.

1134. Byron, Childe Harold: Full from the fount of joy's delicious springs Some bitter o'er the flowers the bubbling venom flings.

1152. "Perpetis is possible," Löfstedt, Per. Aeth. 125.

1154. Prop. iii 24, 6, ut quod non esses esse putaret amor.

1168. I proposed plena in this series, iii 72.

1174. See Prinz, Wien. St. xxxvi 58.

1175. Male olet ex mensibus, Br. Berl. Ph. W. xxviii 1625.

1178. C. E. 1036, 9 floribus sertis.*

1180. Cf. Casanova, Mem. ii 1.

1182. Prop. ii 23, 3, promissa suae verba ferat dominae; id. i 5, 14; Hor. C. iv 1, 38.

1186. Cic. Or. 157, posmeridianas libentius dixerim; Tac. Ann. iii 64, postscripserat; Commod. Apol. 604, posterga. Pos is constant in the Fathers. In iv 1252 OQ have possunt for post sunt. See this series, iii 72.

1195. Facit is erotic: Friedr. Cat. 542.

1198. I now read possent.

1203. Read cum; this series, iii 73.

1207. Cat. lxviii 69, communes amores.

1208. Read virili; this series, iii 73.

1222. For a, id. ii 127.

1225. Platt, Cl. Q. vii 282, makes no transfer and keeps magis: Aristot. Gen an. i 18, 722 *a*, 5 *καὶ φωνὴν καὶ ὄνυχας καὶ τρίχας ὁμοίοι.* Certo is that which makes the hair, etc., opposed to multa modis primordia multis in 1220. Note the opposition: maiorum natis, voltus facies, voces comasque, corpora membraque.—See this series, iii 73.

1243. Ab ortu, id. id.

1244. For hinc, id. ii 127, iii 74.

1259. Crassane cannot be supported by Lucretian usage.

1268. This is the only case of opus sunt in L.

1270. Apul. v 10, rarissimo venerem meam recolentem sustineo. See Donatus on Ter. Eun. iii 1, 34.

1283. Consuetudo = coitus, Donatus on Ter. Ph. i 3, 9.

BOOK V

Verse 3. Cf. carmina, vesus, poemata fingere and i 709.

8. Cf. Arnob. i 38, Min. Fel. xxi 12, Arnob. iii 9.

18. "Unless the heart be cleansed," Masson, "Lucr." i 318.

29. Mussehl, 114, has no lacuna and reads quantopere. Garrod prints quid aves. See this series, iii 74.

34. For stirpes of OQ, see id. ii 127.

35. Catull. lxiii 16, truculenta pelagi, and Freidrich there.

36. Digest xlviii 22, 19 pr. [Roma] omnium est patria.

43. Apul. Fl. xxxii, Hercules omnes pestes mentibus exegit, comparing the work of Crates. Serv. Aen i 741, constat enim Herculem philosophum fuisse.

44. Hardie, Cl. Q v 105, interprets "battles and perils we must enter upon." Garrod prints sunt . . . insinuanda, which I propose in this series, iii 74.

51. Cf. v 123, i 432 446.

64. The old vulgate inserted me.—Ordo means "anordnung des Systems," Mussehl, 126.

110–234. Mussehl, 130, regards as inserted by the poet after Book v was written.

116. For meare see this series, ii 127.

146–155. Mussehl, 134, transposes to follow ii 1089 in place of 1090–1104.

152. See also Hadzits, Am. J. Ph. xxxvii 317, Cl. W. ix 146.

154. Ut corpora; this series, iii 75.

174–176. Mussehl, 114, also keeps MS. order.

175. For an see this series, ii 128.

178. Donec occurs here only in L. with the future.

182. See this series, iii 75.

185. Inter se occurs 81 times, inter sese 4, lacuna 2. ínter se 74, intér se 13, ínter sese 2, intér sese 2; in other combinations ínter 19, intér 13.

186. For speciem see this series, iii 75.

191. For possint, id. ii 128.

201. Friedr. Cat. 138, compares Cat. xv 2 veniam peto pudentem, Claud. Rapt. Pros. i 211 blandasque . . . iubas, Juv. xii 81, Stat. Th. vii 531, Pers. v 96, Sil. Ital. vii 554, Luc. ii 692; see also page 236 on Cat. li 9. Cf. Rothstein on Prop. iii 7, 41, Val. Fl. vi 229. Aen. xii 909, avidos . . . cursus, Amm. Marc. xxi 12, 17 avidioribus bibendi subsidiis, Marius Vict. Aleth. iii 459 avido pondere; cf. Löfstedt, Eranos viii 85; Beck, Mnem. xli 207; this series, iii 76.

210–211. Id. id.

221. Commod. Instr. i 16, 4, mors immatura vagatur.

223. Wordsworth, Poems of Sentiment and Reflection xlii:

> "Like a shipwreck'd sailor tost
> By rough waves on a perilous coast,
> Lies the Babe, in helplessness
> And in tenderest nakedness,
> Flung by labouring nature forth.
> * * * *
> Voice was it? or prophecy
> Of sorrow that will surely come?
> Omen of man's grievious doom!

226. Cyprian, De bono patientiae 12, has much on this. In the Code of Justinian, vi 29, 3, there is a discussion as to whether the cry of a child at birth was necessary to prove life: si vivus natus esset, etsi vocem non emisit.

247. See Norden, Jahrb. Supp. xix 441 on this Stoic argument.

257. For alit see this series, iii 77.

270. Dig. xliii 20, 8, caput aquae illud est unde aqua nascitur. Fowler, Cl. R. xxx 221, makes it mean "power."

271. Arist. Thes. 1100 *τέμνων κέλευθον* from Euripides.

278. Reid takes versa from vergo; Harv. St. xxii 31.

285. For the punctuation cf. iii 75 and Sylla, Wratislaw Diss. 42.

295. For lychini see this series, iii 78.

296. For caligine, id. id.

301. Id. id.

312. Stampini, Atti Acc. Torin. lii 400, quae neque. Giri, Riv. F. xxx 215, retains MSS. Benoist-Lantoine, quare . . . quicque; Mooney, Cl. R. xxv 73, aeraque proporro subicumque senescere quadras; Palmer, Herm. iv. 267, monimenta videmus . . . ceras. I proposed in this series, iii 79, conquerier porro . . . petras.—Cyprian, Ad Demetr. 3, senuisse iam seculum. Reid, Cl. R. xxv 202, agrees with Valk.

318–323, better after 305; Mussehl, 115.

319. L. borrows fifteen words from Pacuvius and changes complexa to amplexa.

334. Hartmann, Phil. lx 536, thinks organici may mean organ builders.

336. Cum primis = "particularly" or "especially"; cf. i 130 716, ii 536 849; Reid, Harv. St. xxii 2.

349. For idem, see this series, iii 79.

369. For pericli, id. id.

375. Prop. iii 1, 1, Callimachi manes et Coi sacra Philetae, and editors there. Cf. vi 663.

381. St. Ambrose, Ex. vi 9, 55, ut caelum eminet aeri terris mari quae velut quaedam membra sunt mundi.

383. For omnis see this series, iii 80.

385. I now follow Goebel; id. id.—Sall. J. lxx 5, incepta patrandi.

387. Lucan vii 813, gurgite ponti.

393. For position of inter se, this series, iii 80.

394. Herod. iv 184 *ἡλίῳ ὑπερβάλλοντι*.

396. The corrector of Q who reads lambens is very late. Reid, Harv. St. xxii 2, superavit et ambiens. See this series, ii 128.

401. Housman on Manil. i 691, Sol.

402. See also Prop. iv 9, 6; C. E. 1148, 5; Friedr. Catul. 348.

412. I suggested vultus in this series, iii 81.

429. Cod. Just. viii 38, 3 praevento morte nepote.—See this series, ii 129.

451. Manil. i 167, imaque de cunctis mediam tenet undique sedem.

458. I suggest faucibus in this series, iii 82.

460. Vahlen, Berlin Sitzb. 1882, 274, reads videmus cum; cf. Ov. M. xiv 181, Prop. iv 7, 36.

468. See this series, iii 82.

470. Stampini, Atti Acc. Tor. lii 415, fudit. I suggest cepit, l. c.

485. Stampini, Riv. F. xlv 179, extremae ad limina partis. For raptim see this series, l. c.

491. Id. ii 129.

503. Bergk, venti.

507. Ponti, this series, iii 83.

514. I proposed nocturni, l. c.

515. Aut means et, as in Cod. J. vi 38, 4.

526. Diog. Oen. 79.

531. For sitet for siet cf. ii 94, iii 816, iv 395. Hic as in vi 1092.

560. For animae this series, ii 129.—Quis of OQ is due to the preceding question.

563. Read animai.

571. I proposed purgant, this series, iii 84.

581. Mitti, id. id.

584. Tantaque quantast, id. id.

585. Mussehl, 156, thinks that ignes here means common fires.

588. Read videntur; this series, iii 85.

589. For absint of Lamb. id. ii 130.

593. Read tantulus.

601. Read hinc; this series, iii 85.

613. See Woltjer, L. Philos., 127.

614. Read recta, this series, 86.

615. Capricorni occurs eight times in Manilius.

617. For canceris, this series, iii 86.

643. Cf. Thume, 14.

656. For natura, this series, iii 86.

667. Read possint: id. 87.

679. I proposed consequiae . . . suerunt, id. 88.

690. I proposed sol tum for caelum, id. id.

698. Cf. Thume, 14.

704. See this series, iii 89.

705. Id. id.

720. For si, see Madvig, Emen. Liv. 146.

736. I suggested quierint, this series, iii 90.

739. Williamson, Cl. Q. v 179, takes ante viai together, with cuncta object of opplet.

746–747 may be a dittography.

747. I proposed cedit in this series, iii 90. My colleague, Professor Deutsch, cj. edit.

761. Variants between active and passive in ii 186, iii 484, v 1020, vi 889.—See this series, ii 130.

764. Reid, Harv. St. xxii 9, makes rigidas mean "cold," cf. i 355.

771. For retention see this series, iii 91.

782. Id. id.

791. Id. id.

808. Cf. Diog. Oen. 80 and Lact. Inst. ii 11.

809. For auctus, this series, iii 92.

822. Animantem in certo, Reid in Masson, ii 190.

823. For provecto, this series, iii 93.

833. Pulcrescit, id. id.

836. Potuit queat ut, id. id.

839. Heinsius read androgynen, Wakef. -em. Androgynem, Val. Max. viii 3, 1; androgyni, Lucilius 1058, Cic. Div. i 98; androgynos, Livy xxvii 11, 5, Pliny vii 2 and 3. See this series, ii 130.—Auson. Mosel. 128, neutrumque et utrumque.

852. For remissis, see this series, ii 131.

868. For secuta, id. iii 94.

878. Cf. Emped. Fr. 60, 61.

880. For potestas = natura, this series, iii 94.

881. I agree with Giussani, id. 95. Stampini, Riv. xlv 183, par, vis non est per si esse potissit.

885. For laetantia, this series, ii 131, iii 95, and cf. Aen. iii 95, ubere laeto, Cic. Cons. ii 14, et laeto . . . lacte. Catull. lxiv 221, O has lectanti for laetanti.

886. Plaut. Amph. 1032, senecta aetate.

888. For puerili, this series, iii 95.

889. Sufficit, id. 96.

896. Proficiunt, id. id.

905. Add Isid. Orig. xi 3, 36.

923. I suggested sibi in this series, iii 96.

925. See Diog. Oen. 80.—For et, id. ii 131.

944. Dura, id. id.

947. Claricitat, id. id.

948. Tenebant, id. 97.

953. Cf. Lact. Inst. vi 10, Serv. Aen. i 6; Rh. M. lxix 626.

970. Garrod, J. Ph. xxxi 82, saetigerisque subus pariles.

979. See this series, iii 97.

989. Languentes id. ii 132, and also Garrod, J. Ph. xxxi 82.

993. Ov. M. vi 665, seque vocat bustum miserabile nati.

997. See this series, iii 98.

1006. Eurip. Hel. 1484 *δόλιος ἡ ναυκληρία*. Bergk naupegi. Isid. xix 1, 21 genus navigi. The entire description in Ov. M. 1, 133 sq. is imitated from L. I defended the verse in Am. J. Ph. xxviii 66.

1010. Butler, Cl. R. xxiii 253, nunc dant sollertius id sine noxa; Richards, Cl. R. xxvii 54, thinks it is a satire on medici; Garrod, J. Ph. xxxi 83, vinum damni sollertia sumpsit. I proposed vinum in this series, iii 98. Hardie, J. Ph. xxxiii 102, gnari nunc dant. Palmer's conjecture is in Herm. v 307.

1011. See Diog. Oen. 80.

1013. Stampini, Acc. Torin. lii 417, concubitum. I suggested congressum in this series, iii 98.

1020. For violare see this series, ii 133 cf. 130.

1025. Cf. ii 99; there is no case of pars : . . casti.

1028. Wundt, Psych. ii 2, 622, says that Epicurus was father of the Naturlauttheorie.

1029. See Diog. Oen. 81.

1032. For monstret see this series, iii 89.

1033. Wakefield read suas.—I now keep quod.—Digest vii 5, 5, 1 rerum quae in abusu consistunt.

1035. For infessus see this series, ii 133.

1038. I suggested vix prope, id. iii 100.

1058. For varias res, id. ii 133.

1063. "Was wir heute Doggen heissen waren in Alterthum in allgemeinen die Molossen," Keller, Antike Thierwelt, i 103.

1064. Read mollia ricta.

1065. Flor. 31 has districta and rabies. I proposed vox stricta; this series, iii 100.

1067. I proposed aut, id. id., but see also id. ii 134.

1068. Ecclesiasticus xxx 9, lacta filium; Plaut. Cist. 217 lactat; Jerome, Contra Ioann. 446, lactas animas.

1069. Cf. ii 77.

1076. For sub see this series, ii 134.

1082. I proposed praeda atque, id. iii 100.

1094. For insita, id. id.

1096. For ut, id. ii 135.

1099. For emicat, id. iii 101.

1105. I proposed mage sic, id. id. 102.

1106. Id. id., and Amer. Phil. Ass. 35 xviii.

1115. Naev. Bell. Pun. 5, sectam secuntur.

1125. Tamen, "for," Löfstedt, Per. Aeth. 32.

1144. Philippson, Archiv f. Gesch. Phil. xxxiii 289, argues that there was a tacit contract before actual legislation.

1152. See this series, iii 102, for ius.

1160. I proposed tot, id. 103.

1164. Templisque, id. id.

1165. Petronius, Fr. xxvii, is under Lucretian influence.

1190. Apul. De Deo Socr. 121, pictis noctibus severa gratia. Variants in Prop. ii 3, 7.—I suggested quies in this series, iii 103.

1192. Hiemps for sol, id. id.

1198. Pietas is the "sense of duty consecrated by religion," Fowler Relig. Experience of Roman People, 227.—See Hadzits, Worship and Prayer among Epicureans, Am. Ph. Ass. xxxix 73.

1214. For taciti see this series, ii 136.

1218. Paul. Fest. 71, deus . . . sive a Graeco δέος quod significat metum.

1225. Dig. ii 11, 10, 1, non ante poenam peti posse quam dies venerit. For adauctum see this series, ii 137.

1229. Grat. Cyn. 437, pacemque precamur.

1230. Plaut. Tr. 837, ni pax propitior foret praesto, of a sailor.

1244. For caelo see this series, iii 104 and Isid. Orig. xvi 18, 13. Cf. vi 152.

1254. For a, this series, ii 138.

1258. For terris, id. iii 104.

1267. I proposed dolare ac levare arida, id. id.

1272. Poterat is by Lamb.

1273. Nam, this series, ii 138.

1274. Pliny xxxiii 1, ferrum auro gratius inter bella caedesque.

1279. Wakef. cj. refertum, proposed later by Nencini.

1309. Hounds are mentioned by Strabo iv 5, 2. The Hassaquans, a Hottentot tribe, trained lions: Southey, Commonplace Book, ii 594.

1325. I suggested mento minitante, this series, ii 138, iii 105.

1340. For facta, id. 105.

1350. Diog. Oen. 80.

1356. Omne and arte are transposed by Duff, Camb. Phil. Proc. 1890, 13.

1360. Nencini, durarei.—For durarent see this series, iii 105.

1368. For terra, id. id.

1386. I proposed repleta, id. 106.

1397. Cachinni occurs also in v 1403.

1400. For movebat see this series, ii 139.

1402. Ov. F. iii 537, duras choreas; see Friedrich, Catull. 376.

1405. For somno see this series, iii 106.

1408. Macaulay, Hist. Engl. ii 489 (ed. 1849) speaks of singing by sentinels; see Class. Phil. vi 351.

1409. Stampini, Att. Acc. Tor. lii 420, modis. I proposed novum; this series, iii 106.

1410. Stampini keeps dulcedine.

1428. I proposed exstantibus in this series, iii 107.

1436–1447. Mussehl, 115, thinks is a mere sketch.

1442. Stampini, Riv. xlv 186, litora propter; Garrod, J. Ph. xxxi 83, protinus proris. I suggested navibus atque in this series, iii 107.—The quotation from Servius should read florebat navibus.

1448. Diog. Oen. 80.

1451. I proposed dolanda in this series, iii 107.

1457. Reinhart, Hermes xlvii 499, thinks that Democritus is the source.

BOOK VI

Verse 1. Sonnenburg, Rh. M. lxii 33: in the prooemium to vi human culture is finished, other benefits do not avail (v); these benefits have come through Lucretius' verse (iv), who expressed Epicurean doctrine (iii) through which he brings true happiness (ii) by removing the fear of religion (i).

2. Ter. Maur. 1301, magistra Graecia.

5. C. E. 473, 6 corde reperta.

8. Cf. v 20.

11. For possent see this series, iii 108.

14. For cordis, id. id.

15–16. Id. id.

27. Tert. Apol. 47, de una via obliquos multos tramites . . . sciderunt. Lucifer, Moriendum esse etc. ix, quod per hanc propositam difficultatem angustissimus trames ad immortalitatis praemium sublimiter ducat. Aus. Prof. xi 5, Pythagorei non tenentem tramitis rectam viam, St. Ambrose, Ex. v 19, directo tramite veritatis, De Noe vii 16, vitae probabilis tramitem virtutis ductu secuti sunt corruptelae declinantes consortia, De Ios. i, innocentiae tramitem . . . reseratum, De Iob et David 26, evangelico tramite . . . bonorumque operum semitas. Tennyson, Queen Mary: and on the steep up-track of the true faith.

28. For recta see this series, ii 140.

30. Flueret is by Marullus.

45. Mussehl, 118, would have no lacuna.

56. Bignone, Riv. F. xxxviii 412, would have 56 follow 61.

66. For ratione, this series, iii 109.

71. Oberunt is by Wakefield.

83. I suggested fremitusque, l. c.

92–93. Bignone, Riv. xxxviii 410, places after 47, with a lacuna.

93. Jobst, L. und Emped. 14, thinks that the mention of Calliope is due to alliteration. On Calliope's relation to the other muses see Hertzberg on Prop. iii 2, 14. Rödiger, Musen 289, makes Calliope the Muse of learning and wisdom. There are some remarks by Giri, Riv. xliii 37.—Sil. It. xii 390, vos Calliope.—Varro, Men. Fr. 519, charteum stadium.

103. I suggested petrae lapidesque, this series, iii 109.

105. Aut is inverted, Löfstedt, Per. Aeth. 318.

109. Quondam = interdum; cf. Aen. ii 367, and Forbiger there.

111. Keble, Praelectiones 676, reads Euris.

128. I proposed communit vis se in this series, iii 110.

129. Read missa, id. ii 140.

131. For raucum, id. iii 110.

144. Frangit in aestum, id. 111.

147. Trucidat, id. id.

149. Pariter, id. 112.

176. For the position of cavam see Vahlen, Opusc. i 365.

192. For superna, this series, iii 112.

214. Stat. Sil. 1, 2, 186, cum pluviis rarescunt nubila.

218. Tonitru, this series, iii 112.

220. Icta ictu, id. id.

231. Item ut, id. id.

233. Read rareque facit.

237. See this series, iii 113.

242. Pliny xxxv 2, monumentis rerum in magistratu gestarum.—See this series, l. c.

258. Fetus, id. id.

277. Alto, id. 114.

286. Vi cadere, Housman on Manil. iii 395.

288. Furit tum, this series, iii 114.

296. Validam . . . culmine, id. id.

317. Res quaeque, id. 115.

329. The reference is to Aen. xi 616.

349. Transfluit, this series, iii 115.

365. Nobis, id. ii 142.

370. Sese, id. iii 116.

374. Vada, id. id.

390. Prop. ii 4, 14, sic est incautum; Lucan v 500, per incautas . . . tenebras.

414. Löfstedt, Per. Aeth. 123: est factum fierique necessest.

424. Prester is a sirocco, typho a cyclone: English, Am. Ph. Ass. xliv 165.—Cf. Apul. De Mundo 317, 318, 322.

428. For lacita, this series, ii 143.

429. Id. id.

447. Id. id.

452. Hoc super, id. id. 144.

453. Moris, id. iii 116.

454. Compressa, id. ii 145.

475. For omnis, id. iii 117.

480. For efficiunt, id. id.

483. The reference may be to signiferi aetheris 481; see l. c.

486. Mussehl, 36, thinks that the reference is to i 1002–1007.

490. For monstris, this series, iii 117.

504. Aratus Ph. 938, Virg. Georg. i 397.

510. Vis venti = *θλιβομένων*, Ep. Pyth. 99.

515. Stillantve, this series, iii 118.

516. Mollis, id. id.

519. Retinere, id. id.

523. Redhalat is probably due to metrical convenience for exhalat.

537. Cf. Thume, 14.

541. OQ have summersosca; I proposed se supra saxa, this series, iii 119.

550. Ea cum vis, id. id.

552. Garrod, Cl. R. xxviii 265, aquai, cf. 868.

555. Interdum is by the corr. of O; I proposed integrum in this series, iii 120.

574. O has pondere, Q pondera. O is usually right in this variation.—Zeno, Migne Patr. Lat. xi 323, cum terra vel tremit vel hiatu se recipit in se.

582. See this series, iii 120.

585. The date should be 372.

600. See this series, ii 145.

604. Suppeditat, id. iii 121.

608. Epicurus followed Hippo here: Gilbert, Meteor. Theor. 425, 431.

624. For the repetition of venti see this series, ii 145.

632. Id. iii 121.

639. See Alzinger, Studia in Aetnam collecta, 1896.

642. Cic. Div. i 98, lactis imber. But ae occurs for ea in v 193, vi 402.

663. Bailey takes haec with tellus.

674. Visu est, this series, iii 121.—Virg. G. iv 89, deterior qui visus.

697. See this series, iii 121, and Mussehl, 119.

712. Epicurus was Lucretius' authority here according to Landi, Quaestiones Doxog.; see in criticism, Berl. Ph. W. 1913, 1288.

713. Bailey translates "alone in the world."

715. See Thume 12, Landi 224.

716. Gilbert interprets etesiae as year-winds or northwinds; Met. Th. 570, 571.

725. See Landi, 226.

729. Id. 219.

735. Id. 219.

743. For remigii, this series, iii 122.

746. Read Averni.

748. Hot water was sometimes used for irrigating: Dig. xliii 20, 13.

755. Bergk, Phil. Schrift. i 524, anticipated Ellis with pus. Garrod, J. Ph. xxxi 83, sed locu' natura pus efficit ipse suapte. I proposed prius in this series, iii 122.

756. See Amm. Marc. xxiii 6, 17.

762. I proposed nobis, l.c.

765. Joseph. Antiq. Iud. ii 246, Plut. Moral. 976 *d*, Aelian N. A. ii 9; Rev. Arch. ix 224.

771. I proposed cibo e, l. c.

777. For auras, id. 123.

778. Lactu, id. id.

800. Effluviis, id. id.

804. I now incline to hominis; id. 124.

805. Cf. Pliny xxiii 63.

815. Perhaps coactus; this series, iii 124.

818. Halitibus of Bergk I now favor; id. id.

841. Keep qua, id. 125.

842. Prope iam, id. id.

846. I proposed coeundo ut, id. id., and id. ii 146.

851. For partem, id. iii 125.

858. Foculare, id. 126.

862. Probably tepet should be read; id. id.

864–865. Id. id.

868. Garrod, Cl. R. xxviii 265, aquai.—Pliny, xxxi 121, ex ferventi aqua vapore naribus rapto.

870. For miscent, this series, ii 146.

892. Fert multis, id. iii 127.

899. Tenentes, id. ii 147.

908. Pradel, Glotta ii 67, approves patriae.—For quam see this series, ii 147.

909. Fit ortus may be retained in the sense "made to spring from."

913. For demisso see this series, iii 127.

923–935 is a reference to i 348–357, Mussehl, 36.

941. Mixtum ad inani, this series, iii 128.

942. Superna of OQ should be retained; cf. on vi 192.

954. Ennius, Sc. 216, has caeli clipeo.

962. Varro, R. R. i 41, 1 facit putre; cf. Löfstedt, Per. Aeth. 187.

963. Ningues, this series, iii 128.

971. Ambrosiam, id. id.

972. Plaut. Tr. 684, graviu'.

1007. Utqui, this series, iii 129.

1012. Dicitur, id. ii 147.—Fowler, Cl. Ph. vii 357, takes mirum with quin.

1021. Read surgat ad auras.

1023. Ad Heren. ii 27, quid sit causae adiumento. See this series, iii 129.

1039. Intus comes at the close in vi 1169 798 556 278 etc. Scilicet introduces a remark 33 times.

1059. For at see this series, ii 148.

1069. For una, id. id.

1072. Garrod, Cl. R. xxviii 265, aquai.

1076. Prop. iii 24, 10.

1079. Pliny xxxiii 30, plumbum nigrum albo iungitur ipsumque album sibi oleo.

1109. Tert. An. 25, colorem quoque excoctae. Perhaps L. means that the heat was baked into them; see this series, ii 149.

1127. Leo, Gött. Nachr. 1898, 476, defends as a rhetorical device and compares Q. Cic. Pet. 12, Lygdamus iii 2, Lucr. iv 42, Catull. lxiv 31 309, Aen. viii 82.

1132. Havet, Rev. Phil. xxv 307, reads lanigeris palantibus, cf. Ov. M. vii 540.

1135. Palmer, Herm. iv 269, parum aptum.

1150. Cael. Aurel. Chron. iii 5, 69, aspera cutis superficies. I proposed aspectu in this series, iii 129, but it is unmetrical; I now suggest tractu.

1155. Read cadavera.

1156. I proposed vires et, id. id.

1167. Dum is supported by ii 1125, iv 29 955, iii 707; cum by iii 703.

1174. See Rothstein on Prop. ii 32, 15.

1180. I proposed flammis in this series, iii 130.

1189. Id. id.

1195. Jerome in Hier. ii 62, *μειδίσμα* quod nos interpretari possumus rictum oris dolore contracti et habentem risus similitudinem. I suggested iam auriculae tractae, this series, iii 131.

1199. Iam for ut est, id. id.

1204. For hac, id. 132.

1215. Eurip. Phoen, 881 *πολλοὶ δὲ νεκροὶ περὶ νεκροῖς πεπτωκότες.*

1232. For ut see Friedr. Catull. 127, and cf. Val. Fl. v 92.

1234. Cf. Tac. Ann. xvi 13.

1237. Mussehl, 118, follows Valk.

1247. Mussehl, 118, thinks a lacuna had something corresponding to corpora quam celerrime sepelire studebant ne ipsi morbo inficerentur.

1262. Lafaye, Stat. Silv. 28, interprets aestus <agricolarum> as a flood of peasants. I suggested artus in this series, iii 132.

1264. For the MS. prostrata . . . tacebant, id. ii 149.

1281. I proposed proprium, id. iii 133.

1286. "It is conceivable that he might have placed at the close a mythical passage to match that at the beginning . . . we might have Mars aroused . . . rushing . . . to spread destruction throughout the universe," Santayana, Three Phil. Poets, 43.

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